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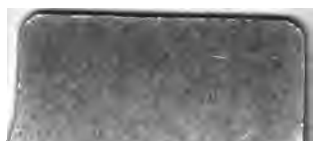
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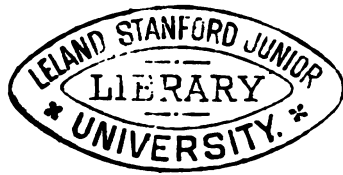
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 4, 1887.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY,
1887.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 9.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 4, 1887.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES,
ALBANY, *December, 10, 1886.* }

To the HON. EDWARD F. JONES,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR—By direction of the State Board of Charities, I have the honor to transmit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature.

I am, sir, yours, with great respect,

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

President.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1887.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Hon. EDWARD F. JONES, Lieutenant-Governor Albany.
Hon. FREDERICK COOK, Secretary of State Albany.
Hon. ALFRED C. CHAPIN, Comptroller Albany.
Hon. DENIS O'BRIEN, Attorney-General Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

First Judicial District... WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
New York County..... JOHN J. MILHAU, 41 Lafayette place, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
New York County Mrs. C. R. LOWELL, West New Brighton, Richmond Co.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Second Judicial District.. SARAH M. CARPENTER, Poughkeepsie.
Kings County..... RIPLEY ROPES, 40 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Third Judicial District.. JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge street, Albany.
Fourth Judicial District. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co.
Fifth Judicial District... ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.
Sixth Judicial District... PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison Co.
Seventh Judicial District. OSCAR CRAIG, Rochester.
Eighth Judicial District.. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH *President.*
JOHN H VAN ANTWERP *Vice-President.*
CHARLES S. HOYT, Albany *Secretary.*
JAMES O. FANNING, Albany *Assistant Secretary.*

Office of the Board: STATE HALL, ALBANY.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature :

In compliance with the requirements of the statute, the State Board of Charities respectfully submits this, its Twentieth Annual Report, for the year 1886, to the Legislature.

The returns of the various charitable, correctional and other institutions of the State, subject to the visitation of the Board, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, analyzed and tabulated, may be summed up briefly as follows :

VALUATION OF THE PROPERTY DEVOTED TO CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

The property held by these institutions October 1, 1886, as appraised by their respective managers, was valued at \$52,138,192.45, as against \$49,297,035.97, the appraised value, October 1, 1885, as follows: By the State, \$10,681,397.02; by counties, \$2,654,847.86; by cities, \$4,348,500; by incorporated benevolent associations, \$34,453,447.57. Their indebtedness at the same time was \$3,161,994.81, thus making their net valuation \$48,976,197.64. Contrasted with 1885, the valuation shows increase as follows: In the State institutions, \$237,959.83; in the county institutions, \$60,584.38; in the incorporated benevolent institutions, \$2,543,112.27; total, \$2,841,656.48. The valuation of the city institutions was reported the same as October 1, 1885.

RECEIPTS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1886.

The total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$13,362,659.61, as against \$12,453,311.04, the receipts for the last fiscal year, or an increase of \$909,348.57, derived as follows: From the State, \$1,237,881.71; from counties, \$1,106,904.43; from cities, \$3,155,399.00; from individuals for the support of inmates, \$636,553.68; from legacies, donations and voluntary contributions, \$2,313,503.52; from interest and dividends on investments, \$458,008.10; from all other sources, \$4,454,409.17.

EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1886.

The entire expenditures of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, footed up \$12,027,990.01, as against \$11,538,739.86, an increase of \$489,250.15, over the expenditures for the last fiscal year, viz.: For indebtedness existing at the beginning of the year, \$864,269.19; for salaries, wages and labor, \$1,689,451.65; for provisions and supplies, \$2,350,622.05; for clothing, \$402,988.68; for fuel and lights, \$452,986.94; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$182,004.06; for ordinary repairs, \$317,183.95; for buildings, improvements and other extraordinary expenses, \$1,411,022.86; for investments, \$1,143-383.52; for all other purposes, \$3,214,077.11.

NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1886.

The number of persons in the custody and care of these various institutions October 1, 1886, was 63,335, as against 60,394 October 1, 1885, or an increase of 2,941. The following is a classification of the condition of these persons, as shown by the returns of the various institutions, viz.: Insane, 13,538; idiotic and feeble-minded, 1,174; epileptic, 417; blind, 679; deaf and dumb, 1,366; orphan and dependent children, 20,949; juvenile delinquents and offenders, 4,436; adult reformatory prisoners, 711; disabled soldiers and sailors, 936; hospital patients, 3,384; adult, aged and infirm persons in incorporated homes and asylums, 6,251; poor-house and alms-house inmates other than insane, idiotic and feeble-minded, blind, deaf and dumb and epileptic, 9,494. In addition to these in-door beneficiaries, the dispensaries extended medical and surgical aid to 349,619 out-door patients during the year, and 49,144 persons were temporarily relieved at their homes by various city and county officials, from the public funds, involving an expenditure of \$627,267.12. The statistical and financial statements in regard to State and alien paupers, made up from records kept in the office of the Board, will hereafter be considered.

IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT METHODS OF CHARITABLE RELIEF.

From these statements, it will be seen that the daily average number of paupers, insane and otherwise infirm and dependent persons in all the various charitable, reformatory and other institutions of this State, its counties and cities, the past fiscal year, was about 63,000, and the approximate monthly expenditure for their supervision, maintenance and care, in round numbers, was nearly \$1,000,000. A survey of these figures impresses the importance of correct and well defined measures in the administration of charitable relief, and in dealing with

the pauper, infirm and delinquent classes. It should be the object and aim, therefore, of all officials charged with the dispensation of charitable funds, to base this relief on the actual and real needs of the dependent and infirm, and so adjust its administration, by proper safeguards and surroundings, as to restore them, as soon as possible, to self-supporting positions, and, at the same time, ward off the idle, shiftless and designing classes. If, through indifference or carelessness, this relief be indiscriminately or unskillfully applied, or prolonged beyond its necessities, it tends to break down personal respect, weaken the powers of self-assertion, encourage the idle, vicious and debased to lean and prey upon the public and society for support, and thus constantly and permanently increase the charitable burdens. It can be hoped to lessen these burdens, only by careful and correct study of their sources, and the prompt and judicious application of proper and effective corrective agencies, with strict accountability for the public charitable expenditures.

THE SOURCES OF PAUPERISM.

Pauperism, like insanity, vagrancy and crime, arises from two sources, viz.: From the resident population, and from outside communities and countries. Accepting it as the duty of the State, suitably to provide for, or to see that proper provision is made for the infirm and helpless of its resident population, and properly to deal with its delinquent, vicious, depraved and criminal classes, it equally becomes its duty to protect itself against these classes from outside communities, which may drift or be sent within its borders. It is in no sense true benevolence for individuals, communities, or the State, to assume charitable burdens legally incumbent upon others able to bear them, but rather to insist upon their return to their rightful guardians, and the enforcement upon them of their proper supervision, maintenance and care. To do otherwise, tends to encourage the shiftless and idle classes in constant and aimless changes, stimulate the shipment of burdens from one locality to another, engender social disorder, pauperism, vice and crime, and, at the same time, impair individual and official responsibility, and the responsibilities of communities and States. Until within a few years, this State has suffered heavily from the accumulation of these classes upon its charities, which are now returned to the places to which they properly belong, in other States and countries, under the acts respecting State and alien paupers, the operations and benefits of which to the State, and its cities and counties, will hereafter be considered.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE BOARD RESPECTING LOCALIZED PAUPERISM.

The duties of the Board in respect to the pauper and dependent

classes, arising from the fixed population of the State, are mainly visitatorial and its powers chiefly advisory. The State institutions are under the direction and control of separate boards, appointed by the Governor and Senate; the county and city institutions are conducted by officers elected or appointed for the purpose, and the incorporated institutions are supervised and managed by trustees or directors selected under various statutory regulations. The responsibility for the proper and economic management of these varied and numerous institutions, in the supervision, training and care of their dependent wards, and in the expenditure of funds therefor, devolves wholly upon these local organizations, their trustees and officers, and the responsibility of this Board to the State mainly ceases with its proper advice and counsel in the matter. Its only executive duties respecting these institutions are in authorizing counties, under proper conditions, to provide for their chronic insane; directing the removal of this class of insane to State asylums when the counties refuse or neglect suitably to provide for them; the examination and approval of plans and estimates for public charitable buildings, and the approval of estimates and specifications for other extraordinary expenditures, and the examination and certification of applications for the incorporation and establishment of asylums and other institutions for the custody and care of dependent and delinquent children. It has authority to require of the officers and managers of the various institutions subject to its visitations, reports as to the number of beneficiaries in their respective custody, and as to the means employed for their supervision, treatment and care; and it may also require the sources and amount of their incomes, with itemized statements of their expenditures, upon forms and blanks prescribed and furnished for the purpose.

PREVENTION AND CURE OF PAUPERISM.

In the discharge of its statutory duties, the Board has directed its efforts chiefly to measures for the repression and cure of pauperism and the varied other forms of dependence, rather than to devising systems of continued and permanent support, as best calculated to promote the social welfare and lessen the public charitable burdens. The advantages of expenditures in this direction cannot well be overestimated. To save an individual from continued pauperism, or to restore by proper agencies one tending to permanent dependence, gives to society a productive citizen, relieves the public from investments in buildings for his shelter, and obviates the necessity for annual estimates and tax levies for his support and care through life. It is safe to estimate the average duration of dependence of each person permanently settled upon the public at fully twenty years, and the ultimate expense for his supervision, maintenance and care, at the low rate of

\$100 per year, will thus reach \$2,000, exclusive of the cost of shelter, and a steadily accumulating annual interest account. The danger of hereditary pauper entailment in his offspring, not infrequently extending through successive generations, with constantly increasing numbers, should also be taken into account in considering the value and importance of preventive and curative measures in dealing with the pauper, infirm, dependent and troublesome classes. The primary outlay in this direction may, in some cases, necessarily be increased and even appear large, but, if attended with success, the ultimate expenditure, when compared with the amount that would have been required for his life support and care, becomes insignificant and proves to be true economy.

RESULTS ATTAINED IN THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF PAUPERISM.

Among the more important of these preventive and curative measures against the growth and spread of pauperism, to which the Board has directed its efforts, and by which valuable and lasting results have been secured to the State, and its cities and counties, may be enumerated the following: A more careful and discriminating administration of out-door poor relief, so as to exclude from its benefits the able bodied, idle, vicious and debased classes, thus largely reducing the expenditures in this direction; the construction of poor-houses, almshouses and other institutions of charity, upon plans of inexpensive detached buildings, rather than congregate costly structures, thereby enabling proper classification and separation of the sexes; the removal of dependent and delinquent children from contact with adult paupers, vagrants and criminals, and providing for them in family homes, asylums and other appropriate institutions; the prompt treatment of the acute insane in curative hospitals, and the supervision, by the State, of the chronic insane requiring the oversight and care of asylums; the separate custody, supervision and care of adult idiotic and feeble-minded of both sexes, thus guarding against the reproduction of their kind, with its inherent and accumulating evils; the reformatory treatment of disorderly and vagrant young women, by the State, under the supervision of their own sex, instead of confinement as heretofore in penitentiaries, work-houses and jails; and the removal of pauper, lunatic and otherwise disabled and helpless persons, sent or coming into this State, to their homes or communities to which they properly belong, in other States and countries. In securing these important and valuable measures, the Board has had the support, generally, of the various local charitable organizations and officers throughout the State, and its success in these respects has been due largely to their active and earnest co-operation.

THE REPRESSION OF PAUPERISM FROM OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

Few persons outside of officials, called upon to deal with the infirm and dependent classes are aware of the large number of paupers, insane and otherwise helpless persons, that drift, or are thrust upon this State for support, through various channels, from other States, communities and countries. The position of the State upon the seaboard, with its large port of foreign entry and unrestricted communications with other sea ports, its numerous concentrating lines of transportation and routes of travel leading to it from all directions, and its extended and exposed Canadian front, render it comparatively easy and convenient for these classes to drift or be sent within its borders, as burdens upon its charities, and the extent and variety of these charities with their generous and comfortable appliances, seem to stimulate and even invite them to come to it, in the hope of permanently enjoying their unrequited benefits. The great evils from these sources received their first check in 1873, under the act regarding State paupers; and they were further repressed by the act of 1880, providing for the removal of lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers shipped to this country from abroad, to their homes in different countries of Europe. The execution of these statutes devolves wholly upon this Board, the local authorities having no duties in the matter, other than placing these paupers in its proper custody, with such information as they may possess regarding their condition, and the facts and circumstances attending their entry or shipment into the State.

The importance of the work of the Board in this direction, and its saving to the State and its cities and counties, may best be shown by briefly summing up the operations of these laws from the time of their going into effect. The records show that the number of State paupers committed to the custody of the Board in poor-houses and alms-houses of this State, under the act of 1873, to October 1, 1886, a period of thirteen years, has been 16,309, or an average of over 1,250 per year; and the number of these removed by the Board to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, from which they had drifted or been sent into this State, has been 9,799. The proportion of insane, demented, epileptic and otherwise mentally diseased persons among these, has been about the same as in the pauper and infirm classes arising from the fixed population of the State, and, therefore, requiring the same supervision and care as is extended to them. It will thus be seen that these helpless commitments from outside communities, had they been allowed to accumulate, would ere this have filled all the county and city poor-houses and alms-houses, and the county and city insane asylums of this State, the annual expenditures for the supervision and maintenance of which

reach over \$2,000,000. Upon the same basis, the 9,799 insane and otherwise helpless paupers removed to their homes or places to which they rightfully belonged in other States and countries, had they continued in the poor-houses and asylums of this State, would have entailed in a single year an expenditure of about \$1,200,000, or nearly three times the entire expenditures under the act, since it went into effect. If we were to estimate, at the same rate, for the continuous support and care of these pauper and infirm persons through life, which, from their helpless condition would probably have been necessary, had they remained in this State, the sum required would nearly double the annual appropriations of the counties and cities of the State for charitable purposes, and, in the end, assume enormous proportions, not readily calculated by exact figures, but which would be sensibly felt in their yearly recurring public assessment and tax levies.

The whole number of lunatic and otherwise infirm alien paupers removed by the Board from the poor-houses, alms-houses and other institutions of this State, and sent to their homes in different countries of Europe, under the act of 1880, to October 1, 1886, from which they had been shipped to this country and unlawfully permitted to land, has been 623. This number corresponds nearly with the average number of paupers and insane in the Erie county poor-house and insane asylum last year, with about the relative proportion of each class, and the benefits of such removals to the counties and cities of the State will best be illustrated by a comparison of the expenses incurred therefor, with the expenditures of those institutions for the year, which, in round numbers, were \$80,000, or an average of about \$110 per person. The entire expenditure for the removal of these 623 helpless alien insane and paupers to their various homes in different countries of Europe, thus relieving the counties and cities of this State of their permanent maintenance and care, was only \$13,641.90, the *per capita* expenditure being \$21.90, or about one-fifth of what it would have cost to have supported them one year at the *per capita* rate in the Erie county poor-house and insane asylum, this being about the same as in the other county poor-houses and county asylums of the State. The expenditure by the public for the support and care of these 623 alien insane and paupers through life, — a probable average duration of twenty years — had they continued in the poor-houses and other institutions of this State, at the rate in the Erie county poor-house and asylum last year, would, in the end reach \$1,600,000, beside the necessary outlay for buildings, renewals and repairs, and expenditures for probable accumulations by reproduction, with inherited infirmities.

The benefits to the counties and cities of this State in these removals

of State and alien insane and otherwise helpless paupers do not, however, end here. The examinations of the Board necessary to the proper performance of its work in this direction, has led to careful study of the subject of immigration and migration, and made it familiar with the practices of various States and countries in the shipment of their pauper and infirm classes upon this State, with full knowledge of the localities from which they are mostly sent, and the numerous sources and agencies through which they are aided to come. It is not infrequently, therefore, enabled to ward off impending shipments of these classes from their homes which, otherwise, would likely be thrown upon the charities of this State, and, in the case of such shipments being made, by their prompt return to their rightful guardians, with notice of such return, to discourage and deter other like shipments.

Within a brief period the Board learned of the intended shipment of a large band of wandering Greek vagrants to this country from abroad. These had endeavored to obtain passage from an English port, where they had caused much trouble and annoyance, but failing in their purpose, they had departed for a German port, in the hope of securing passage from there. The facts regarding them were communicated to the Secretary of State at Washington, who thereupon immediately cabled our consul at the port to inform the proper authorities that if the shipment of these vagrants was made to this country, it being in violation of the Federal immigration law, they would not be permitted to land, and they have not as yet been, nor is it probable that they will be enabled to reach our shores. It is only by constant watchfulness and care in these respects that it can be hoped, in a measure, to protect this State against the shipment of these worthless persons, expensive burdens upon its charities which, from its situation and other conditions, as has already been shown, will always be likely more or less to occur.

STATISTICAL AND FINANCIAL TABLES.

The statistical and financial tables, made up from the annual returns of the various charitable, reformatory and other institutions of the State subject to the visitation of the Board, and in conformity with the statutory fiscal year, providing for the unification of all public accounts, are hereto appended. These tables show the appraised value of the property of all kinds held by the charitable and other institutions of the State October 1, 1886, their receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, with their assets and liabilities, the number of persons supported by them during the year, and the number in their custody and care at its close. They are made to conform, as nearly as practicable, with tables of like character of

other States and countries, and thus enable a comparison between the workings of the various institutions of the State of the same class, the results of one year with another or a series of years, and also the results in other States and countries with those of this State, as they relate to the same class of institutions. Tables numbers 1 to 7 pertain to the State institutions; numbers 8 to 12, to the county institutions; numbers 13 to 17, to the city institutions, and numbers 18 to 29 to the incorporated institutions, viz.: Numbers 18 to 21, to orphan asylums and homes for the friendless; numbers 22 to 25, to hospitals, and numbers 26 to 29, to dispensaries; table number 36 shows the number of insane in the various institutions of the State October 1, 1886, and table number 37 their distribution by counties; the number of paupers each year in the poor-houses and alms-houses of the State from 1868 to 1886, inclusive, with the yearly number of out-door paupers relieved during this period are given in table number 38, and table number 39 shows the amount expended, year by year, for their relief and support. Tables numbers 30 to 35 show the operations of the law regarding State paupers, the number of such paupers committed each year, from 1873 to and including 1886, with the number annually removed, and table number 40 exhibits the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of such paupers, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD FOR 1886.

The standing committees of the Board for the calendar year 1886, formed early in the year, to classify and facilitate its work, were constituted as follows:

1. On institutions for the insane — Commissioners Craig, Milhau and Foster.
2. On institutions for the deaf and dumb and the idiotic — Commissioners McCarthy, Stewart and Foster.
3. On institutions for the blind — Commissioner Carpenter.
4. On reformatories — Commissioners Stewart, Lowell and McCarthy.
5. On city alms-houses — Commissioners Ropes and Milhau.
6. On county poor-houses — Commissioners Foster, Walrath and McCarthy.
7. On incorporated charities for medical relief — Commissioner Milhau and Secretary Hoyt.
8. On out-door relief — Commissioners Lowell, Ropes and Foster.
9. On dependent and delinquent children — Commissioners Carpenter, Stewart and McCarthy.
10. On finance — Commissioner Van Antwerp.
11. On State and alien paupers — Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Secretary Hoyt.

In addition to these standing committees, special committees, from time to time, have been formed during the year, as the public interest seemed to require, and the results of their examinations and inquiries communicated to the Board, upon which its action has frequently been based.

VISITATIONS TO INSTITUTIONS.

The visitations to the various institutions during the year have been made by the standing committees of the Board, and by the several commissioners in their respective districts. The secretary, under the direction of the Board, has visited most of the county poor-houses, and all of the county insane asylums one or more times in the course of the year, and the assistant secretary, under like direction, numerous orphan asylums and other institutions having the custody and care of dependent children. The reports of some of these committees, members and officers, made from time to time to the Board, are hereto appended, on account of the valuable information they contain upon the various subjects to which they refer. The Board gratefully acknowledges the active co-operation and valuable services of the State Commissioner in Lunacy, in frequently accompanying its committees, members and officers in their visits to institutions during the year, especially to those having the custody and care of insane and idiots, and to county and city poor-houses and alms-houses, and for his attendance upon its meetings.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

In addition to the meetings of its executive and standing committees, the Board has held five public stated meetings during the calendar year 1886, the time and place of each of which, with the members respectively in attendance, are here given in conformity with the statute, viz.:

At Albany, January 12, 13 and 14, 1886: Present, the Lieutenant-Governor and Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 13 and 14, 1886: Present, the Lieutenant-Governor and Commissioners Stewart, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, McCarthy and Letchworth.

At Albany, July 6, 1886: Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, McCarthy, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany, October 13 and 14, 1886: Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhau, Lowell, Ropes, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Craig and Letchworth and the State Commissioner in Lunacy.

At Albany, December 9 and 10, 1886: Present, Commissioners Stewart, Milhan, Lowell, Carpenter, Van Antwerp, Foster, Walrath, Craig and Letchworth.

It will thus be seen that all of these meetings have been attended by a quorum of the Board, and that at most of them, the attendance of its members has been nearly full. At each of these meetings, reports of the various standing and special committees, and reports of the respective members and officers of the Board in regard to their visitations and doings during its recess, are presented, read and acted upon; and measures are formulated and adopted for visitations and other work by them in the interval of its meetings. Upon each of its quarterly stated meetings, all of the accounts of the Board for traveling, office and contingent expenses, and for the support and care of State paupers, and for the removal of State and alien paupers; are referred to committees for examination and approval, and thereupon are audited by the Board and certified to the comptroller for payment. A comparison of the accounts under the various legislative appropriations, with the accounts as kept by the comptroller, is made quarterly by the finance committee, and the several balances, thus verified and reported, are entered in the minutes. The proceedings of each meeting, showing in detail the work and action of the Board upon the various matters and subjects within its purview, and coming under its consideration are filed and carefully preserved in its office. All of its accounts are copied and preserved in substantial bound books and ledger accounts of the various legislative appropriations, with itemized and classified statements of the expenditures under each, are also kept and preserved. The Board is enabled, thereby, in its dealings with the several counties and cities of the State, in the support and care of State paupers, and with the various agencies and lines of transportation in the removal of State and alien paupers, effectually to guard against possible errors and the duplication of items of accounts; and, also, to compare the expenses of one quarter, or one year, with that of another, and thus more correctly estimate the annual requirements for these and other purposes under the various legislative enactments.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction held its thirteenth annual meeting at St. Paul, Minnesota, commencing July 15, 1886, and continuing seven days. The States and Territories represented in the Conference were 22, viz.: by State Boards of Charities, 9; by delegates selected and appointed by governors, 13. The District of Columbia was represented by the Bureau of Charities of Washington

and there was a large number of accredited delegates in attendance from the numerous charitable, correctional, penal and other institutions of various States. The representatives from this Board were its president and secretary, and there were also present from this State, delegates from various insane asylums, reformatories, charity organization societies and other associations and institutions. The whole number of delegates in attendance was about 250, it being one of the largest and most interesting conferences yet assembled.

The first day was devoted to the opening exercises with an address of welcome by His Excellency, Governor Hubbard; the second to reports from States and the report of the committee on State Boards of Charities, and to the reading of papers on the administration of poor-houses and jails, and the systems of charities of the Catholic Church; the third, to reports and papers on kindergarten instruction, on reform schools and reformatories, and on the pardoning and commutation of sentences to paroled prisoners; the fourth, to reports on the international prison congress at Rome, and on the progress of prison reform; the fifth, to reports and papers on preventive work among children, and an address on the children of the State, and also reports on labor in prisons and reformatories and on Federal prisons and prisoners; the sixth, to reports and papers on the organization of charity, on the education of the blind and the education and care of the deaf and dumb, and the relations of education and industry to crime and pauperism, on statistics relative to the causes of pauperism and crime, and on immigration and migration and their effects in different countries and communities on pauperism, crime and insanity; and the seventh, to reports and papers on the insane and the care of the chronic insane in families, on the restriction of the personal liberty of the insane, on the diet and voluntary employment of patients, and on the construction and management of small asylums for the chronic insane, and also on the feeble minded and idiotic and the industrial occupations applicable to them, followed in the evening by the closing exercises.

The discussions of these reports and papers by practical men and women of the Conference, many of them of varied and ripe experience in their respective departments of study and labor, prominently brought out the various systems of dealing with the pauper, insane and otherwise infirm and criminal classes in vogue in the several States, and also those of other countries. A noticeable feature of all these reports and papers, as well as the discussions, was that they were in the direction of preventive and curative measures against the spread and growth of these evils, as best calculated to better and improve society, and at the same time serve to lessen the public charitable, re-

formatory and penal expenses. It is by the careful study and comparison of these various systems that the most advanced methods in dealing with the pauper, infirm and troublesome classes, and the greatest possible economy consistent with their proper custody, oversight, training and care, can be secured. These reports and papers, with a report of the discussions thereon, are being published by the Conference, and will be widely distributed with its proceedings and thus become available to the public.

The next annual Conference is to be held at Omaha, Nebraska, in July, 1887, at such date in that month as may be determined upon and fixed by its executive committee.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of this Association was held at the New York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, commencing September 29, 1886, and continuing three days. There were present, the superintendents and other officers of nearly all of these classes of institutions in the United States. This Board was represented by Commissioner McCarthy and the secretary. An address of welcome was delivered by Bishop Huntington, permanent chairman of the New York Asylum for Idiots, and an address was also made by the President of the Association, Dr. F. M. Powell, Superintendent of the Iowa Institution for Feeble-minded Children. During the sessions reports of the condition of the several institutions represented, and various other reports and papers were presented and read, including the following: On the causation of idiocy; on the state of the work before the people and legislatures of the various States; on special provision for epileptics; on the relationship of marriages of consanguinity to mental unsoundness; on the development and progress of the institutions represented; and on improvements in school training and hospital care introduced during the year, and clinical reports of special cases. These reports and papers, with the discussions thereon, are to be printed in the proceedings of the Association, and will thus reach the public. The next meeting of the Association is to be held at Lakeville, Conn., in October, 1887.

STATE CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

The Sixteenth Annual State Convention of the superintendents of the poor of this State was held at the city of Jamestown, N. Y., beginning August 17, 1886, and continuing three days. There were thirty-one counties represented by superintendents, and twenty-two supervisors were in attendance as delegates from various counties representing their respective boards. A large number of the State chari-

table institutions were represented by their resident or other officers, and representatives from various charitable societies keepers of poor-houses and alms-houses and attending physicians, and the overseers of the poor of various towns were also in attendance. There were present from this Board the president, secretary, assistant secretary and Commissioner Lowell, and the State Commissioner in Lunacy was also present. The entire convention numbered 98 delegates.

During its sessions, reports from various standing committees appointed at the last convention, were presented and read as follows: On poor-houses and the administration of public relief in the several counties of the State, by Superintendent Frazer of Ontario county; on the prevention of pauperism, by Superintendent McGonegal of Monroe county; on preventive work among children, by Superintendent Fuller of Erie county; on out-door poor relief, by Superintendent Washburn of Jefferson county; and on the employment of the dependent and indigent classes, by Superintendent White of Onondaga county. The following papers were also presented and read, viz.: On dependent children supported by the city of New York, by Commissioner Lowell of the State Board of Charities; on the sanitation of poor-houses and alms-houses, by the State Commissioner in Lunacy; on disinfectants, by Dr. A. P. Farries, attending physician of the Orange county poor-house and insane asylum; on the employment of the indigent classes, by Chas. D. B. Mills, general secretary of the bureau of labor and charities, Syracuse; on the relation of the counties to State provision for the insane, by Dr. P. M. Wise, superintendent of the Willard Asylum; and, on the care of the insane, by Dr. T. C. Wilson, attending physician of the Chautauqua county poor-house and insane asylum.

An interesting and important feature of this convention was the presence, for the first time, of so considerable a number of supervisors, who remained during its sessions and took an active part in its proceedings. This union in convention of the officers of the various counties having the immediate oversight and care of the poor, with those charged with providing for their shelter and the ways and means for their support, it is believed can but result in the public good, in securing to the infirm and helpless such supervision and care as shall prove satisfactory alike to the charitable and benevolent, and those called upon to meet by annual tax the burden of their expense. It is quite probable that a much larger number of supervisors will be in attendance upon the next convention, which is to be held at Babylon, Long Island, in August, 1887.

The various reports and papers presented and read at the convention, with a report of the discussions in relation thereto, have been printed in its proceedings, which will be distributed among the several counties and thus become of public avail.

THE INSANE.

The returns of the respective officers to this Board show that the number of insane in the various classes of institutions of this State, October 1, 1886, was 13,538, as against 12,707, October 1, 1885, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the State hospitals for the acute insane.....	876	980	1,806
In the State asylums for the chronic insane.....	1,293	1,415	2,708
In city asylums and city alms-houses.....	2,604	3,412	6,016
In county asylums and county poor-houses.....	957	1,187	2,144
In private asylums.....	245	393	638
In the State Asylum for Insane Criminals.....	187	11	198
In the State Asylum for Insane Immigrants.....	13	15	28
	6,175	7,363	13,538

A comparison of these returns with the returns for 1885 shows an increase of the insane in these various classes of institutions of the State during the year, as follows: In the State hospitals for the acute insane, 124; in the State asylums for the chronic insane, 147; in the city asylums and city alms-houses, 368; in county asylums and county poor-houses, 133; in private asylums, 41; and in the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, 19. The State Asylum for Insane Immigrants fell off, from 29 to 28 patients, thus making the actual increase of the insane in all the institutions of this State for the year, 831, as against 584, the increase in them in 1885.

The number of insane of each sex in the various institutions of the State on the first day of October in each year, from 1880 to and including 1886, with the yearly changes, compiled from the annual returns of the respective officers to this Board, is shown in the following table:

YEARS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase— decrease.
October 1, 1880.....	4,211	5,326	9,537	.....
October 1, 1881.....	4,458	5,599	10,057	520
October 1, 1882.....	4,709	5,996	10,705	648
October 1, 1883.....	5,045	6,298	11,343	638
October 1, 1884.....	5,429	6,694	12,123	780
October 1, 1885.....	5,763	6,944	12,707	584
October 1, 1886.....	6,175	7,363	13,538	831

It will be seen by this table, that the numerous institutions devoted to the custody and care of the insane in this State, have largely increased in their numbers, nearly every year, since 1880. The total increase in them since then has been 4,001, or an average annual increase of 666. The greatest increase during this period occurred last year, when,

as has been shown, it reached 831. There is no exact data for determining what proportion of this yearly increase has been due to new cases arising during each of these years, or what proportion comes from the accumulation of chronic cases in families. It is quite evident, however, that this increase during this period has been largely in excess of the increase of the population, in the meantime, and that it is still continuing.

In searching for the causes of this great and steady increase in the number of insane in the institutions of this State during this period, the Board fails to find them in the impaired material, social, or other conditions of the State likely to induce the disease, and it, therefore, repeats its conclusions set forth in former reports, "that such increase comes almost wholly from the shipment of insane and otherwise enfeebled persons to our shores, from different countries of Europe, who immediately fall upon the cities and counties of this State for support." This is borne out by its examinations of the insane in the various institutions of the State for this class, by the united testimony of the respective officers having them in charge, and by the undue proportion of foreign to native insane in these institutions, as shown by their records, and especially by the enumeration of the Federal census of 1880, extending also to the insane in families.

The remedies against this undue increase of the insane in this State, which increase it is believed is also going on, from the same causes, in many of the other States, the Board repeats, are, first, the examination of all immigrants before departing from their homes, and furnishing them with certificates, indorsed by our consuls or commercial agents abroad, that they are neither criminals, lunatics nor chronic paupers; second, the revision and enforcement by Congress, of the Federal immigration law, so as more effectually to guard against the landing of these classes at United States ports, with adequate penalties for its violations; and, third, the arrest and prompt return to the countries from which they may have been sent, of any and all such classes, which, through inattention or otherwise, may be landed at such ports, or reach this country through its numerous land communications or other routes of travel. The adoption and enforcement of these measures, it is believed, would soon greatly diminish not only the number of the insane in this and other States of this country, but also the number of the criminal and pauper classes, with their inherent social evils, and a consequent reduction in their annual public expenditures.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The following table shows the capacity of the several State hospitals for the acute insane, the daily average number of patients under treat-

ment in them during the year, the number in their custody and care October 1, 1886, with the average weekly cost of their support, as reported by the respective superintendents:

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Average number of inmates.	Number under care October 1, 1886.	Average weekly cost of support.
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica	600	577	574	\$4.65
Hudson River State Hospital	350	400	425	5.18
State Homœopathic Asylum	450	410	411	5.19
Buffalo State Asylum	350	365	398	3.98
Total	1,750	1,752	1,808	.....

The average per capita cost of support in the Buffalo State Asylum, as reported, is exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries.

The movement of patients in these several insane hospitals, and the results of their treatment, for the year ending September 30, 1886, appear in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Number under care October 1, 1885.	Admitted during the year.	Total under treatment.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.				Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1886.		
				Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not insane.		Males.	Females.	Total.
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica	569	430	999	73	67	227	6	52	279	295	574
Hudson River State Hospital	389	281	670	70	45	85	3	42	218	267	425
State Homœopathic Asylum	335	313	568	80	14	46	...	17	193	218	411
Buffalo State Asylum	371	324	695	74	33	125	17	28	188	210	398
Total	1,684	1,248	2,932	297	179	483	26	139	878	930	1,808

From this table it appears that the number of patients admitted to these State insane hospitals during the year was 1,248, as against 1,140, admitted the previous year, it being an increase of 108. The entire number under treatment during the year was 2,932, as against 2,737, the preceding year, or an increase of 195. The discharges during the year were as follows: Recovered, 297; improved, 179; unimproved, 483; not insane, 26; died, 139. There were thus left 1,808 under care October 1, 1886, as against 1,684, October 1, 1885, of whom 878 were men and 930 women. The State Lunatic Asylum had spare room for about twenty-five patients at the close of the year; the accommodations of all the other of these institutions were then fully occupied.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE ACUTE INSANE.

The total receipts of these State insane hospitals for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$709,675.32, as against \$598,490.63, the receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, viz.: From the State \$170,593.13, of which sum \$44,023.28 was for salaries; from cities, counties and towns, \$288,495.08; from private paying patients, \$164,981.86; from all other sources, \$85,605.25. The expenditures during the year were as follows: For buildings and improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$127,294.32; for ordinary repairs, \$28,586.28; for salaries, wages and labor, \$181,065.33; for provisions and supplies, \$163,411.29; for clothing, \$17,764.07; for fuel and lights, \$37,844.50; for medicines and medical supplies, \$8,674.35; for all other purposes, \$69,266.22; total, \$633,906.36, as against \$518,642.50, the expenditures of the preceding year. The reported assets of these institutions October 1, 1886, was \$177,189.23, as against \$141,623.54, their assets October 1, 1885, and their indebtedness at the same time was \$59,14, as against \$10,688.13, their indebtedness the previous year. A further classification of the receipts and expenditures of these institutions appears in the appended tables before noticed relating to them.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, UTICA.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, including \$28,895.28, balance carried over from the previous year, amounted to \$250,268.48. Of this sum, \$65,332.29 was from the State, \$15,000 of it being for salaries; \$103,242.33, from counties, cities and towns; \$47,094.35 from individuals for the support of patients, and \$4,227.85 from the sales of farm and garden products. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$46,749.65; for current expenses, \$175,789.47; total, \$222,539.12. It had a cash balance of \$27,729.38 October 1, 1886, and outstanding claims against various counties and individuals for the treatment and support of patients, amounting to \$18,771.53, thus making its total assets then \$46,500.91, and it was free from debt. The daily average number of patients during the year was nearly 577; the reported average weekly cost of support per patient, \$1.65; and the charge to the counties for public patients, \$4 per week.

A complete statement of the work already completed and now being done by this institution, under the legislative appropriations of 1885 and 1886 will be found in a communication from the President of the Board of Managers to the standing committee of this Board on the insane, which accompanies the report of the committee hereto appended. The managers of the institution, in conformity with section 7, of chapter

951, of the Laws of 1867, have submitted to the Board plans and estimates for a hospital for male patients, to be erected on the grounds of the asylum, amounting to \$55,965.03 ; for lighting the asylum by electric light in lieu of gas, now supplied by the Utica Gas-light company, and for increased boiler capacity, with apparatus for heating, etc., \$22,500 ; total, \$78,465.03. The managers also contemplate repairing seven of the wards in the men's department, rendered necessary by the decayed condition of the building, but no estimates for this purpose have yet been received.

The standing committee of this Board on the insane has visited the institution and carefully examined and inquired into its needs in respect to the proposed hospital, the change of method for lighting the asylum, the necessity for increased boiler capacity, and for repairing the various wards referred to, and have reported its recommendations therefor to this Board ; and the Board, accordingly, approves the recommendations of its committee for a legislative appropriation of \$78,465.03 to the institution for the erection of such hospital building, and for the change of method in lighting the asylum, conditioned that they be wholly completed in accordance with the plans and estimates submitted, and within the amount here named. It also recommends a suitable appropriation for the repair of the several wards in the men's department.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL, POUGHKEEPSIE.

This institution had a cash balance of \$9,073.24 October 1, 1885, and its reported receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were as follows: From the State, \$40,223.28, of which sum \$11,623.28 was for salaries; from counties, cities and towns for public patients, \$76,865.19; from individuals, for the pay of private patients, \$32,689.36; from all other sources, \$1,616.83; total, including its cash at the commencement of the year, \$160,467.90. Its whole expenditures during the year were \$137,455.50, viz.: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs and expenses, \$30,668.24; for current expenses, \$106,787.26. Its balance in cash October 1, 1886, was \$23,012.40, and it then had claims for the support of patients, due from counties and individuals, amounting to \$46,372.28, thus making its total assets \$69,384.68, and its indebtedness as reported was only \$59.14. The daily average number of patients during the year was within a small fraction of 400, and its average cost of support per patient is reported to have been a trifle over \$5.13. The weekly charge to the counties for public patients was \$4.

In its last annual report the Board recommended the erection of detached buildings upon the grounds of this hospital for 500 chronic insane patients, at a cost *per capita* not to exceed \$250, including steam heating and plumbing; and an appropriation of \$75,000 was made by

the last legislature, under chapter 318 of the Laws of 1886, for this purpose, and the managers were authorized to contract for the work. The plans and specifications for the buildings have been made and the contract has been let at \$112,000, exclusive of steam heating and plumbing and the architect's fees of five per cent, to be completed by the first day of November, 1887. The extensive renewals, repairs and betterments, authorized by the last legislature, have been mainly completed in accordance with the items specified, and within the several sums appropriated for these purposes.

To continue these improvements and betterments, regarded as necessary for the preservation of the building and for the comfort and well being of the patients, the managers estimate that \$26,125, will be needed the present year, and they have applied to this Board, in conformity with section 7 of chapter 951 of the Laws of 1867, for its approval for an appropriation therefor. The standing committee of the Board on the insane has visited the institution, and carefully and fully examined and inquired into its needs in these respects, and recommend an appropriation to meet the same, the various items and estimates therefor being set forth in detail in its report to the Board before referred to, and hereto annexed. The Board, therefore, recommends an appropriation of \$26,125, to the institution for these various improvements and betterments, as set forth in the report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane, conditioned that they shall severally be made and completed in the manner indicated and within the sum here stated.

A further appropriation to the institution will be required for the construction of a sewer from the new buildings, when they shall be completed, to the main sewer and for carrying water to them, estimated by the managers at \$11,187.50. An appropriation for furnishing and equipping these buildings for patients will also be needed, but no estimate as to the amount that will thus be required has been furnished this Board. It is believed that appropriations for these purposes will be necessary before the opening of these buildings, and the Board accordingly recommends them to the consideration of the legislature.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were as follows: From the State \$21,537.56, of which amount \$9,900 was for salaries; from counties, cities and towns for the support of public patients, \$71,388.10; from individuals for the pay of private patients \$11,692.90; from all other sources, including a cash balance of \$7,524.23, carried over from the previous year, \$10,065.68; total, \$114,684.24. Its current expenses for the year were \$88,082.21; for

buildings and improvements, \$20,994.31; total \$109,076.52. Its unexpended balance October 1, 1886, was \$5,607.72, and there was due to it at the same time, from various counties and individuals, \$21,523.72, thus making its entire assets \$27,131.44, with no indebtedness. The daily average number of patients during the year was a fraction over 365, and the average weekly cost of support is reported to have been \$3.98, the charge to the counties for public patients being \$4.00 per week.

No formal written application has been made to this Board, either by the managers or superintendent of this institution, for its approval for a legislative appropriation for the extension of the asylum. The Board is satisfied, however, from the examinations and reports of its standing committee on the insane, that its extension is required. The male patients are considerably in excess of the female patients, and the accommodation for the former are less than for the latter. All the wards of the institution are full, and some of them are considerably crowded, and the demands upon it for the insane of the western part of the State are each year steadily increasing. In accordance with the views of the standing committee of this Board on the insane, as expressed in its report hereto annexed, the Board recommends the subject of the extension of this institution so as to increase its accommodations for male patients, to the consideration of the legislature.

STATE HOMŒOPATHIC ASYLUM AT MIDDLETOWN.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, including a balance of \$23,667.25 from the preceding year, footed up \$184,254.70, viz.: From the State, \$43,500, of which \$7,500 were for salaries; from counties, cities and towns for the support of public patients, \$36,999.46; from private paying patients, \$73,505.25; from all other sources, \$6,582.74. Its expenditures during the year were: For building and improvements and for extraordinary purposes, \$36,008.23; for current expenses, \$128,826.99; total, \$164,835.22. It had a balance of \$19,419.48 in cash, October 1, 1886, and claims against counties and individuals for the support of patients, amounting to \$14,752.72, thus making the total assets then \$34,172.20, and it was reported free of debt. The daily average number of patients during the year was 410, and the average *per capita* weekly cost of support, as reported, was \$5.19. The weekly charge to the counties for public patients was \$3.75.

The Board has received a communication from the medical superintendent of this institution setting forth its needs for the coming year as follows: For a kitchen and bakery, and for tanks for baths and water closets, sewerage, shops for engineer, carpenter, plumber and

baker, house for gardener, green-house, piggery and vegetable cellar, \$63,000. The standing committee of the Board on the insane has visited the institution and carefully examined and inquired into these proposed additions and improvements, and reported to the Board their necessity. The Board accordingly recommends a legislative appropriation of \$63,000 to the institution to carry out these objects.

STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The movements of the population of the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums for the Chronic Insane, during the year ending September 30, 1886, are shown in the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients October 1, 1885.	Admitted during the year.	Total supported.	Discharged during the year.	Died.	UNDER CARE OCTOBER 1, 1886.			Daily average during the year.	Weekly charge to counties.
						Males.	Females.	Total.		
Willard Asylum	1,836	226	2,062	105	139	850	968	1,818	1,835	\$2 42
Binghamton Asylum	767	319	1,086	70	80	483	433	936	832	2 42
Total.....	2,603	545	3,148	175	219	1,333	1,421	2,754	2,687	

It will be seen by this table that the number of insane in these institutions October 1, 1886, was 2,754. The number in their care October 1, 1885, was 2,603, the increase during the year being therefore 151. The Willard Asylum fell off 18, and the Binghamton Asylum increased 169. The former averaged 1,835, and the latter 852 patients during the year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATE ASYLUMS FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

The entire receipts of these State asylums for the chronic insane for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, including their balances from the preceding year, amounting to \$42,261.66, were \$562,952.23, as against \$452,994.04, their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885, as follows: From the State, of which sum \$20,800 was for salaries, \$146,961; from counties, cities and towns for the support of public patients, \$365,080.82; from all other sources, \$50,910.41. Neither of these institutions is authorized to receive private patients, and, consequently, they have no income from this source. Their expenditures during the year were \$498,279.10, as against \$410,732.38 expended the previous year, viz.: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$127,369.80; for ordinary repairs, \$19,034.54; for salaries of officers, \$20,675; for wages and labor, \$122,447.18; for provisions and supplies, \$123,132.94; for clothing, \$27,592.34; for fuel

and lights, \$23,772.14; for medicines and medical supplies, \$3,156.94; for all other purposes, \$31,098.22. Their assets October 1, 1886, cash balances, amounted to \$77,247.72, and they were free of debt as against \$70,975.66 their assets, and \$27,129.27 their indebtedness, October 1, 1885. The tables, before referred to, further classify the receipts and expenditures of these institutions for the year, and exhibit their financial condition at its close.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$185,948.32, as follows: From the State, \$32,046, of which amount \$13,300 was for salaries; from counties, cities and towns for the support of patients, \$248.174; from the sales of products of the farm and garden, \$1,183.12; from all other sources, \$4,545.20. It had a balance of \$32,320.55, carried over from the preceding year, thus making its total available funds for the year, \$318,268.87. Its expenditures were: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary purposes, \$32,894.81; for current expenses, \$247,895.27; total, \$280,790.08. Its cash balance, October 1, 1886, was \$37,478.79, and it also had outstanding claims against various counties for the support of patients, amounting to \$9,303.44, thus making its total assets then \$46,782.23, and it was reported entirely free from debt. The daily average number of patients during the year was 1,835, and the reputed weekly average cost of support, exclusive of clothing, was \$2.26 *per capita*. The charges to the counties for the first two quarters of the year were \$2.42 per week; for the last two quarters \$2.20.

The appropriations by the last Legislature were: For the reduction of the Agricultural building, known as the "Branch," from four stories to two stories, and the extension of the same on the ground, so as to accommodate 225 female patients, its original capacity, \$30,000, including steam heating and plumbing; for the erection of a single story infirmary, or hospital brick building for 150 feeble, infirm and filthy male patients, requiring constant night and day care, \$30,000; and for its steam heating, plumbing and kitchen arrangements, \$6,500. The committee on the insane has visited the institution and carefully examined the work on these buildings, and is advised that they will be fully completed within the legislative appropriation. It is thought that the "Branch" will be opened for patients before the close of the year, and the infirmary for men by the first of April next. The institution has no legislative requirements for the coming year.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution had a cash balance of \$9,941.11, October 1, 1885,

and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$244,683.36, as follows: From the State, including \$7,500 for salaries, \$114,915; from counties, cities and towns for the support of patients, \$116,906.82; for sales of farm and garden produce, \$2,314.28; from all other sources, \$606.15. Its expenditures were: In buildings, improvements and other extraordinary purposes, \$94,474.99; for current expenses, \$123,014.03; total, \$217,489.02. Its cash on hand October 1, 1886, was \$27,194.34, and it had claims against counties for the support of patients amounting to \$3,271.15. Its indebtedness, at the same time, was \$25,044.32, thus reducing its actual balance then to \$5,421.17. The daily average number of patients during the year was 852, and the reported weekly average *per capita* cost of support, exclusive of salaries and clothing was \$2.33. The weekly charge to the counties was \$2.42 per patient.

The additions to the accommodations of this institution during the year have been as follows: The one-story pavilion was opened in February for about 80 patients of each sex, and the detached two-story building of the new group was opened in April for 60 patients of each sex. The basement above the ground of the one-story pavilion is nearly ready for 50 patients of each sex, and the northern extension of the rear wing of the main building has been raised one story, with additions thereto, so as to accommodate about 60 male patients. The steward's cottage and the horse barn are nearly completed, and the various improvements, alterations, etc., provided for by the last Legislature, have nearly all been finished. It is said that these erections, alterations and improvements have been in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to and approved by this Board, and that they have been effected within the legislative appropriation. The entire institution now has accommodations for about 1,000 patients, and is so adapted as to enable it to receive and provide for about an equal number of each sex.

A special committee of this Board, appointed for the purpose in pursuance of section 21, of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, visited the asylum in November, made a personal inspection of its inmates, an examination of its official records, and conferred with the superintendent respecting the removal of any quiet and orderly insane to the counties from which they were respectively sent to the institution. The committee did not find any considerable number of cases in a condition to be thus discharged to counties having suitable and proper accommodations for their custody and care, and it, therefore, discharged only 14 patients, viz.: To Allegany and Cayuga counties, each two; to Columbia, Dutchess, Herkimer, Saratoga and Suffolk counties, each one; to Rensselaer county three and to Westchester county two. A formal written order for the discharge of these cases to the

custody of the superintendents of the poor of the several counties named, was furnished the medical superintendent of the asylum, and a copy of the same filed in the office of this Board.

The trustees of this institution, in accordance with chapter 951 of the Laws of 1876, have applied to this Board for its approval for legislative appropriations for the purchase of 388 acres additional lands and for improvements, alterations and repairs, and for furnishing, amounting in all to \$57,535.95. A schedule of these various items with the several amounts thereof, accompanies the report of the standing committee of the Board on the insane, hereto annexed. The committee has visited the institution, and made careful and extended examination and inquiry into its needs for additional lands and for the improvements, alterations, etc., here named, and reported to the Board in their favor. The Board accordingly recommends a legislative appropriation to the institution for these purposes, as set forth in the report of the committee, amounting, as before stated, to \$57,535.95.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES EXEMPT BY THE BOARD FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT

The following table shows the counties exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, pursuant to chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, and the number of insane in the asylum of each, October 1, 1886, as reported by the respective resident officers:

NUMBER OF INSANE OCTOBER 1, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Broome	81	86	67
Cattaraugus	30	89	69
Chautauqua	55	57	112
Chenango	12	25	37
Cortland	21	17	38
Erie	191	180	371
Jefferson	8	38	46
Lewis	22	16	38
Oneida	181	161	292
Onondaga	39	77	116
Orange	39	43	82
Oswego	81	82	63
Queens	55	68	123
Suffolk	23	25	48
Tioga	15	18	33
Wayne	38	26	64
Wyoming	9	12	21
Total	750	870	1,620

From this table, it will be observed that the number of insane in the asylums of these exempted counties, October 1, 1886, was 1,620, as against 1,441, the number in them October 1, 1885, of whom 750 were

men and 870 women, it being an increase of 179 during the year. A part of this increase is due to the exemption of Lewis and Tioga counties in October, 1885, the insane of both of which are included in the returns of this year, for the first time. The greatest increase, other than this, was in Cattaraugus county, 19; in Erie county, 45; and in Oneida county, 44; the last being mainly from the transfer of chronic insane State paupers from various State alms-houses. The variations in the other counties, during the year, were only slight, but few of them having accommodations to increase materially their numbers.

The only additional accommodations made for the insane in any of these counties during the year have been for a few patients in Tioga county. The buildings erected in Cattaraugus, Erie and Oneida counties, in 1885, are now occupied, and Cattaraugus county has spare room for about 50 and Oneida county for about 50 patients. The accommodations of Erie county, especially the men's department, are again crowded, and the board of supervisors has appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of additional buildings for this class. In Suffolk county, the foundations for a two-story detached wooden building for feeble and filthy patients, have been laid, which, it is said will be early completed. Further improvements in the buildings of Broome and Chenango counties have been made, in the removal of partitions and enlarging the day-rooms and dormitories, which have added considerably to the comfort and well-being of the insane of those counties. There have been no material changes in the buildings of any other of these counties during the year; none of them have much, if any, spare room, but none are greatly crowded. The buildings are generally in good repair, mostly well furnished, and, though some of them are not in all respects what might be desired, they are, upon the whole, comfortable, and reasonably meet the needs of the class of insane to which they are applied.

It is gratifying to note a gradual and steady improvement, generally, in the management and condition of the chronic insane in these exempted counties. The number of attendants in most of them has been increased during the year, so that in some of the larger counties, the proportion of attendants to the insane corresponds nearly, if not quite, with that in the State asylums, and these attendants, as a whole, are well qualified for their duties. The high inclosures of the grounds have been removed in nearly all of these counties, and a much greater freedom of the insane, than heretofore, generally prevails in them, and mechanical restraint has been so far abolished, that its use, even in violent cases, may be regarded as an exception. The employment of the insane has been steadily increased. In

summer the generally large farms connected with the institutions afford good industrial opportunities for the men; and in winter, the care of the stock, the cutting and drawing of wood, and carting and storing the coal, etc.; while the laundry, sewing and general domestic work of the establishments give useful and profitable employment, at all times, for the women. The diet in all cases is generous and wholesome, including a full supply and variety of vegetable and garden products, fruits, etc., cultivated and raised upon the farms and gardens of the institutions. In most of the counties, night watchmen are employed to guard against fires and to assist the attendants in the care of troublesome outbreaks of patients, but night attendants are not generally employed. The greatest need now in these counties is the establishment of a proper night service in the care of the feeble and filthy cases, who require the same oversight and attention for their cleanliness, comfort and welfare, at night, as is extended to them during the day, and the Board is directing its efforts to secure, as far as practicable, this desirable and important service.

The secretary, under the direction of the Board, has visited all of the asylums of these exempted counties one or more times during the year, and made reports to the Board of his visits and examinations, and most of them have also been visited in the course of the year by the commissioners of the respective districts in which they are situated. In view of the crowded condition of the State asylums for the chronic insane, the Board, believing it to be better, to accord the limited room of these asylums to the insane of those counties having no proper accommodations for their custody and care, has not found it practicable to effect any considerable number of removals from these counties, during the year, to these institutions. It has directed its efforts, therefore, to secure an increase of the number of attendants in these counties, thereby enabling them, for the time being, to retain their less disturbed and troublesome cases, as well as their quiet and orderly classes. The Board believes it unwise, however, for these counties to retain their continuously disturbed and violent chronic insane, and it will continue to advise and recommend their proper authorities, as heretofore, to remove these classes to the care of the State, as the accommodations of its asylums may, from to time, seem to warrant.

CHRONIC INSANE IN COUNTIES NOT EXEMPT FROM THE WILLARD ASYLUM ACT.

The number of insane in the counties not exempt by the Board from the Willard Asylum Act, October 1, 1886, was 524, of whom 207 were men and 317 women. The following are the counties that then had

20 or more insane, with the number, respectively, in each, viz.: Albany, 30; Clinton, 32; Columbia, 28; Fulton, 20; Herkimer, 43; Livingston, 59; Madison, 24; St. Lawrence, 35; Sullivan, 45; Washington, 20. Of these counties, Albany, Columbia, Livingston, Madison, Sullivan and Washington have separate buildings for their chronic insane and employ attendants, as in the asylums of the exempted counties; in Clinton, Herkimer and St. Lawrence the insane occupy separate wards in the poor-house, being also under the supervision of attendants, while in Fulton county they are in association with the other inmates without any special supervision. The counties having 10 or more insane and not exceeding 20, are the following with the number, respectively, in each: Cayuga, 15; Greene, 16; Monroe, 11; Montgomery, 19; Otsego, 15; Rensselaer, 17; Richmond, 10, and Saratoga, 18. The insane in Cayuga, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego and Saratoga are provided for in separate buildings, while those in Monroe, Rensselaer and Richmond are in the poor-house department. The counties of Chemung, Delaware, Niagara and Ulster, according to the reports of the superintendents of the poor of those counties, had no insane in their poor-houses October 1, 1886. The superintendents of the poor of the other counties reported the number of insane respectively then in those counties as follows: Allegany, 5; Dutchess, 1; Essex, 8; Franklin, 3; Genesee, 6; Ontario, 4; Orleans, 3; Putnam, 5; Rockland, 7; Schenectady, 3; Schoharie, 4; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 6; Tompkins, 4; Warren, 3; Westchester, 1, and Yates, 2. The insane in these counties are in the poor-house departments, generally in association with the other inmates, and usually under like supervision and care.

In addition to the visits of the secretary to the asylums of the exempted counties already referred to, he has visited nearly all of the poor-houses of the other counties of the State during the year and examined the insane in them, and a large number of these institutions have also been visited by the several commissioners in their respective districts. The insane in these counties are mainly of the quiet and orderly class, many of them cases of long standing, and they are not infrequently among the best and most useful farm laborers and domestics of these institutions. It has not, therefore, been found necessary to recommend the removal of many of the insane from these counties to State asylums during the year, but whenever such recommendations have been made, they have been in all cases followed by their prompt removal.

The report of the secretary before referred to, in regard to the insane in the exempted counties and in the asylums and poor-houses of the other counties, is hereto appended.

THE INSANE OF KINGSTON, NEWBURGH, OSWEGO AND POUGHKEEPSIE CITIES.

These cities respectively provide for their poor in city alms-houses, under local non-partisan control, but they make no special provision for their insane. The superintendent of the Newburgh City Alms-house reported five, and the superintendent of the Poughkeepsie City Alms-house four insane, under care October 1, 1886. The superintendent of the Kingston City Alms-house and the superintendent of the Oswego City Alms-house reported that there were then no insane in those institutions.

THE INSANE OF KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum, located at Flatbush, consists of a main building designed for 434 patients, the lodge at the rear for 45 patients, two detached wooden pavilions for 25 patients each, and the hospital for incurables for 271 patients, thus making its total capacity for 800 patients. The number of insane in the institution November 10, 1886, was 1,416, or an excess of 616 beyond its proper accommodations, as follows: In the main building 920, of whom 120 occupy the basement rooms, not originally designed for patients; in the lodge 73; in the two detached cottages 94; and in the hospital for incurables 329. The overcrowding in the main building is such, that many of its dining and day rooms have been converted into dormitories, and a large number of the patients go out for their meals to a single story building at the rear, recently erected for this purpose. The same overcrowding exists in the lodge, the pavilions and the hospital for incurables, and all the available space in these departments is necessarily set apart for dormitories. The halls are mostly used as day rooms, the dining rooms are small and crowded, and many of the rooms for attendants have been so encroached upon, as to compel a large number of them to sleep upon the wards with the patients. The administrative department of the institution is also so affected by this crowding that its operations are seriously impaired and carried on under great difficulties.

This institution receives and provides for the insane of Kings county, both acute and chronic, and it sends few or no public patients to the State hospitals or asylums. According to the Federal Census of 1880, the county then had a population of 599,495, and its insane in the institution on the 1st day of October of that year, numbered 1,094, or one to every 548 of the population. In 1886, the estimated population of the county in round numbers was 700,000; the number of insane in the public care of the county, October 1, was 1,488, of whom 615 were men and 873 women, the ratio to the estimated popu-

lation then being one to every 470. The crowded condition of the institution during this time, weighted down as it has been by the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases, must seriously have impeded recoveries, which for the past five years, according to the report of the medical superintendent, have averaged only 13½ per cent on the admissions.

The subject of the extension of its accommodations for insane has for several years been agitated in the county, resulting in the conversion of the nursery building into the hospital for incurables in 1877, and the erection of the cottage buildings in 1883. These additional accommodations, however, did not keep pace with the increased demands for this class, and the question of the further extension of the institution upon the present site was greatly embarrassed by the lack of sufficient lands, the farm connected with it comprising only about forty acres, with no opportunities to add to it except at extravagant rates. The matter took practical shape in 1884, when the county, under authority conferred by the Legislature, by chapter 230, of the Laws of that year, purchased several small adjoining farms at St. Johnsland on Long Island, containing in all about 750 acres, on which to found a new asylum. The site is some sixty miles from Brooklyn, which is reached by railroad, and it is also readily accessible by water, having a frontage on Long Island Sound, with good dockage facilities. The lands are rolling, under good cultivation, readily drained, with abundance of water and well adapted to gardening and general farm purposes. There were several residences on these farms, some of which have already been utilized for the insane removed from the institution at Flatbush. The number at present being thus provided for is 61, viz.: Thirty-eight men and 23 women, under the medical supervision of one of the assistant physicians, with attendants for each sex.

The plans for the new asylum at St. Johnsland are projected so as to segregate the insane by a system of small detached cottages, with a central administrative department, rather than to congregate them in large structures. These cottages are to be constructed so as to meet the requirements of both the acute and chronic classes, with special reference also to the hospital and other needs of the filthy, infirm and feeble cases. Separate provision is to be made for epileptics, and also for convalescent patients.

The Board is not informed as to when the erection of buildings upon this new site at St. Johnsland will be commenced. The large number of insane, with the lack of sufficient land, precludes the possibility of properly extending the institution at Flatbush. It is, therefore, of the opinion, that in view of the crowded condition of

this institution, no time should be lost in beginning the work upon the new site, and thus securing the promised relief.

THE INSANE OF MONROE COUNTY.

This county is authorized, by Act of the Legislature of 1862, to provide for both its acute and chronic insane, and is under the general control of a board of trustees, elected annually by the supervisors. The first building erected for this purpose was a two-story and basement brick structure, with accommodations for only about fifty patients. Additions, from time to time, have been made to this building, so as to give it room for about 200 patients, but the plans and arrangements of these additions have been such as to render it difficult to classify the patients suitably, nor have they had proper conveniences for administrative purposes. The steady increase in the number of insane in the county, and the crowded condition of the asylum, moved the board of supervisors at its annual session, in 1885, to provide for its further extension, and upon plans that would secure better administrative facilities, enable a more proper classification of the patients, and the separation of the sexes by a system of detached buildings or cottage structures. In accordance with this plan, a three-story detached brick building, 45 x 145 feet on the ground, has been erected during the year, the first story being for kitchen, dining-room, bakery and storage-room, the second for day-rooms, and the third for associate dormitories, with adjoining rooms for attendants. It is so situated in its relation to the other buildings, as to admit of the erection of three additional detached buildings or cottages, if need be, on the present asylum site, with a front residence for the superintendent, the entire completion of which, according to the plan adopted, will give the institution accommodations for 500 patients, placing the men at the left and the women at the right, with central rear kitchen, and dining apartments for each sex. The building just erected has room for about 100 inmates, thus making the present capacity of the institution for 300 patients. The cost of this building, including steam-heating, plumbing, etc., was about \$23,000 or \$230 *per capita*. It is devoted in part to farm laborers, and in part to feeble, demented and filthy cases, each of these classes having separate day-rooms and dormitories, and being under the supervision and care of attendants selected with special reference to their varied conditions.

The legislative authority conferred upon this county, to provide for both its acute and chronic insane, places its asylum in many respects upon a basis with the State hospitals and asylums for these classes, yet it has never fully exercised, nor been in condition to assume its privileges in these respects. It has, therefore, at all times, sent more or

less of its insane to the State institutions, and owing to the crowded condition of the asylum, and its lack of proper facilities, especially for the acute class, the number provided for at the State hospitals has of late been increased. It has now, 9 insane at the Willard Asylum, 43 at the Buffalo State Asylum, and 1 each at the State Lunatic and State Homœopathic Asylums, thus making a total of 54 insane in the care of State institutions. The number of insane in the asylum October 1, 1886, was 258, as against 244, October 1, 1885, and the number received the past year was 88, making a total, therefore, of 332 in its care during the year. Of those received, 41 were classed as recent cases, it being their first admission to an asylum, so far as could be ascertained; some were cases of recurrent mania, who had been at their homes, apparently well for several years, while the others were mainly chronic cases, either readmissions, or coming from families in which they had passed the acute stage of the disease. The changes in the institution during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered, 9; improved, 18; unimproved, 25; died, 22, thus leaving 258 in its care October 1, 1886, as before stated, of whom 108 were men and 150 women. If to these be added the number in the several State institutions, it gives a total of 312 insane in public care, belonging to the county.

The salary and labor pay-roll of this institution for the past year was as follows. Medical superintendent, \$1,800, assistant medical superintendent, \$1,200, and matron \$200 per year; 7 male attendants at \$25, and twelve female attendants, a laundress, and a female cook, each at \$16 per month; an engineer and a farmer each at \$360 per year; a baker, at \$240, a chaplain at \$300, and a musician, a lady, who plays at Sunday service and all entertainments, at \$100 per year; total \$9,348, or an average of \$37.94 per patient. The entire current expenses for the year, including salaries, wages and labor, clothing and ordinary repairs, were \$26,621.12; the daily average number of inmates was 249, and the average *per capita* cost of support, exclusive of the garden and farm products, was \$2.03 per week.

The only lands belonging to the institution are twenty acres, five of which are devoted to the buildings and grounds, and fifteen acres to tillage, which are under a good state of cultivation, and highly productive. A neighboring farm of eighty acres was leased last year, the lease to run for five years, at an annual rental of \$800, with the privilege in the meantime of its purchase. This farm, as well as the asylum lands, has been cultivated entirely by the insane men, under the direction of the farmer, and its net profit, the past year, is reported to have been \$500. A thorough and complete system of drainage from the asylum has been introduced during the year, un-

cluding also the poor-house buildings, the excavations for which were wholly made by the insane men, their labor in this respect being valued at \$2,000. The excavations for the new building were also entirely made by these men, at an estimated saving to the county of \$200 in its erection. The laundry and kitchen work, the making and mending of their garments, and the other domestic work of the institution, pertaining to its cleanliness and good order, is mostly done by the insane women, under the guidance and direction of the attendants and heads of their various departments.

The liberties of the insane of the institution have, of late, been greatly enlarged, and mechanical restraint has practically been abolished. About twenty of the men and sixteen of the women are under parole to go out at will, and return at their pleasure, and over twenty per cent of the balance of the women go out daily in pleasant weather for walks, accompanied by the attendants. A proper night-service has been instituted, and the patients, especially the feeble and filthy cases, receive the same attention at night as during the day.

The Board notes with pleasure the relief of this institution from over-crowding, and its present satisfactory condition. The plans adopted for its extension, if carried out by the timely erection of additional buildings, will prevent further crowding. It is the opinion of the Board, however, that its objects should be confined to the custody and care of the chronic insane only, leaving to the State hospitals, the care and treatment of the acute class.

THE INSANE OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

The number of insane in the city asylums of New York, October 1, 1886, was 4,261, of whom 1,878 were men, and 2,383 women. The accommodations of these institutions have not kept pace with the increasing demands of the insane, the increase since October 1, 1880, having been 1,243, when the insane of the city numbered only 3,018. Within a brief period the city has purchased about 1,000 acres of land on Long Island, some forty miles distant, with the view of erecting buildings upon it, and transferring its insane, or at least the chronic class to that locality. The condition of the insane in the present asylums is fully set forth in the appended report upon the institutions of New York city, to which attention is invited.

IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The State has founded two institutions for these classes, both of which are supported and maintained by annual legislative appropriations, viz.: The New York Asylum for Idiots, at Syracuse, and the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark. The

former is devoted to the education and training of teachable idiotic children of both sexes, and the latter to the custody and care of feeble-minded girls and young women, heretofore provided for in poor-houses and alms-houses. The New York City Alms-House has a department for idiotic and feeble minded of both sexes, with an average of about 290 inmates, but there is no other local provision, except in poor-houses, for these classes in the State.

NEW YORK ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.

This institution had a cash balance of \$10,599.54, October 1, 1885, of which sum \$5,000 was applicable to building purposes, and \$5,599.54 to maintenance. Its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were: From the State \$73,000, of which \$10,000, was a special appropriation for buildings and improvements, and \$63,000, for the support of pupils; from all other sources, including \$5,605.12 from private paying pupils, \$11,616.52; total, \$95,216.06. Its expenditures during the year were as follows: For salaries, wages and labor, including teachers, \$22,104.57; for provisions and supplies, \$19,067.86; for clothing, \$7,825.31; for fuel and lights, \$6,249.43; for medicines and medical supplies, \$367.53; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$1,542.21; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$544.04; for ordinary repairs, \$4,933.39; for various other ordinary expenses, \$6,205.71; for buildings and improvements, \$11,946.87; for extraordinary repairs, \$4,513.49; for all other extraordinary purposes, \$2,053.13; total, \$87,353.54. The balance, October 1, 1886, was \$7,862.52, of which \$3,000, was on the building, and \$4,862.52, on the maintenance accounts. At the same time it was indebted \$6,759.58, and there was due to it from counties and individuals \$2,344, thus making its net balance \$3,446.94.

The number of pupils in the institution October 1, 1885, was 373, and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1886, were as follows: Admitted 71; re-admitted 7; total under instruction during the year 451. Of these, 36 were discharged, and 7 died in the course of the year, thus leaving 408 under instruction October 1, 1886, of whom 208 were boys and 200 girls. The daily average during the year was 401; the total current expenses were \$68,840.05; and the average *per capita* weekly cost of support, education and care, exclusive of clothing, is reported to have been \$3.24.

The new detached building, completed and opened at the close of last year, now has sixty-five of the older girls as inmates. Of these, about twenty have been transferred direct from county poor-houses, and the balance from the main asylum. The farm department has had an average of about thirty-eight of the older boys during the year. These work under the direction of the farmer, and the results of this

department of the institution are said to be reasonably satisfactory.

The improvements in the institution during the year have been as follows: An addition at the rear of the boys' building has been erected, giving accommodations for about thirty boys, and an enlarged kitchen and dining room, and a bakery. A two-story brick hospital building, for about ten patients of each sex has been erected, and a brick laundry building is now being constructed, and is nearly completed, and a new barn has also been built. These erections and improvements, it is said, have been effected within the legislative appropriations therefor.

The institution has had no spare room for boys during the year. Applications for admission are now pending, which will fill the additional room that has been provided for this class. It has spare room for about forty girls.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, AT NEWARK.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$22,855.89, as follows: From the State, for buildings and other extraordinary purposes, \$8,606.40, and for maintenance, \$14,000; from balance of the previous year, \$111.99; from all other sources, \$137.50. Its entire expenditures during the year were \$22,259.06, of which sum \$5,906.40 was for buildings, \$2,700 for lands, and \$13,652.66 for maintenance. The number of inmates October 1, 1885, was 135, and 23 were received during the year, making, therefore, a total of 158 in its care. Of these, four died and eight were discharged in the course of the year, thus leaving 146 in the institution October 1, 1886. The daily average during the year was 140, and the reported average *per capita* cost of their support and care was \$1.87½ per week.

During the year, this institution has acquired by purchase, thirty-three acres of farm lands at \$6,600, and two small adjoining lots at \$2,100, making a total of \$8,700, thus extending its boundaries to the highways in all directions, except a small occupied lot at the west. The building provided for by the last Legislature has been erected, roofed and plastered, and the work upon it is still in progress. The foundations for the boiler-house have been laid, and the boilers and heating apparatus are on the ground. It is said that these additions will be completed, and the new building opened for inmates about the first of February next, and that the work will be accomplished within the legislative appropriation.

The institution at present has no spare room, and applications for admission of inmates of poor-houses have been received, that will nearly, if not quite, absorb the accommodations of the new building when completed.

THE BLIND.

The average attendance in each of the State institutions for the blind, and the average weekly *per capita* expenditure for their education, maintenance and care, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, are shown by the following table:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number of pupils during the year.	Average weekly cost of support.
New York Institution for the Blind, New York City.....	225	\$5 10
New York State Institution for the Blind, Batavia.....	142	4 91
Total.....	367	

The total receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$140,378.05, as against \$196,706.16, the receipts the preceding year, viz.: From State appropriations, \$89,380.50; from counties, cities and towns, \$13,747.55; from all other sources, \$37,250. The expenditures were as follows: For buildings, improvements and extraordinary repairs, \$16,261.04; for salaries, wages and labor, including teachers, \$42,109.94; for provisions and supplies, \$34,434.62; for ordinary repairs, \$4,628.95; for all other purposes, \$31,123.24; total, \$128,557.79, as against \$184,865.53, the expenditures the preceding year.

These institutions have been visited during the year by the standing committee of the Board on the blind, whose report in relation to them is hereto appended. From this report it appears that they are in good condition, and properly fulfilling the purposes for which they are designed. In the opinion of the Board, no further accommodations for the present are necessary for this class.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The number of deaf and dumb pupils, of each sex, in the various institutions of the State for this class, respectively, October 1, 1886, is shown by the following table:

Number of Pupils October 1, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York city	240	140	380
Institution for the Improved Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York city.....	92	79	171
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	93	57	150
Le Contenlx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	82	57	139
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	113	145	258
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	90	75	165
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone..	36	14	50
Total	746	567	1,313

From this table it appears that the number of pupils in these various institutions October 1, 1886, was 1,313, as against 1,289, October 1, 1885, it being an increase of 24. Of these 746 were males, and 567 females.

The receipts of these institutions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were as follows: From the State, annual *per capita* legislative appropriation, \$221,535.01; from cities, counties and towns for the pay of county pupils, \$101,128.83; from all other sources, \$42,762.09, total, \$365,425.93, as against \$377,156.12, the receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885. The total expenditures for the year were \$351,642.95, as against \$359,693.31, the preceding year, or a decrease of \$8,050.36, as against that of 1885.

All of these institutions, in compliance with the Statute, have been visited by various members of the Board, during the year, and found in good condition. The most advanced methods of instruction are in use in them, and the schools, as a whole, are well conducted. None of them are crowded, and it is believed that they fully meet the present requirements of the State for this class.

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

This institution had a balance of \$20,476.28, October 1, 1885, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were as follows: From the State, \$170,000, and from the earnings of the inmates, \$71,839.47, thus making its total available funds for the year, \$262,315.75. Its entire expenses for the year were \$138,705.94, of which sum \$104,880.87 was for current expenses, and \$33,825.07, for buildings and improvements. The average number of inmates during the year was 711, and the average reported *per capita* weekly cost of support was \$2.84.

The Reformatory is now deservedly in high favor with committing magistrates throughout the State, and the crowd of prisoners presses in from without in ever increasing numbers. In the interest of the State and its wards the time has now come for a halt. Great discrimination should be shown by magistrates in committals to the Reformatory. Only the hopeful, first offenders should be sent. This would provide some relief.

The Board is of the opinion that further and requisite relief could and should be provided by a modification of the prison administration of the State. There are hundreds of empty cells in our State prisons. From one of these prisons the inmates might be sent to vacant cells in other prisons, and the prison so emptied would be ready to receive the more hardened class of those now sent to Elmira, and the more hopeful class of those sentenced to the other State prisons. By this simple arrangement, a better classification of the prisoners in this State

would be secured, by the provision for the treatment of an intermediate grade of prisoners in an institution by themselves. It is believed that this recommendation has the approval of the superintendent of the State Reformatory, and this Board will cordially co-operate with the superintendent of prisons, should he deem it wise to ask the Legislature to pass a bill embodying these suggestions.

The new south wing prison extension was finished and put in use on the 1st of September, 1886. It contains 267 cells, all of which are now occupied. The administration building adjoining is ready for its furniture, and supplies a need. The new buildings are well and substantially built, creditable alike to the State and the contractor.

The Reformatory now contains 765 cells, and on November 10th, there were 770 prisoners. Any increase in the number of prisoners committed to it is strongly disapproved by this Board, which believes that the maximum number that can be individually treated by the superintendent so as to insure their return to a healthy, moral life in the community, has been already reached, if not exceeded.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN AT HUDSON.

This institution will be ready for occupation as soon as additional legislation can be secured. The points, upon which legislation is especially required, are the following:

1. For the support of the institution.
2. For the protection of the institution against the commitment of persons unsuitable for a reformatory.
3. For the conditional release of inmates on parole, in a manner somewhat similar to that in use at the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

The buildings of the House of Refuge for Women are very satisfactory and suitable, as is also the furnishing of them.

JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.

The number of inmates of each sex in the various juvenile reformatories of the State, October 1, 1886, as reported by their respective superintendents, is shown by the following table:

NUMBER OF INMATES OCTOBER 1, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.....	519	104	623
State Industrial School, Rochester.....	478	94	572
New York Juvenile Asylum, New York.....	727	166	893
New York Catholic Protectory, West Farms.....	1,517	741	2,258
Buffalo Catholic Protectory, Limestone Hill.....	90	.....	90
Total.....	3,381	1,105	4,486

From this table it appears that the whole number of inmates of the juvenile reformatories of the State, October 1, 1886, was 4,436, against 4,426, October 1, 1885, an increase of 10. Of these, 3,331 were boys, and 1,105 girls. The New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and the State Industrial School at Rochester, are maintained by the State, above the earnings of the inmates, while the others depend mainly upon appropriations by cities and counties, and upon voluntary contributions, to meet their annual current and other expenses.

The following table gives the daily average number of inmates in each of the State reformatories, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, and the average *per capita* weekly cost of support, as reported by the respective superintendents:

INSTITUTIONS.	Average number of inmates.	Average actual w'kly cost of sup- port.
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.....	686	3.02
State Industrial School, Rochester.....	442	3.82

The total daily average number of inmates of these State reformatories the past fiscal year, it thus appears, was 1,128, as against 1,211, the daily average the previous year, or a decrease of 83.

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

This institution had a cash balance of \$10,197.41, October 1, 1885, and its receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were as follows: From the State for maintenance \$70,000; for deficiency, \$10,000; for buildings and improvement, \$11,682; from the earnings of the inmates, \$24,095.11; from all other sources, \$14,580.02; total, \$140,554.54. Its current expenses for the year were \$107,773.21, of which sum, \$43,280.56 was for salaries, wages and labor, and \$35,395.52 for provisions and supplies. The expenditures for buildings, improvements and extraordinary purposes, were \$24,835.45, thus making its total expenditures for the year, \$132,608.66. Its cash balance October 1, 1886, was \$7,945.88, and there was due to it, from various sources, \$1,712.99, giving an entire balance then of \$9,658.87. The whole number of inmates during the year was 1,232, and the number in its care October 1, 1886, was 623, of whom 519 were boys, and 104 girls.

Improvements are noted in the condition of the grounds and buildings. An appropriation by the State for the erection of three covered buildings for exercise in stormy weather is recommended; one each

for the boys of the first and second divisions, and one for the girls. For want of these, the inmates now use the bath-rooms as places of resort and recreation. In the male department 463 out of 551 boys are employed in the stocking shop under contracts, which will expire respectively on the 1st of October, 1887, and the 1st of May, 1888. After the expiration of these contracts the law prohibits the making of any others. A special committee of the board of managers has been appointed to consider at what employments and under what system the boys shall then be set to work. The opportunity is a great one and should be improved as it may never occur again. The boys will all be idle and free to turn their energies in new directions on or before May 1, 1888. This committee and the managers of the institution will undoubtedly carefully consider this important subject in the light of the experience which has already been gained in other institutions of the same character in this country and abroad. This Board heartily commends for consideration the introduction of trades' schools in which the ordinary and useful mechanical arts are taught, and the employment at farm work of such of the inmates as may be suited for it.

The fact is now generally recognized that the training of the juvenile delinquents committed to this and similar institutions, so as to prepare them for self-support and a moral life when they are discharged, is the vital point, and that any necessary expenditures to accomplish this end are not extravagant, but in the line of true economy.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$105,850.82, viz.: Balance of last year \$484.60; from the State \$101,250, of which sum \$16,250 was a special appropriation, and from the labor of the inmates \$4,116.22. Its expenditures were: For current expenses, including \$23,614.33 for salaries, wages and labor, and \$29,041.71; for provisions and supplies, \$93,993.56; for extraordinary repairs, \$1,896.63; total, \$95,890.19. The cash balance October 1, 1886, was \$9,960.63, and the institution was reported free of debt. The number of inmates October 1, 1886, was 572, of whom 478 were boys, and 94 girls.

The State Industrial School at Rochester (formerly the Western House of Refuge) was found in good order, and the system of technical education for the boys, for the establishment of which an appropriation of \$22,500 was made by the Legislature of 1884, is very complete, and promises to be of great value.

By chapter 330 of the laws of 1886, the State appropriated \$15,000 for the erection of a hospital, "the work to be done upon plans and

specifications to be approved by the Comptroller, and upon a contract with proper sureties, to be approved by him." Trades' schools in which brick-laying, carpentry, plastering, painting, etc., are taught, are now in successful operation in the State Industrial School, and at the suggestion of its superintendent, this Board recommends the modification of this law, so as to enable the employment of the boys in the construction of this building. Under the supervision of skilled mechanics, it is claimed that the building could thus be substantially and well built, and the result be beneficial to the boys, and effect a saving to the State.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$118,980.26, of which sum \$106,000 was from this State, as against \$151,628.79, the receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1885. The expenditures during the year were as follows: For maintenance and care, \$108,732.89; for buildings and improvements, \$8,117.44; total, 116,850.33, as against \$140,833.55. The whole number of inmates during the year was 1,534, of whom 518 were discharged and 80 died, thus leaving 936 in its care October 1, 1886. The daily average number of inmates during the year was 790, and the reported average *per capita* weekly cost of support was \$2.64½.

A committee of this Board has visited the institution during the year, and inspected all its wards, day rooms and altered accommodations, mess room, kitchen, water closets and grounds, and made a special examination of the hospital department. The new building, erected last year, was occupied during the winter, and seems well adapted to the purpose of quartering the inmates. The wards are cheerful, airy and comfortable, and suitably furnished. All the buildings in every part were found in perfect police, the provisions and supplies were abundant and of good quality, and the meals well cooked and properly served. The clothing is ample, warm and comfortable, and the inmates are apparently contented, as no amount of questioning elicited any complaints.

The institution was not crowded, the number of inmates at the time of visitation being 833. It is expected, however, that the number will be increased to 1,000, as winter approaches, that being its full capacity. The hospital has undergone no material change since last year, the number of beds being 168; of these 132 were occupied by patients, and 33 by attendants, thus leaving only three vacant beds. The majority of the patients are suffering from chronic diseases and

infirmities of age, and many are feeble and helpless, altogether forming a class requiring constant care and assistance.

The present attendants detailed from the inmates appear experienced, faithful and efficient, but they are gradually reaching that period of life when they may be expected to be incapacitated by the infirmities of advanced age. The recommendation made last year by the committee, suggesting the employment of trained nurses in the hospital department of the institution, is therefore renewed. The hospital throughout was found clean and in good order. There is but one day-room, in which there are a few beds, occupied only at night. As a large number of the patients in the hospital are confined within during the inclement season, one day-room is not believed sufficient for them, and the Board accordingly renews its recommendation of last year, for the erection of a large sunny day-room as an annex to the hospital.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The returns of this class of institutions, of which there are 203 in the State, reporting to the Board, summarize their financial condition and work for the past year, as follows: The property held by them, October 1, 1886, as appraised by their respective managers, was valued at \$21,421,308.44, as against \$19,980,087.90, it being an increase of \$1,441,220.54. Their receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, footed up \$6,292,693.57, as against \$5,873,504.66 the preceding year; and their expenditures during the year was \$5,680,888.05, as against \$5,363,868 the previous year, or an increase of \$317,020.05. The inmates in their care October 1, 1886, numbered 31,411, as against 29,986, October 1, 1885, as follows: Adult men, 2,000; adult women, 4,288; boys, 13,758; girls, 11,365.

Applications for incorporations of the following institutions for the care of children, made pursuant to the statute, have, after due examination and inquiry into their respective conditions and facilities for the purposes intended, been approved and certified by the Board, during the year, viz.: Mikanari Home, Jamestown; St. Vincent's Industrial School of Utica; Berachah Orphanage, New York.

During the past year the assistant secretary has visited many of these institutions in the eastern part of the State, having the care of children, and reported at the stated meetings of the Board, and these reports are hereto appended.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING OF GIRLS.

As the result of its observation and examinations, the Board believes, that in orphan asylums for females, and in all other public institutions where girls are held, protectively or otherwise, that those of suitable

age, should be systematically taught cooking and other household duties, and not needle-work alone; needle women being superabundant, while technical knowledge of domestic duties would fit the girls for immediate employment, having little competition and liberal compensation. And further, that in the opinion of this Board, the managers of such institutions should solicit appropriations from county supervisors and other authorities to provide qualified teachers of "Cooking Schools," as instructors, if needed. These, the Board thinks measures that would result in the truest public economy; equipping the inmates of the asylums and other institutions with ability to support themselves in comfort on their discharge at sixteen; giving them the atmosphere of family protection, and the surroundings of honorable and remunerative employment; at the same time, meeting a want that is almost universally acknowledged as existing everywhere — the want of working women for households, with some instilled ideas of the work desired of them.

HOSPITALS.

The number of incorporated hospitals in this State, under the control of benevolent organizations, is 60; of which 10 are for specific diseases, and 50 general in their objects. The property held by these hospitals, October 1, 1886, was valued by their respective managers at \$12,383,259.33, as against \$11,203,640.71, their valuation October 1, 1885. Their entire receipts during the year ending September 30, 1886, were \$2,552,697.51, as against \$2,366,846.08, the receipts for the year ending September 30, 1885; and their expenditures during the year were \$2,159,014.96, as against \$2,150,306.48, the expenditures the preceding year. The number of patients in the care of these hospitals October 1, 1886, was 3,384, as against 3,397, the number in their care October 1, 1885.

The standing committee on medical charities has visited such of these institutions as practicable during the year, and found them in good order and generally well equipped for their purposes. In most of the counties and cities in which these hospitals are situated, moderate annual appropriations are made to them by the county and city authorities, but their current expenses are largely met by donations, the income from paying patients, and from legacies and invested funds, etc. The medical and surgical services in connection with them are wholly gratuitous, and the attending and visiting staffs comprise many of the most eminent physicians and surgeons, as well as specialists, in the State. It is believed that these hospitals are adequate to the present public requirements, as few if any of them are crowded, and many of them have more or less spare room.

DISPENSARIES.

These institutions, most of them being in the various cities of the State, number 41; the property held by them October 1, 1886, was appraised by their managers at \$648,879.80, as against \$727,106.69, the appraisal October 1, 1885; and their receipts during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were \$239,707.09, as against \$192,774.24, the preceding year.

A further classification of the receipts and expenditures of these institutions for the year, will be found in the appended tables relating to them, already cited.

PAUPER RETURNS.

The returns of the superintendents of the poor, and other proper officers, show that the whole number of in-door paupers in the State during the year ending November 1, 1886, was 68,529 as against 70,501 last year as follows: In county poor-houses, 18,376; in city alms-houses, 50,153. The number in these institutions November 1, 1886, was 19,026, as against 18,804 November 1, 1885, of whom 9,637 were males, and 9,389 females. The number of out-door paupers reported temporarily relieved during the year was 49,144, as against 55,590 reported thus relieved last year.

The expenditures for in-door support during the year, as reported, were as follows: In county poor-houses, \$667,057.23; in city alms-houses, \$1,342,288.75; total \$2,009,345.98, as against \$1,982,554.70, the expenditures last year, an increase of \$26,791.28. The reported expenditures for out-door temporary relief for the year, were \$627,267.12, as against \$592,495.60, the expenditures last year, or an increase of \$34,771.52. Table number 39 before referred to, shows the yearly expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State, and the disbursements for temporary relief from 1868 to 1886, inclusive.

STATE PAUPERS.

The number of State paupers under care of the Board October 1, 1885, committed pursuant to chapter 661 of the laws of 1873, was 208, viz.: In the various State alms-houses, 174; in the State hospitals and asylums for the insane, 32, and in orphan asylums, 2. The commitments during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, were 1,606, as against 1,848 the preceding year, a decrease of 242, of whom 1,252 were males and 354 females. The changes in the several State alms-houses during the year were as follows: Discharged recovered, and permitted to go out and provide for themselves, 484; adopted into family care, 1; absconded, 59; transferred to other institutions,

9; sent to their homes or to places to which they legally belonged in other States and countries, 1,025; died 39. This left 163 in the State alms-houses, 34 in State hospitals and asylums, and 2 in orphan asylums, or a total of 199 in the care of the Board October 1, 1886, as against 208, the number in its care October 1, 1885. An itemized and classified statement of the expenditures under the act for the past fiscal year, appears in table No. 40 hereto appended.

The records of the Board show that 16,309 infirm and disabled persons coming or sent into this State from other States and countries have been committed to its custody as State paupers since the act went into effect October 22, 1873, to and including September 30, 1886, of whom 12,721 were males, and 3,588 females. Of these, 4,694 upon their recovery have been discharged to self-supporting situations or allowed to go out and seek their livelihood; 76 have been provided for in families by adoption or otherwise; 1,058 have absconded, few of whom have afterward burdened the State; 110 have been transferred to insane and other asylums, 74 of whom have subsequently been disposed of; 9,799 have been sent to their homes and rightful guardians, or to their places of legal settlement in other States and countries, and 409 have died in the care of the State.

The benefits of this law to the State, and the annual saving to its cities and counties effected by it, have been so fully set forth in the preceding pages of this report, that they need not here be further noticed. The number of commitments of State paupers fluctuates from year to year with the varied changes in the condition of the country, affecting its social, material and business interests, and it is consequently impossible actually to predict how many of these helpless and infirm paupers may annually be thrown upon the charity of the State, or the exact sum required under the act for its proper execution. The last fiscal year closed with a balance of over \$2,000, available for the expenses under the act for the current year, it being an increase of \$464.05 over the balance of the preceding year. The Board therefore believes that the usual appropriation of \$40,000 is all that will be required to carry out the provisions of the act for the next fiscal year, and it accordingly recommends to the Legislature an appropriation for that amount.

REMOVAL OF CRIPPLED, BLIND, LUNATIC AND OTHER INFIRM ALIEN PAUPERS.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, the Board under the authority conferred by chapter 549, of the Laws of 1880, removed from the poor-houses, alms-houses, asylums and other charitable institutions of this State, 175 chronic and disabled alien paupers,

and returned them to their homes in different countries of Europe, as follows: To England, 46; to Ireland, 56; to Scotland, 3; to Germany, 44; to Austria, 13; to Switzerland, 5; to Sweden, 4; to Holland, 2; and to Denmark and Norway each one. The records of the examination of these paupers, filed in the office of the Board, show that 111 of them were landed at the port of New York, 23 at other United States ports, and 41 at various Canadian ports, shipped from their various European homes, without primary action on their part, by the following agencies, viz.: By cities and towns, 47; by benevolent societies and organizations, 36; and by relatives and friends, 92. The examinations showed their condition at the time of landing to have been as follows: Lunatics, 19; imbecile, 24; vagrant and diseased, 18; epileptic, 9; crippled, 8; old and decrepit, 23; feeble minded, 33; deformed, 2; blind, 3; otherwise infirm and disabled, 36. With few exceptions, these helpless persons had been dependent upon the charities of this State or its various cities and counties, from the time of their landing, and most, if not all of them, would have continued public burdens through life, had they been permitted to remain in this country. The return of these persons to their homes has been effected without accident, and thus far no complaint has been made of any improper removals, nor have any of these, thus removed, reappeared in this State.

The total expense of returning these 175 disabled and incurable paupers to their homes in Europe, whence they had been shipped in helpless condition to this country, was \$3,559.63; expense *per capita* \$20.34. Under the act, the entire number 623; the aggregate expense \$13,641.90; expense per person \$21.90.

At this comparative insignificant cost, the cities, towns and counties of our State, and the State itself, have been protected from expenses that in time would have augmented most surely and continuously, the heavy cost of supporting in the various institutions into which they would have become domiciled permanently, the paupers sent back. The State of New York is exposed to their migration into it via Canada; nearly one-fourth of all those returned abroad, having entered this State almost immediately after landing at Quebec or Montreal. Canada, having no system of public charities in variety, equivalent to those maintained by us, the most undeserving and undesirable dependents arriving there are pushed and aided along over the border, to find lodgment and support in our alms-houses and State institutions. By way of Boston, and other ports of our own country, the tendency is toward this State; a kind of gravitation, possibly stimulated by the world wide reputation the noble charitable institutions of New York, public and private, have justly acquired. But, they need State protection from foreign imposition of a population not legitimately ours

to support; and however strict in intent, the laws of the United States, providing that disabled paupers, of any kind, incapable of self-support, arriving from abroad, "should not be allowed to land upon our shores, but be returned on the vessels bringing them," cases of avoidance, or evasion of these laws, are far too numerous. Not infrequently, paupers from a European work or alms-house have been found ticketed (passage paid) direct from it to cities in the interior of the State, sent through New York city, Boston, Quebec or Montreal, in the expectation, by deporting them across the sea, of putting upon our shoulders the burden of supporting those whose relatives and national protectors in the places where they were born and bred have grown weary of providing for.

For these reasons, we respectfully ask an appropriation of \$5,000, for carrying out the provisions of our State's efficient self-protecting enactment the coming year. No portion of the money can be expended except in the direction provided; that not required, remaining in the State Treasury. The law is administered by this Board without any additional expense of salaries or other of official kind, and has proved itself most compensating financially, and morally healthful.

APPENDED PAPERS.

The following reports and papers read, accepted and ordered by the Board to be transmitted, with its annual report to the Legislature, are hereto appended:

Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on the Insane.

Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on the Blind.

Report of the Standing Committee of the Board on Reformatories.

Report on the Public Charities of New York city, by Commissioner Lowell.

Report regarding disturbed and violent insane in county asylums and county poor-houses, by the secretary.

Report on orphan asylums, by the assistant secretary.

By order of the Board,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH,

President.

Attest:

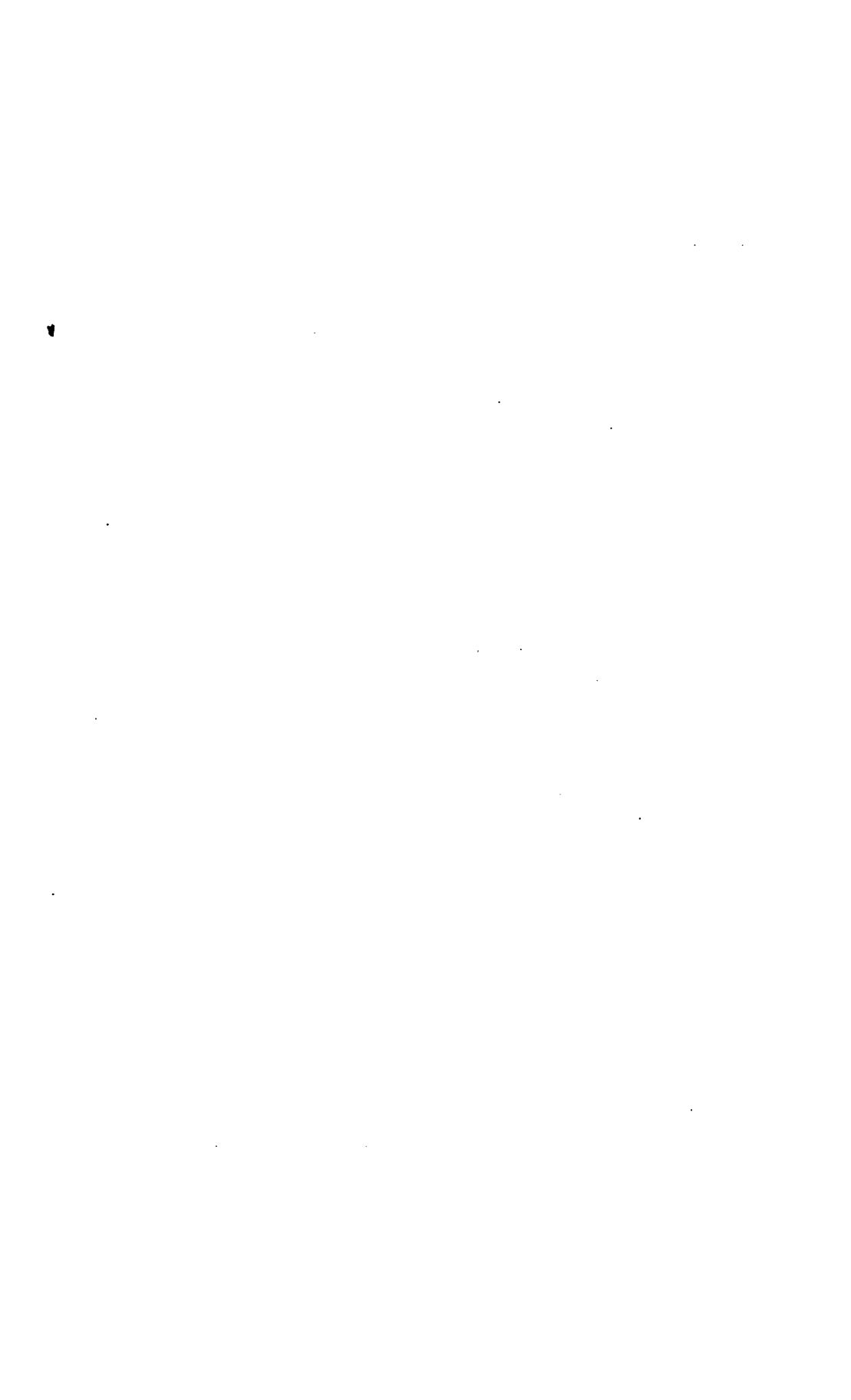
J. H. VAN ANTWERP,

Vice-President.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, December 10, 1886.



TABLES

APPENDED TO THE REPORT.

TABLE 1. — *List of the several State Institutions, their location, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the Superintendent, and the names of the officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the Board of Trustees or Managers.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	Utica.....	1843	Dr. John P. Gray.....	July 1, 1864	President, P. V. Rogers. Secretary, Dr. R. E. Sutton.
Hudson River State Hospital.....	Poughkeepsie.....	1871	Dr. J. M. Cleaveland..	May 23, 1887	Treasurer, Thomas W. Seward. President, Anna J. Parker, Jr.
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	Buffalo.....	1880	Dr. Judson B. Andrews	June 30, 1880	Secretary and Treasurer, Richard Kenworthy
State Homoeopathic Asylum for the Insane..	Middletown....	1871	Dr. S. H. Talcott.....	April 13, 1877	Secretary and Treasurer, Elias S. Hawley. Secretary, M. J. Stivers.
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	Willard.....	1889	Dr. P. M. Wise.....	Sept. 1, 1884	Treasurer, U. C. Hayes. President, S. G. Hadley.
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane..	Binghamton...	1881	Dr. T. S. Armstrong...	May 25, 1880	Treasurer, James B. Thomas. President, T. R. Morgan.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	New York city.	1832	William B. Wait.	Oct. 1, 1863	Secretary, H. C. Rodgers. Treasurer, D. De Witt.
New York State Institution for the Blind....	Batavia.....	1868	A. G. Clement.....	June 10, 1863	President, Robert S. Hone. Treasurer, William C. Schermerhorn.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	New York city.	1818	Chauncey N. Bealnerd Isaac L. Peet, Prin....	May 12, 1868 Sept. 1, 1867	Secretary, William Whitewright. Treasurer, Leeborn.
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	Syracuse.....	1851	Dr. James C. Carson...	Oct. 8, 1864	Treasurer, George E. Robbins. President, R. D. Huntington.
State Custodial Asy. for Feeble-Minded Women.	Newark.....	1878	Landon Willett.	April 1, 1886	Secretary, Alfred Wilkinson. Treasurer, S. S. Benson.
New York House of Refuge.....	Randall's Isl'd, New York city.	1852	Israel C. Jones.....	April 1, 1863	President, C. G. F. S. Hard. Treasurer, John A. Weyer.
The State Industrial School *	Rochester.....	1849	Levi S. Fulton.....	Feb. 15, 1870	Secretary, Frederick W. Downer. Treasurer, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.
New York State Reformatory....	Elmira.	1876	Z. R. Brockway.....	May 12, 1876	President, William Purcell. Secretary and Treasurer, Frederick Cook.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..	Bath.....	.....	Edg.-Gen. T. G. Pitcher	May 10, 1880	President, John I. Wiles. Secretary, M. H. C. Wey, M. D. Treasurer, M. H. Arnold. President, Henry W. Sloum. Secretary and Treasurer, Jonathan Roble.

* Formerly Western House of Refuge.

TABLE 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the buildings of the several State Institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of build- ings.	Cost per in- mate.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	600	*\$645,943 51	\$1,076
Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.....	350	†1,485,255 06	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	350	1,242,653 19	.....
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	450	646,137 00	.....
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	1,800	†1,161,637 91	678
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	1,100	463,500 00	.....
New York Institution for the Blind.....	250	227,639 04	910
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	160	335,582 28	2,097
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	500	370,000 00	740
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	475	221,246 87	441
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women....	150	15,000 00	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	1,000	500,000 00	500
The State Industrial School.....	820	372,469 25	454
New York State Reformatory.....	760	1,059,531 32	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	1,000	182,305 50	182
Total.....	9,765	\$8,928,900 92	.....

* Includes expenditures in remodeling the original buildings, and the introduction of steam heating and forced ventilation.

† Includes all buildings and modifications, water-works, gas, sewerage, docks and expenditures for all purposes except land, furniture, farm stock and implements.

‡ This covers expenditures of managers on all constructive works, on water and sewage works, on all renewals and repairs to date, and on all land betterments.

TABLE 3.

Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State Institutions at the close of the statistical year September 30.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
	No. of acres.	Value.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	200	\$24,878 84	\$845,943 51	\$870,822 35
Hudson River State Hospital....	333	90,000 00	1,485,255 06	1,575,255 06
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane....	203	101,500 00	1,242,653 19	1,344,153 19
State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane..	211	42,117 16	646,137 00	688,254 16
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	929	93,500 00	1,161,637 91	1,255,137 91
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.	478	20,000 00	463,500 00	483,500 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	30	150,000 00	234,956 58	384,956 58
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	66	40,000 00	335,582 26	375,582 26
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	103	160,000 00	370,000 00	530,000 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	142	32,300 00	221,246 87	253,546 87
State Cus'l Asy'm for Feeble-Minded Women	40	10,000 09	15,000 00	25,000 00
New York House of Refuge.....	37	35,000 00	500,000 00	535,000 00
The State Industrial School.....	42	4,200 00	372,469 26	376,669 26
New York State Reformatory.....	279	.....	*1,059,531 32	1,059,531 32
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home..	360	21,600 00	182,305 50	203,905 50
Total.....	3,453	\$825,096 00	\$8,936,218 46	\$9,761,314 46

*Includes the land.

TABLE 3—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.		PERSONAL ESTATE.						
	Furniture.	Farm stock and imple- ments.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscellane- ous articles.	Funds and investments.	Total per- sonal estate.	Total valuation.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$39,886 28	\$10,485 18	\$4,948 00	\$3,524 60	\$539 42	.....	\$59,284 08	\$730,206 43
Hudson River State Hospital.....	80,108 63	8,102 11	4,576 93	8,501 60	.....	\$5,000 00	46,238 27	1,021,547 33
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	40,985 00	6,065 00	2,588 17	7,810 97	.....	1,880 00	58,725 84	1,402,910 08
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	38,000 00	4,500 00	3,500 00	4,000 00	.....	.....	50,000 00	1,378,254 16
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	70,000 00	14,000 00	19,837 94	18,025 66	.....	.....	121,963 50	1,377,101 50
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	20,500 00	8,000 00	7,500 00	5,989 88	650 00	.....	43,619 88	626,119 88
New York Institution for the Blind.....	11,419 19	.....	.....	6,622 57	4,372 13	225,007 11	251,481 05	626,437 63
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	7,289 70	2,047 40	455 80	4,083 43	10,058 65	.....	23,944 97	300,527 28
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	30,000 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,800 00	500,800 00
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	19,170 41	4,373 80	4,220 00	4,473 87	580 00	.....	32,627 57	286,374 45
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	4,889 40	280 12	.....	1,038 06	.....	.....	6,207 57	31,287 57
New York House of Refuge.....	25,000 00	250 00	.....	4,490 12	.....	7,000 00	36,740 12	571,740 12
The State Industrial School.....	33,650 00	1,650 00	2,790 50	6,580 00	.....	.....	44,610 50	431,379 76
New York State Reformatory.....	8,021 81	2,372 28	2,949 00	10,601 71	22,372 86	32,022 94	73,430 60	1,132,981 92
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	25,000 00	5,500 00	5,387 09	5,046 42	.....	.....	40,943 51	244,549 01
Total.....	\$398,890 42	\$43,508 39	\$58,772 03	\$79,488 56	\$38,623 11	\$280,860 05	\$920,038 56	\$10,681,367 02

TABLE 4.
Showing the Receipts of the State Institutions for the year 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					
		For salaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From delinquent appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the General appropriation.	Total from the State.
New York State Lunatic Asylum..	\$28,895 28	\$15,000 00	\$50,332 29	.....	.....	.....	\$65,332 29
Hudson River State Hospital.....	9,073 24	11,623 28	15,000 00	.....	\$13,600 00	.....	40,223 28
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane ..	7,524 23	9,900 00	15,445 00	.....	11,122 56	.....	21,557 56
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.	23,667 25	7,500 00	86,000 00	.....	.....	.....	43,560 00
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	32,820 55	13,300 00	18,746 00	.....	.....	.....	52,046 00
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.	9,941 11	7,500 00	17,315 00	.....	88,400 00	\$1,700 00	114,915 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	6,467 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,047 19	49,047 19
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	5,372 64	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	38,333 31	40,333 31
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	10,569 54	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	76,964 07	76,964 07
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.	111 99	.....	8,606 40	.....	.....	63,000 00	73,000 00
New York House of Refuge.....	10,197 41	.....	11,632 40	\$10,000 00	.....	14,000 00	22,632 40
The State Industrial School.....	484 80	.....	16,250 00	.....	.....	70,000 00	86,000 00
New York State Reformatory.....	20,476 28	.....	130,000 00	.....	10,000 00	80,000 00	101,250 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	10,735 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,000 00	106,000 00
Total	\$175,927 35	\$64,823 28	\$316,376 69	\$10,000 00	\$123,192 56	\$634,064 57	\$1,048,427 10

TABLE 4 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and gar- den produce.	From labor of Inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From individ- uals for the support of in- mates.	From interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$4,327 85	.....	\$105,245 33	\$47,004 35	.....	.....	\$1,476 38	\$250,268 48
Hudson River State Hospital.....	377 89	.....	76,865 10	32,689 36	\$537 57	.....	701 38	160,467 90
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	1,466 77	.....	71,383 10	11,692 90	537 38	.....	537 30	114,684 24
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	198 48	.....	36,900 46	73,505 25	439 55	.....	5,044 71	184,254 70
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	1,183 12	.....	248,174 00	.....	1,316 25	.....	8,228 05	318,268 87
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	2,314 28	.....	116,906 82	.....	570 15	.....	36 00	244,653 26
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	469 36	\$1,581 07	9,379 86	.....	10,080 63	.....	12,842 42	87,818 09
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	4,367 60	.....	175 18	.....	12,920 71	52,559 96
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	.....	28,894 91	.....	.....	.....	1,907 56	109,436 54
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	148 00	.....	5,648 50	1,680 00	162 90	.....	.....	95,216 06
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	24,005 11	.....	5,137 50	.....	.....	.....	22,855 89
The State Industrial School.....	.....	4,116 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,580 08	140,554 54
New York State Reformatory.....	.....	71,839 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,850 82
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	282,315 75
Total.....	\$10,385 74	\$101,683 87	\$701,866 86	\$172,404 48	\$13,819 61	.....	\$43,700 45	\$2,268,215 46

TABLE 5.
Showing the Expenditures of the State Institutions for the year 1886, the Average Number of Inmates and Weekly Cost of Support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, bedding.	Transportation and travelling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$64,087 37	\$52,607 66	\$4,890 19	\$10,820 43	\$4,374 26	\$5,068 85	.....	\$16,297 64
Hudson River State Hospital.....	34,807 71	40,375 00	5,240 22	13,105 04	1,971 57	1,010 65	\$2,079 30	1,427 79
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	34,063 97	29,235 43	2,425 63	6,863 53	1,957 46	4,410 63	.....	3,349 47
State Reformatory for Women.....	47,986 28	41,733 20	5,208 63	7,124 80	1,370 96	13,08 30	101 61	7,041 34
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	93,326 50	81,168 33	19,739 91	17,219 12	2,742 50	3,630 53	.....	15,529 77
New York State Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	49,795 68	41,964 61	7,861 43	6,553 02	14 44	3,683 00	1,119 53	3,507 77
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	24,289 01	22,550 82	5,439 20	4,753 17	64 04	1,997 90	603 88	1,412 75
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	17,830 93	11,883 80	2,665 20	3,656 76	202 62	1,002 78	582 70	3,216 20
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	35,481 85	24,457 94	10,253 41	8,368 24	1,174 44	3,012 62	539 23	8,321 90
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	22,104 57	19,067 86	7,825 31	6,249 43	3,367 53	1,542 21	544 04	4,633 39
New York House of Refuge.....	4,129 00	5,086 52	1,268 90	4,451 24	363 62	1,75 75	75 30	1,299 60
The State Industrial School.....	43,280 56	38,295 52	7,538 14	7,817 24	174 96	5,303 74	288 40	3,064 97
New York State Reformatory.....	23,614 33	20,041 71	7,308 67	11,552 72	224 93	1,316 00	.....	6,887 53
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	21,469 13	32,580 08	15,487 13	7,613 64	1,701 96	3,346 37	3,591 00	5,498 37
.....	21,507 66	36,579 06	11,773 70	9,181 83	1,083 76	3,351 10	2,650 43	7,429 66
Total.....	\$639,884 55	\$503,186 62	\$114,969 16	\$121,200 91	\$16,569 15	\$50,078 30	\$12,075 54	\$80,735 19

TABLE 5 -- (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average num-ber of in-mates.	Average weekly cost of support as reported.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
New York State Lunatic Asylum	\$175,789 47	\$46,749 05	\$222,538 12	577	\$4 65
Hudson River State Hospital	106,757 25	30,668 24	137,425 50	400	6 13
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane	88,052 21	30,904 31	118,956 52	365	*3 98
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane	128,626 99	36,008 23	164,635 22	410	6 19
Willard Asylum for the Insane	247,805 27	32,894 81	280,700 88	1,535	**2 23
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane	123,014 03	94,474 99	217,489 02	852	2 23
New York State Institution for the Blind	68,250 13	12,150 97	80,410 10	225	6 10
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	44,046 02	4,101 07	48,147 69	142	4 91
New York Asylum for Idiots	104,183 05	5,232 88	109,415 93	385	5 20
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	68,940 05	18,513 49	87,453 54	401	13 24
New York House of Refuge	13,052 66	8,606 40	21,659 06	140	11 87
The State Industrial School	107,173 21	24,835 45	132,008 66	686	8 03
New York State Reformatory	93,963 56	1,890 03	95,853 59	442	83 83
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	104,880 87	33,825 07	138,705 94	711	2 84
Total	\$1,584,748 88	\$379,068 03	\$1,963,817 51	730	2 85

* "Exclusive of clothing, extraordinary expenses and officers' salaries." † "Less clothing." ‡ "Estimated on ordinary expenditures."
 ** "Exclusive of clothing." § "Including all expenses except fitting up shops, school of technology, extraordinary repairs, etc.; deducting ordinary repairs, \$3.52."

TABLE 6.
Outstanding indebtedness of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Due for salaries of officers.	Due for wages and labor.	Bills unpaid.	Money borrowed.	Other indebtedness.	Total liabilities.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	.....	.....	\$59 14	.....	.....	\$59 14
Hudson River State Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,044 88
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	.....	\$4,145 36	19,023 97	.....	.....	9,151 33
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	\$1,875 00	.....	7,106 41	.....	.....	.....
New York State Institution for the Blind.....	\$2,044 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	.....	\$23,068 33	.....	23,068 33
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	1,884 17	1,088 04	3,827 37	.....	.....	6,769 56
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The State Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$188 76	19,310 86
New York State Reformatory.....	2,087 44	.....	16,424 61	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$8,511 52	\$5,183 80	\$46,441 50	\$23,068 33	\$188 76	\$83,418 59

* Includes wages.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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TABLE 7.
Assets of State Institutions at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.	Due from coun- ties, cities and towns.	Due from Indi- viduals.	Due from sale of manufac- tures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
New York State Lunatic Asylum.....	\$27,729 88	\$17,415 65	\$1,355 88	.....	.....	\$46,500 91
Hudson River State Hospital.....	23,012 40	43,001 95	3,355 88	.....	.....	69,364 63
Buffalo State Asylum for the Insane.....	6,807 72	18,413 32	3,110 40	.....	.....	27,131 44
State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane.....	19,419 48	9,627 28	6,125 44	.....	.....	34,172 20
Willard Asylum for the Insane.....	37,478 79	9,308 44	.....	.....	.....	46,787 23
Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane.....	27,194 84	3,271 15	.....	.....	.....	30,465 99
New York Institution for the Blind.....	7,407 99	2,237 68	.....	\$175 15	.....	25,300 65
New York State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	4,412 27	3,477 51	.....	.....	.....	7,889 78
New York Asylum for Idiots.....	.....	.....	1,850 00	.....	.....	.....
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	7,862 62	494 00	.....	.....	.....	10,208 59
New York House of Refuge.....	566 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	566 83
The State Industrial School.....	7,945 83	.....	.....	.....	1,712 99	9,658 87
New York State Reformatory.....	9,890 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,890 63
New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	24,004 82	.....	.....	9,877 04	.....	143,543 17
New York State Soldiers and Sailors Home.....	2,129 93	.....	.....	.....	8,018 12	2,129 93
Totals.....	\$204,762 98	\$107,241 96	\$115,919 74	\$9,552 19	\$25,245 46	\$468,722 33

* The main item in this account, \$93,174.59, is made up of payments to the contractor for work on the south wing extension, to be balanced by a credit for the work when completed and accepted.

TABLE 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poor-houses Nov. 1, 1886.	Received during the year.	Born in the poor-houses.	Number supported.	Number aided by out-door relief.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany.....	191	580	6	777	.....	777
Allegany.....	64	35	4	103	300	403
Broome.....	160	166	10	336	1,449	1,785
Cattaraugus.....	110	79	1	190	263	453
Cayuga.....	87	444	1	532	.....	532
Chautauqua.....	208	112	5	323	1,615	1,938
Chemung.....	53	102	.....	155	.....	155
Chenango.....	106	85	2	193	312	505
Columbia.....	83	184	2	269	1,946	2,215
Cortland.....	140	372	3	515	.....	515
Delaware.....	109	29	.....	188	236	374
Dutchess.....	37	55	1	93	285	373
Erie.....	105	76	4	188	.....	188
Essex.....	706	1,572	32	2,310	5,096	7,406
Franklin.....	89	103	3	175	759	934
Fulton.....	63	61	2	126	558	684
Genesee.....	74	35	3	112	.....	112
Greene.....	64	71	1	136	1,120	1,256
*Hamilton.....	68	228	3	299	2,269	2,568
Herkimer.....	.....	54	4	166	.....	166
Jefferson.....	108	93	4	233	900	1,133
Lewis.....	136	50	1	120	72	192
Livingston.....	69	193	1	336	.....	336
Madison.....	142	127	1	239	288	527
Monroe.....	111	646	9	872	3,344	4,216
Montgomery.....	217	40	2	120	.....	120
Niagara.....	78	585	9	664	.....	664
Oneida.....	100	529	15	1,046	3,001	4,047
Onondaga.....	502	259	10	539	450	989
Ontario.....	270	129	.....	199	1,216	1,415
Orange.....	70	209	2	422	175	597
Orleans.....	211	65	2	145	478	623
Oswego.....	78	104	3	231	1,947	2,178
Otsego.....	124	78	2	152	227	379
Putnam.....	72	37	.....	79	.....	79
Queens.....	42	392	.....	460	175	641
Rensselaer.....	74	515	11	794	724	1,518
Richmond.....	268	186	6	338	369	707
Rockland.....	146	177	3	232	.....	232
St. Lawrence.....	52	97	7	238	642	930
Saratoga.....	184	240	8	383	.....	383
Schenectady.....	135	58	.....	122	151	273
Schoharie.....	64	37	1	75	.....	75
*Schoyler.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	60	641	1	702	475	1,177
Steuben.....	59	130	4	193	747	940
Suffolk.....	193	202	5	401	1,000	1,401
Sullivan.....	95	33	1	129	450	579
Tioga.....	70	41	3	114	247	361
†Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	74	107	4	185	1,059	1,244
Warren.....	64	41	2	107	322	429
Washington.....	83	157	1	241	1,460	1,701
Wayne.....	146	53	1	200	699	899
Westchester.....	166	502	14	682	35	717
Wyoming.....	68	33	2	103	385	488
Yates.....	29	28	1	58	31	89
Total.....	6,895	11,257	224	18,376	37,277	55,653

* No poor-house. † No report furnished; compiled from report made to Secretary of State.

‡ Report received after tables were closed.

TABLE 8.—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOV. 1, 1886.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany	484		52	47	100	84	184
Allegany	29	7	1	9	28	29	57
Broome	124			44	96	72	168
Cattaraugus	47			12	73	58	131
Cayuga	433		4	9	52	34	86
Chautauqua	72		19	29	105	98	203
Chemung	86		1	6	43	19	62
Chenango	16		4	11	84	78	162
Clinton	178			12	47	34	81
Columbia	350			22	87	56	143
Cortland	50	1	1	13	48	55	103
Delaware	32		3	6	29	23	52
Dutchess	80			14	69	25	94
Erie	1,474	13	23	117	404	279	683
Essex	105	1		10	24	35	59
Franklin	65		5	4	32	20	52
Fulton	37	3		5	37	30	67
Genesee	51		3	10	49	23	72
Greene	190	1	6	12	80	60	90
Hamilton							
Herkimer	38			16	70	42	112
Jefferson	67		11	19	62	74	136
Lewis	36			6	51	27	78
Livingston	173	3		15	83	62	145
Madison	87		7	21	78	46	124
Monroe	595	2	11	62	120	82	202
Montgomery	31			7	37	45	82
Niagara	568	3		23	75	25	100
Onondaga	414	8	14	70	276	264	540
Oranada	188	1	31	30	162	137	299
Ontario	97	1	15	14	44	28	72
Orange	124	11	46	30	126	85	211
Orleans	48		7	9	45	36	81
Oswego	74	2	2	16	73	64	137
Otsego	55	5	6	9	45	32	77
Putnam	25		3	6	24	21	45
Queens	384		47	12	32	11	43
Rensselaer	431			53	156	104	260
Richmond	165	1	6	16	65	85	150
Rockland	169			7	32	24	56
St. Lawrence	77	5	12	27	70	97	167
Saratoga	223	3	34		68	55	123
Schenectady	44		1	14	43	20	63
Schoharie	29			6	16	24	40
Schuyler							
Seneca	628		2	5	55	12	67
Steuben	99	2	4	9	21	58	79
Suffolk	172		13	32	88	96	184
Sullivan	16		3	14	47	49	96
Tioga	21	1	1	8	40	43	83
Tompkins							
Ulster	88		3	12	54	28	82
Warren	45			5	32	25	57
Washington	142	1	9	10	41	38	79
Wayne	28	1	13	12	79	67	146
Westchester	405		46	63	107	61	168
Wyoming	10		15	12	25	41	66
Yates	16			5	26	11	37
Total	9,723	76	484	1,067	3,895	3,181	7,026

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes, and children, in the county poor-houses, October 31, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Insane.	Idiota.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany.....	31	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Allegany.....	4	6	1	5	1	.....	.....
Broome.....	78	8	6	2	1	4	4
Cattaraugus.....	66	7	5	.....	.....	.....	3
Cayuga.....	15	2	4	6	.....	3	1
Chautauqua.....	105	21	.....	5	.....	.....	3
Chemung.....	1	1	4	.....	3	1	.....
Chenango.....	38	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	32	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	28	16	2	5	1	1	1
Cortland.....	41	.....	4	3	.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dutchess.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	248	3	26	10	4	7	3
Essex.....	8	14	4	3	1	1	1
Franklin.....	8	2	1	1	2	1	2
Fulton.....	20	1	1	1	.....	4	.....
Genesee.....	7	1	1	1	1	3	.....
Greene.....	16	2	2	2	2	3	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	42	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	42	.....	2	4	2	3	.....
Lewis.....	39	2	5	.....	.....	.....	3
Livingston.....	62	1	7	5	1	.....	1
Madison.....	25	.....	6	.....	3	1	.....
Monroe.....	11	4	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	19	9	13	4	1	3	.....
Niagara.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....
Oneida.....	297	2	13	6	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	116	15	8	21	1	2	.....
Ontario.....	4	3	1	2	1	.....	.....
Orange.....	71	.....	1	6	1	4	.....
Orleans.....	4	2	.....	3	1	1	.....
Oswego.....	60	5	5	2	8	2	2
Otsego.....	19	15	.....	1	1	2	.....
Putnam.....	5	8	1	5	.....	2	2
Queens.....	.....	5	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Rensselaer.....	17	2	5	9	.....	5	.....
Richmond.....	11	2	.....	2	.....	6	.....
Rockland.....	5	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	32	16	13	5	2	2	1
Saratoga.....	17	10	6	1	.....	2	.....
Schenectady.....	.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	1
Schoharie.....	4	10	2	1	.....	1	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	6	3	3	3	.....	4	3
Suffolk.....	48	4	5	2	4	6	.....
Sullivan.....	45	4	3	2	.....	.....	2
Tioga.....	23	2	2	2	.....	3	5
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulster.....	1	2	2	2	1	2	.....
Warren.....	2	1	1	3	.....	1	1
Washington.....	20	1	3	3	.....	2	.....
Wayne.....	63	1	18	.....	2	.....	.....
Westchester.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	15	.....
Wyoming.....	17	18	1	2	.....	.....	2
Yates.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Total.....	1,978	282	200	165	44	102	41

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported in the county poor-houses, during the year ending October 31, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Albany....	777	437	340	329	448
Allegany.....	103	57	46	32	21
Broome.....	336	210	126	229	107
Cattaraugus....	190	121	69	106	84
Cayuga.....	532	474	58	388	144
Chautauqua....	323	182	141	182	141
Chemung.....	155	114	41	97	58
Chenango.....	193	129	64	171	22
Clinton.....	289	198	71	165	104
Columbia.....	515	423	92	292	223
Cortland.....	138	74	64	109	29
Delaware.....	93	53	40	40	53
Dutchess.....	188	135	53	93	95
Erie.....	2,310	1,587	723	998	1,312
Essex.....	175	122	53	95	80
Franklin.....	126	60	66	71	55
Fulton.....	112	60	52	94	18
Genesee.....	136	102	34	58	48
Greene.....	299	137	162	130	169
Hamilton.....	...	...	...	...	...
Herkimer.....	166	91	75	97	69
Jefferson.....	233	119	114	120	113
Lewis.....	120	76	44	84	36
Livingston.....	336	249	87	176	160
Madison.....	239	146	93	114	125
Monroe.....	872	625	247	289	583
Montgomery.....	120	68	52	44	76
Niagara.....	694	641	53	220	474
Oneida.....	1,046	500	546	497	549
Onondaga.....	539	277	262	253	286
Ontario.....	199	150	49	83	116
Orange.....	422	270	152	150	272
Orleans.....	145	96	49	29	116
Oswego.....	231	116	115	183	48
Otsego.....	152	98	54	107	45
Putnam.....	79	52	27	54	25
Queens.....	466	280	186	80	386
Rensselaer.....	794	516	278	259	535
Richmond.....	338	190	148	180	158
Rockland.....	232	176	56	56	176
St. Lawrence....	288	148	140	170	118
Saratoga.....	383	271	112	259	124
Schenectady....	122	99	23	32	90
Schoharie.....	75	29	46	41	34
Schuyler.....	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca.....	702	685	17	473	229
Steuben.....	193	142	51	130	63
Suffolk.....	401	286	115	187	214
Sullivan.....	129	72	57	80	49
Tioga.....	114	47	67	50	64
Tompkins.....	...	...	...	...	...
Ulster.....	185	130	55	118	67
Warren.....	107	65	42	88	24
Washington.....	241	191	50	175	66
Wayne.....	200	102	98	99	101
Westchester....	682	519	163	297	415
Wyoming.....	103	49	54	83	20
Yates.....	58	39	19	45	13
Total.....	18,376	12,285	6,091	9,126	9,250

TABLE No. 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poor-houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany.....	\$26,982 89	..	\$26,982 89
Allegany.....	4,463 56	\$6,357 67	10,821 23
Broome.....	14,673 41	13,670 86	28,344 27
Cattaraugus.....	8,467 82	7,341 76	15,809 58
Cayuga.....	6,823 84	..	6,823 84
Chautauqua.....	15,434 00	16,125 18	31,559 18
Chemung.....	7,077 48	..	7,077 48
Chenango.....	10,167 98	4,335 89	14,503 87
Clinton.....	13,734 36	31,847 00	45,581 36
Columbia.....	18,518 23	..	18,518 23
Cortland.....	5,347 31	1,543 30	6,890 61
Delaware.....	2,486 70	6,082 88	8,569 58
Dutchess.....	10,697 34	..	10,697 34
Erie.....	80,377 20	79,204 86	159,642 06
Essex.....	8,084 25	12,507 75	15,592 00
Franklin.....	6,098 72	7,181 99	13,280 71
Fulton.....	7,394 00	7,179 61	14,563 61
Genesee.....	7,005 27	7,831 70	14,836 97
Greene.....	4,757 82	1,698 75	6,456 57
Hamilton.....	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	8,104 45	..	8,104 45
Jefferson.....	7,822 50	28,306 00	36,128 50
Lewis.....	13,392 32	2,187 54	15,579 86
Livingston.....	14,658 00	4,311 62	18,969 62
Madison.....	8,070 67	1,894 13	9,964 80
Monroe.....	17,952 83	76,854 77	94,807 60
Montgomery.....	7,325 29	..	7,325 29
Niagara.....	13,892 36	..	13,892 36
Oneida.....	57,823 77	31,716 11	89,544 88
Onondaga.....	18,093 10	8,500 00	26,593 10
Ontario.....	6,788 28	13,215 09	20,003 35
Orange.....	20,426 44	4,183 20	24,609 64
Orleans.....	10,670 48	10,531 16	21,201 64
Oswego.....	9,743 53	36,723 46	46,466 99
Otsego.....	9,694 50	4,840 07	14,534 57
Putnam.....	3,014 84	..	3,014 84
Queens.....	12,266 38	6,965 54	19,231 92
Rensselaer.....	22,537 59	11,208 12	33,745 71
Richmond.....	22,193 65	5,175 75	27,369 40
Rockland.....	5,726 28	..	5,726 28
St. Lawrence.....	16,023 26	8,746 23	24,774 58
Saratoga.....	11,000 00	..	11,000 00
Schenectady.....	6,176 80	2,530 97	8,707 77
Schoharie.....	4,325 40	753 20	5,078 60
Schuyler.....	..	..	..
Seneca.....	7,674 40	7,014 00	14,688 40
Steuben.....	4,121 24	9,986 58	14,057 82
Suffolk.....	12,783 95	19,089 61	31,873 56
Sullivan.....	5,788 49	3,160 55	8,947 04
Tioga.....	1,699 00	1,999 65	3,698 65
Tompkins.....	..	..	..
Ulster.....	4,691 35	8,303 33	12,994 68
Warren.....	5,868 53	2,996 92	8,865 45
Washington.....	6,424 00	5,706 12	12,130 12
Wayne.....	12,654 69	3,814 44	16,479 13
Westchester.....	14,068 17	941 83	15,010 00
Wyoming.....	6,276 57	4,178 43	10,455 00
Yates.....	3,713 98	1,285 26	4,979 24
Total.....	\$687,057 23	\$530,018 97	\$1,197,076 80

TABLE No. 12.

Showing the value of poor-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

COUNTIES.	Number of acres of land attached to the poor-house.	Estimated value of poor-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Albany	112	\$145,000 00	\$2,500 00	\$2,000 00	\$130 00	\$2 50
Allegany	320	35,000 00	3,338 21	1,000 00	59 80	1 15
Broome	130	42,000 00	3,680 00	1,000 00	74 62	1 42
Cattaraugus	200	25,000 00	1,500 00	600 00	52 61	1 01
Cayuga	86	25,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	69 36	1 26
Chautauqua	326	113,325 00	3,732 00	1,200 00	71 37	1 37
Chemung	180	26,000 00	2,616 80	500 00	63 80	1 23
Chemung	175	20,000 00	1,188 00	250 00	72 63	1 40
Columbia	90	40,000 00	1,630 00	500 00	48 10	1 96
Columbia	214	42,000 00	1,365 00	500 00	102 96	1 98
Cortland	118	25,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	48 10	1 03
Delaware	210	12,000 00	1,000 00	250 00	53 04	1 02
Dutchess	103	15,000 00	5,641 85	21,384 40	100 42	1 93
Erie	154	290,800 00	1,947 55	300 00	110 87	2 13
Essex	105	20,000 00	1,200 00	600 00	47 45	1 81
Franklin	110	40,000 00	2,000 00	800 00	62 04	1 77
Fulton	100	7,000 00	2,000 00	800 00	104 00	2 12
Genesee	194	20,000 00	1,700 00	500 00	58 40	1 12
Greene	188	25,000 00	1,700 00	500 00	51 48	1 99
Hamilton	83	30,000 00	571 50	150 00	66 40	1 79
Herkimer	171	33,000 00	1,900 00	400 00	54 65	1 06
Jefferson	59	25,000 00	850 00	200 00	87 71	1 68
Lewis	151	57,000 00	2,700 00	1,000 00	67 07	1 87
Madison	180	33,500 00	3,358 00	500 00	65 08	1 25
Monroe	86	92,000 00	2,225 00	1,500 00	74 56	1 48
Montgomery	180	25,000 00	2,000 00	250 00	120 00	2 15
Niagara	130	40,000 00	2,374 00	500 00	59 89	1 15
Oneida	208	231,200 00	10,535 76	6,000 00	78 08	1 50
Onondaga	80	80,000 00	2,780 00	6,500 00	51 14	1 99
Ontario	212	40,000 00	3,022 00	500 00	61 19	1 17
Orange	263	100,000 00	6,547 00	500 00	100 78	1 93
Orleans	133	41,422 86	3,108 74	200 00	180 90	2 01
Oswego	65	35,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	72 11	1 38
Otsego	251	25,000 00	2,681 50	1,000 00	58 24	1 12
Putnam	200	18,000 00	1,000 00	200 00	65 54	1 28
Queens	450	65,000 00	5,100 00	2,100 00	108 10	2 08
Rensselaer	148	130,000 00	2,000 00	400 00	101 45	1 95
Richmond	121	18,000 00	2,000 00	450 00	147 95	2 84
Rockland	46	35,000 00	1,059 70	400 00	83 30	1 60
St. Lawrence	335	83,000 00	6,000 00	500 00	83 09	1 59
Saratoga	120	30,000 00	1,000 00	300 00	71 06	1 37
Schenectady	25	15,000 00	300 00	100 00	73 32	1 41
Schoharie	112	6,000 00	463 65	.....	57 67	1 11
Schuyler	126	18,000 00	1,288 50	300 00	66 03	1 65
Seneca	200	24,000 00	1,600 00	300 00	57 53	1 11
Steuben	350	60,000 00	6,000 00	1,000 00	58 78	1 13
Sullivan	100	13,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	54 40	1 05
Tioga	100	20,000 00	1,200 00	250 00	69 00	1 32
Tompkins	147	35,000 00	1,500 00	300 00	55 66	1 07
Ulster	200	10,000 00	1,253 39	100 00	72 80	1 40
Warren	267	15,000 00	2,700 00	500 00	53 72	1 03
Washington	196	40,000 00	2,090 00	250 00	72 80	1 40
Wayne	117	60,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	72 80	1 40
Westchester	280	25,000 00	2,500 00	250 00	57 20	1 10
Wyoming	185	25,000 00	2,406 00	100 00	86 87	1 67
Yates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,208	\$2,654,847 86	\$128,328 15	\$59,852 40	.....	.....

TABLE 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city alms-houses during the year ending October 31, 1886.

NAME.	Number in the alms-house Nov. 1, 1886.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number aided by out-door relief.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house....	2,714	7,736	136	10,586	...	10,586
Kingston city alms-house.	46	51	1	98	1,375	1,473
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	86	102	3	191	921	1,113
New York city alms-house.....	8,952	29,509	511	38,972	8,093	47,065
Oswego city alms-house.....	43	23	1	72	645	717
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	68	163	3	234	863	1,097
Total.....	11,999	37,589	655	50,153	11,867	62,020

TABLE 13 — (Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining Nov. 1, 1886.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.	7,069	..	32	659	1,233	1,503	2,826
Kingston city alms-house.....	42	..	..	6	38	12	50
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	72	..	3	19	58	39	97
New York city alms-house.....	28,414	4	24	3,617	4,347	4,566	8,913
Oswego city alms-house.....	16	1	3	5	23	21	47
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	158	..	..	9	40	27	67
Total ..	33,771	5	62	4,315	5,742	6,258	12,000

TABLE 14.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf mutes, and children in the city alms-houses, October 31, 1886.

NAME.	Insane.	Idiots.	Epileptics.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16 years of age.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house.....	1,354	17	125	23	4	63	12
Kingston city alms-house.....	7	..	..	6	..	..	..
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	7	2	7	2	..	2	..
New York city alms-house.....	4,271	293	79	94	3	157	289
Oswego city alms-house.....	..	13	2	3	..	1	..
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	2	1	4	1	..	1	..
Total ..	5,634	326	217	129	9	223	301

TABLE 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign born persons supported during the year.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house..	10,586	5,822	4,764	3,632	6,954
Kingston city alms-house	98	78	20	37	61
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	191	126	65	88	103
New York city alms-house.....	38,972	22,715	16,257	14,074	24,898
Oswego city alms-house.....	72	42	30	26	46
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	234	148	86	82	152
Total.....	50,153	28,931	21,222	17,949	32,204

TABLE 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

NAME.	For support in alms-houses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	\$348,940 00	...	\$348,940 00
Kingston city alms-house	7,924 73	\$6,456 17	14,380 90
Newburgh city and town alms-house.....	11,879 49	8,097 11	19,976 60
New York city alms-house.....	959,683 25	73,000 00	1,032,683 25
Oswego city alms-house.....	7,561 28	6,558 87	14,120 15
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	6,300 00	3,136 00	9,436 00
Total.....	\$1,342,288 75	\$97,248 15	\$1,439,536 90

TABLE 17.

Showing the value of the alms-house establishments, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the alms-house.	Estimated value of alms-house establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly average sum expended for each pauper, including salaries, medicines and medical attendance.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) alms-house	70	\$1,500,000	\$5,000	\$20,000	\$120 32	\$2 31
Kingston city alms-house	50	50,000	600	400	71 60	1 37
Newburgh city and town alms-house ..	73	45,500	1,500	300	104 59	2 01
New York city alms-house.....	136	2,695,000	.....	.....	107 41	2 06
Oswego city alms-house.....	136	17,000	2,200	400	131 33	2 52
Poughkeepsie city alms-house.....	18	40,000	600	140	93 60	1 80
Total.....	347	\$4,348,500	\$9,900	\$21,240	.....	.....

TABLE 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate, including buildings, fixtures, furniture, etc.	Personal property, including bonds, stocks, etc.	Total valuation of property of all kinds.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	\$25,000 00	\$44,800 00	\$69,800 00	.....	\$5,000 00	\$25,000 00
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	60,000 00	12,110 00	72,110 00	.....	.....	.....
American Farnham Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	100,000 00	18,000 00	118,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Association for Beneficent Children and Young Girls, New York.....	80,000 00	10,000 00	90,000 00	\$25,000 00	3,172 16	28,172 16
Association for the Relief of Reprobate Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	831,000 00	833,100 00	1,664,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	20,875 75	5,251 30	26,127 05	.....	.....	.....
Babies' Nursery, Albany.....	100,000 00	2,300 00	102,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	127,210 86	40,000 00	167,210 86	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	150,000 00	29,500 00	179,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	94,422 43	14,045 71	108,468 14	5,000 00	1,143 42	6,143 42
Brooklyn Nursery.....	40,000 00	1,170 00	41,170 00	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 38	8,000 38
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	33,369 19	118,193 08	151,562 27	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	38,000 00	24,750 00	62,750 00	.....	.....	.....
Central Home for the Aged and Infirmed, New York.....	65,000 00	66,703 04	131,703 04	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirmed, New York.....	108,000 00	54,149 12	162,149 12	.....	.....	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	60,000 00	35,127 35	95,127 35	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	105,000 00	32,127 74	137,127 74	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	480,000 00	180,000 00	660,000 00	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00
Children's Fold, New York.....	1,000 00	501 63	1,501 63	.....	2,253 45	3,754 45
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	15,000 00	15,300 00	30,300 00	.....	2,856 30	3,856 30
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	2,437 00	.....	2,437 00
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Association of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	263,318 30	111,749 78	375,068 08	.....	.....	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	18,000 00	18,125 00	36,125 00	41,400 00	.....	41,400 00
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	180,000 00	58,000 00	238,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Home for Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	272,000 00	109,000 00	381,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Consent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	975,000 00	.....	975,000 00	60,000 00	9,000 00	69,000 00
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	195,500 00	201,304 60	396,804 60	.....	.....	.....
Day Home, Troy.....	18,500 00	38,600 00	57,100 00	.....	.....	.....
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, New York.....	18,127 28	.....	18,127 28	.....	.....	.....
Eight Wards Mission, New York.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 39	1,000 39
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	50,000 00	1,000 00	51,000 00	.....	.....	.....

Five Points House of Industry, New York	150,000 00	84,100 00	186,100 00	18,000 00	7,230 00	25,230 00
Five Points Mission, New York	77,000 00	1,000 00	78,000 00			
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York	425,000 00	84,500 00	459,500 00			
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	23,000 00	3,000 00	26,000 00			
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	19,922 28	1,100 00	21,022 28			4,000 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	8,000 00		8,000 00			
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	72,200 00		72,200 00			3,000 00
German Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, New York	839,000 00	145,500 00	984,500 00			341,850 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	35,230 25	1,675 78	36,906 03			8,000 00
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	22,500 00		22,500 00			20,511 97
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	45,000 00	70,000 00	115,000 00			
Home for Aged Men, Albany	35,000 00	14,507 71	49,507 71			
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	14,065 00	15,821 32	29,886 32			
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	30,000 00	4,175 00	34,175 00			
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	192,487 91	21,175 53	213,663 44			
Home for the Aged and Infirm, East New York	27,237 32		27,237 32			8,751 42
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira	10,000 00	2,500 00	12,500 00			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	80,000 00		80,000 00			24,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	104,000 00		104,000 00			2,500 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	358,000 00		358,000 00			167,000 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	70,000 00		70,000 00			15,000 00
Home for the Blind, New York	90,000 00	23,817 19	113,817 19			33,824 19
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	25,000 00	2,873 86	27,873 86			
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	50,000 00	10,427 64	60,427 64			
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	10,000 00	6,500 00	16,500 00			
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	13,000 00	23,702 77	36,702 77			
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	30,000 00	18,222 40	48,222 40			
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	5,500 00	88,473 53	93,973 53			
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	10,000 00		10,000 00			
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	10,000 00		10,000 00			1,000 00
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	25,000 00		25,000 00			
Home of the Good Shepherd, Oswego	30,000 00	94,760 18	124,760 18			
Home for the Homeless, Utica	58,624 00	1,800 00	60,424 00			20,000 00
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	5,000 00		5,000 00			2,500 00
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown	6,000 00	5,000 00	11,000 00			
House of the Good Shepherd, Albany	200,000 00		200,000 00			7,394 45
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	84,000 00		84,000 00			55,241 88
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	25,000 00	1,000 00	26,000 00			16,900 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	13,500 00	10,000 00	23,500 00			
House of the Good Shepherd, Tonkins Cove		1,108 00	1,108 00			800 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica						
House of the Holy Comforter, New York						
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse						
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	4,000 00	1,000 00	5,000 00			
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	40,694 32		40,694 32			33,174 55
House of Mercy, New York	100,000 00	20,086 27	120,086 27			
House of Shelter, Albany	20,000 00	20,000 00	40,000 00			
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	45,000 00		45,000 00			16,700 00
Howard Mission, New York						
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	27,578 11	64,549 75	92,127 86			

TABLE 18 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate, including buildings, fixtures, furniture, etc.	Personal property, including bonds, stocks, etc.	Total valuation of property of all kinds.	INDEBTEDNESS.	
				Real.	Personal.
Industrial School of Rochester	\$20,000 00	\$28,155 24	\$48,155 24	\$15,000 00	\$7,514 10
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	184,000 00	85,000 00	269,000 00	85,000 00	11,532 65
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island.	183,372 40	67,815 58	251,187 98	17,000 00	1,000 00
Inebriates' Home, Buffalo	60,000 00	6,000 00	66,000 00	45,000 00	45,000 00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York.	153,588 84	299,768 58	453,357 42	20,000 00	15,580 92
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.	299,768 58	.....	299,768 58	.....	.....
Isabella Home, Long Island City.	32,500 00	50,000 00	82,500 00	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	15,000 00	31,101 87	46,101 87	.....	.....
Jackson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	15,000 00	42,342 98	57,342 98	13,000 00	13,384 46
Ladies' Debenture Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.	30,959 51	11,641 12	42,600 63	.....	.....
Leake and Wain Orphan Asylum, New York.	153,000 00	.....	153,000 00	17,000 00	6,068 00
Leconteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	13,000 00	12,100 00	25,100 00	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	100,000 00	66,985 17	166,985 17	.....	234 81
Mariners' Benevolent Society, New York.	24,000 00	500 00	24,500 00	60,000 00	10,000 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.	25,000 00	30,023 85	55,023 85	.....	.....
Mikant Home, Jamestown.	550,000 00	.....	550,000 00	.....	136,367 20
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	120,000 00	.....	120,000 00	30,000 00	30,000 00
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	827,858 00	66,236 60	894,094 60	164,000 00	16,989 23
New York Catholic Protectory	125,000 00	50,000 00	175,000 00	.....	6,000 00
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	110,000 00	10,000 00	120,000 00	.....	2,100 00
New York Infant Asylum.	517,801 00	61,000 00	578,801 00	.....	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.	1,912 13	.....	1,912 13	.....	2,000 00
Northern New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Malone.	161,177 73	112,000 00	273,177 73	.....	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	8,800 00	.....	8,800 00	.....	1,260 00
Nursery and Home, Yonkers.	25,000 00	39,000 00	64,000 00	5,457 00	6,697 00
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	107,059 69	12,400 00	119,459 69	15,000 00	.....
Orlando Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	19,800 00	31,600 00	51,400 00	.....	94 00
Open-Door Mission, Albany.	10,800 00	.....	10,800 00	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	290,000 00	56,250 00	346,250 00	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	550,000 00	165,000 00	705,000 00	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	40,500 00	67,704 07	108,204 07	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	45,000 00	232,000 00	277,000 00	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	3,000 00	400 00
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Balmville.	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	13,000 00	13,750 57
					26,750 57

Overseer Orphan Asylum	20,000 00	20,946 63	11,400 00	.....	.....	.....	887 00	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	6,800 00	4,500 00	11,400 00	.....	.....	.....	887 00	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	20,000 00	63,757 00	83,757 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000 00
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy	17,000 00	14,251 65	31,251 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	125,000 00	137,000 00	262,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	50,000 00	9,650 00	59,650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn	.....	42,486 62	42,486 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry	32,130 00	21,000 00	32,130 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,639 00
Rochester Orphan Asylum	87,000 00	.....	108,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	450,000 00	.....	450,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	406,808 38	1,132 25	407,808 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00
Sst. Arakha's Home for Children, Nanuet	50,000 00	5,000 00	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Barnabas' House, New York	52,500 00	15,000 00	67,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 76
Sst. Christopher's Home, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Coleman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	36,811 53	.....	36,811 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,564 42
Sst. James' Home, New York	58,000 00	.....	58,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,653 49
Sst. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00
Sst. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Joseph's Asylum, New York	180,000 00	2,500 00	182,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00
Sst. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	24,000 00	2,000 00	26,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00
Sst. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	50,000 00	7,750 00	57,750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00
Sst. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	15,500 00	.....	15,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 00
Sst. Joseph's Institution for the Improved	230,000 00	.....	230,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00
Sst. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	303,030 28	.....	303,030 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,500 00
Sst. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	41,000 00	.....	41,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,611 32
Sst. Malachy's Home, East Hook	75,000 00	20,719 07	95,719 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,545 98
Sst. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000 00
Sst. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	55,000 00	.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	25,000 00	1,500 00	26,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500 00
Sst. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	27,000 00	.....	27,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,735 00
Sst. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	24,485 86	.....	24,485 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00
Sst. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	36,642 00	.....	36,642 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	700 00	3,750 00	4,450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,650 78
Sst. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	60,000 00	1,000 00	61,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	150,000 00	.....	150,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	194,079 29	.....	194,079 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	42,800 00	.....	42,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	127,289 00	.....	127,289 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	380 97
Sst. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	65,000 00	7,000 00	72,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 97
Sst. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	110,000 00	.....	110,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,500 00
Sst. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,500 00
Sst. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sst. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	46,775 00	.....	46,775 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000 00
Sst. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	34,000 00	.....	34,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,500 00
Sst. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanmaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	40,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
Sheltering Arms, New York	176,849 56	103,630 47	280,480 03	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 18 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate, including buildings, fixtures, furniture, etc.	Personal property, including bonds, stocks, etc.	Total valuation of property of all kinds.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	\$25,000 00	\$16,000 00	\$41,000 00	\$4,000 00	.....	\$4,000 00
Shelter for Babies, New York	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse .....	.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	71,000 00	.....	71,000 00	13,000 00	\$38,150 00	30,150 00
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum) New York	170,451 38	.....	170,451 38	52,950 00	13,777 87	66,727 87
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	60,436 77	14,831 80	64,318 57	30,000 00	42,572 38	72,572 38
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	15,000 00	80,000 00	95,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seaman, West Brighton	115,000 00	40,000 00	155,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	75,000 00	82,728 58	157,728 58	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York	35,000 00	3,300 00	38,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	34,500 00	7,700 00	42,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	50,000 00	40,000 00	90,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead	51,225 75	7,240 00	58,465 75	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	10,000 00	1,100 00	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	57,000 00	12,931 66	69,931 66	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	50,000 00	74,461 31	124,461 31	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Tuam Home, Brooklyn	75,000 00	153,011 15	228,011 15	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum	75,000 00	47,000 00	122,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	54,614 92	.....	54,614 92	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon	11,750 00	500 00	12,250 00	1,500 00	800 00	2,300 00
Western New York Home, Randolph	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00	.....	8,007 88	8,007 88
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	52,000 00	.....	52,000 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	52,000 00	30,000 00	82,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York	1,150 00	300 43	1,450 43	.....	1,654 10	13,654 10
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$16,754,789 15	\$1,066,519 29	\$21,421,308 44	\$1,859,115 39	\$568,748 57	\$2,527,863 96

* From the report of 1886. No report received this year.

+ Financial statements impracticable in consequence of removal.

Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	\$1,085 39	.....	\$30,117 48	.....	\$112 00	\$875 70
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	1,490 37	.....	.....	.....	1,819 38	.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	4,075 04	.....	.....	\$41,270 12	.....	51,230 46
Association for Reformatory Children and Young Girls, New York.....	121 67	.....	.....	10,553 68	.....	4,544 28
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	120 25	.....	200 00	.....	548 38	383 85
Baptist Nurses, Albany.....	148 67	.....	.....	500 00	223 50	1,019 20
Baptist Nurses, Brooklyn.....	5,535 26	.....	.....	641 12	.....	4,431 24
Baptist Home, for the Aged, New York.....	1,688 01	.....	.....	.....	541 00	14,085 50
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	4,953 46	.....	6,310 75	6,471 80	4,522 84	8,028 24
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	11,873 04	.....	7,707 50	2,191 23	1,587 00	13,354 13
Brooklyn Nurses.....	1,023 32	.....	624 38	2,500 00	1,211 28	1,846 14
Brooklyn Zion's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	430 60	600 00	387 23
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	8,705 38	.....	1,356 00	.....	1,577 70	5,829 04
Central Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	738 25	.....	4,000 00	.....	1,357 40	.....
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	467 58	\$30,475 61	10,151 60	.....	104 00	715 05
Charity Home for the Aged and Infants, New York.....	6,529 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,111 05
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	317 17	.....	1,637 83	.....	8,686 56	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	3,892 32	.....	4,822 42	70,000 00	4,074 07	40,774 68
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	238 04	64,123 67	.....	16,112 20	.....	1,139 63
Children's Field, New York.....	418 58	.....	.....	.....	904 00	.....
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	236 45	.....	733 82	.....	664 63	1,298 19
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	71 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	1,971 12	.....	.....	4,532 83	4,135 66	38,448 89
Colored Home of the City of Troy.....	523 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Hospital, New York.....	10,424 74	.....	.....	16,355 42	849 02	1,190 00
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, N. Y.....	5,398 46	.....	.....	11,228 63	5,660 31	9,143 65
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	3,224 95	.....	18,781 50	8,393 47	760 01	5,730 95
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	1,43 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day Home, Troy.....	206 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,054 79
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	302 00	2,122 04
Eleventh Ward Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,254 98
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	752 17	.....	240 34	657 00	1,364 40	3,318 29

TABLE 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.									
	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations, and voluntary contributions.			
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	\$6,361 26	.....	.....	\$14,455 71	\$5,335 68	\$23,008 24			
Five Points Mission, New York.....	21,684 80	.....	.....	1,036 19	.....	11,823 65			
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	31	.....	.....	268,473 50	1,394 00	16,740 17			
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	2,771 32	.....	\$700 38	.....	588 00	12,866 16			
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	1,046 61	.....	.....	97 10	.....	8,006 03			
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	1,400 61	.....	4,018 66	1,000 00	1,062 86	8,236 24			
German Roman Catholic Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,104 61	.....	.....	51,624 11	.....	64,608 70			
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	1,104 61	.....	8,044 50	300 24	2,761 50	8,086 97			
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,108 11	.....	.....	81,676 94	.....	8,070 60			
Hebrew Sheltering Asylum Society of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	9,544 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,884 23			
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	321 40	.....	.....	.....	681 26	1,790 03			
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	48 97	.....	.....	318 02	2,864 26	1,624 67			
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	400 01	.....	.....	.....	984 15	24,960 90			
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	23,319 46	.....	.....	.....	7,180 47	.....		
Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	48 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men and Women, Adirondack.....	798 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,860 00			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	28 00	.....	.....	4,877 00	.....	6,400 00			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,000 00			
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,176 00			
Home for the Blind, New York.....	1,778 03	.....	.....	.....	416 00	40,354 46			
Home for the Blind, New York.....	1,640 04	.....	.....	3,869 71	.....	6,437 60			
Home for the Blind, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Albany.....	20,945 48	.....	.....	.....	1,963 47	6,130 09			
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	1,094 77	.....	4,040 68	.....	707 80	201 09			
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	706 00	8,910 65			
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,281 70	4,162 86			
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	864 24	.....	.....	78 00	286 23	27 12			
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	864 07	.....	2,043 12	.....	37 00	643 65			
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	73 65	.....	.....	.....	648 00	1,258 72			
Home for the Friendless, Saratoga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Utica.....	1,023 29	.....	.....	.....	654 08	1,760 80			
Home for the Friendless, Utica.....	5,864 02	.....	.....	.....	906 88	883 69			
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	5,840 02	.....	.....	.....	1,512 00	24,546 11			
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	260 52	.....	.....	.....	1,080 65	.....		
House of the Good Shepherd, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	30 63	668 94			

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.....	3,440 20	8,460 43	2,208 28	682 00	11,000 38
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	24,980 31	2,044 49	8,328 53	8,147 24
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.....	1 10	.....	.....	1,763 85	2,474 25
House of the Good Shepherd, Ulster.....	9 70	1,082 24	.....	480 52	1,292 23
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,147 60
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	718 39	.....	.....	.....	884 50
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	364 35	.....	.....	.....	10,924 12
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.....	[2,563 81	.....	647 04	164 50	17,180 99
House of Mercy, New York.....	2,469 21	856 43	.....	47 50	17,583 08
House of Mercy, New York.....	2,043 51	1,807 50	2,862 59	1,871 25	4,874 44
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	105 48	.....	.....	.....	15,926 69
Howard Mission, New York.....	2,982 28	6,926 85	.....	.....	6,060 00
Howard Mission, New York.....	340 36	874 78	.....	.....	9,511 77
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	35,461 61	.....	1,824 20	1,401 63	800 00
Industrial School of Rochester.....	522 56	.....	2,216 00	4,000 00	4,000 00
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	14,838 21	780 40	25 00	80,009 71	3,583 51
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island.....	24,139 05	17,612 31	43,898 40	286 74	780 00
Ingelside Home, Buffalo.....	996 24	.....	.....	1,562 00	929 26
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	770 70	.....	.....	.....	1,517 14
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,210 50
Isabella Home, Long Island City.....	30 86	1,914 64	.....	731 44	6,383 65
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	641 40	.....	.....	71 00	1,287 00
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	4,646 72	.....	34,886 16	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	.....	6,477 06	.....	2,348 12	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	705 56	1,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	21,326 18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Walls' Orphan Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Couteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	26 27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	248 07	.....	160 93	2,282 13	825 90
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	3,496 76	.....	.....	.....	2,609 94
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island.....	1,256 98	.....	.....	.....	7,900 33
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,828 85
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	217 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mikaniar Home, Jamestown.....	6,630 65	6,072 84	85,491 72	4,063 55	2,602 00
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	654 22	.....	43,663 01	479 00	2,271 25
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	113 49	.....	255,197 42	1,605 00	1,449 09
New York Catholic Protectory.....	9,882 82	.....	85,074 97	.....	15,064 13
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	2,142 07	.....	106,015 91	2,059 25	13,883 60
New York Infant Asylum.....	678 90	8,106 28	104,763 12	8,153 12	5,100 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	10,289 58	1,886 36	.....	962 10	11,859 93
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	875 02
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	640 77	.....	.....	.....	387 39
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	11,183 80	8,964 80	2,785 71	685 50	9,013 98
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	545 24	2,275 54	.....	.....	643 28
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	1,753 73	.....	1,545 78	422 85	909 50
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	7,026 10	.....	10,064 19	3,825 30	19,897 18
Open-Door Mission, Albany.....	15 73	.....	1,009 67	.....	14,694 75
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	510 49	38,321 50	1,058 32	5,054 00	1,173 95
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,337 25	16,740 21
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	.....	.....	.....	38 50	1,284 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	\$223 27	.....	\$3,001 60	.....	\$2,086 62	\$2,000 00
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Balmville	2,064 59	.....	.....	.....	104 80	80 33
Oswego Orphan Asylum	2,945 11	.....	628 50	.....	604 75	46 00
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	17 88	.....	.....	.....	480 00	13,701 90
Fourchkeapsle Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	557 16	.....	281 01	.....	261 00	274 28
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy	371 99	.....	.....	.....	1,202 20	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	8,430 08	.....	.....	756 65	5,051 34	16,723 53
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	131 79	.....	.....	.....	2,446 12	2,751 86
Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn	40,959 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry	40,176 39	.....	145 71	1,670 91	1,849 42	5,204 68
Rochester Orphan Asylum	551 42	.....	2,014 94	2,807 26	1,756 41	3,406 49
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	29,278 30	.....	40,449 50	32,602 12	.....	35,200 23
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	664 66	.....	.....	7,792 25	3,149 50	67,217 57
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	.....	.....	.....	11,926 28	.....	.....
St. Barnabas' House, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York	13 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,117 83
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,316 74
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	722 70	.....	7,367 34	.....	60 00	1,995 89
St. James' Home, New York	489 97	.....	2,203 61	4,639 51	5,380 55	2,394 80
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	.....	.....	.....	11,770 70	.....	1,210 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	6,745 38	.....	3,872 16	.....	256 39	120 02
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	117 71	.....	8,348 24	.....	146 59	200 00
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	37,898 15	1,963 00	1,405 40
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	3,404 52	2,953 71	1,528 76	307 48
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	410 00	.....	898 50	3,872 63	195 00	294 72
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	772 78	\$35,111 05	9,485 16	16,094 90	17,949 00	11,303 37
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	2,478 96	.....	3,798 69	.....	861 55	3,883 85
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	200 00	.....	10,865 00	.....	1,000 00	6,878 74
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	50 00	.....	1,265 00	.....	1,125 00	1,500 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	473 18	.....	8,490 17	3,685 75	60 00	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	8 00	.....	.....	.....	200 00	1,700 30
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	899 79	.....	1,940 29	750 19	276 50	280 85
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	.....	.....	2,821 95	.....	250 00	100 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	.....	.....	.....	8,527 02	426 00	12,031 14
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	688 53	2,960 00	634 69	1,560 00
	\$ 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondont.	84 95	140 15	3,775 961 53	\$1,184,697 94
St. Peter's Mission, Brooklyn.	121 69	36,697 81	5,575 52	7 46
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York.	824 69	400 00	5,575 52	4,231 49
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.	1,140 15	4,170 30	1,583 11	5,554 69
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	36 57	2,874 21	781 75	524 59
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.	16,163 20	1,790 00	147 19	1,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	1,264 00	7,689 16	1,044 57	2,883 27
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	3,089 60	607 01	1,387 36	1,044 57
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.	15,458 66	5,640 77	6,829 14	1,559 67
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.	492 79	2,703 27	2,950 90	1,044 57
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	210 00	8,363 32	133 26	1,559 67
St. Vincent's Made Orphan Asylum, Albany.	63 21	5,000 00	2,300 06	3,902 15
St. Vincent's Made Orphan Asylum, S. I.	40,548 17	26,449 85	5,818 08	40,026 02
Salvors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	1,178 78	32,996 51	3,502 47	3,502 47
Sheltering Arms, Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.	2,049 76	1,909 26	376 75	5,439 94
Shelter for Babies, New York.	1,722 11	5,000 00	2,300 06	50 00
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.	75 20	120 00	568 37	13,143 25
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.	5,417 78	3,770 11	1,677 15	8,740 98
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.	167 77	3,770 11	1,677 15	22,811 10
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.	1,816 37	1,003 84	5,132 20	1,881 97
Society for the Protection of Destitute Children, West Seneca.	1,003 37	955 76	7,441 12	2,000 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.	1,371 44	2,468 69	669 80	1,904 19
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.	3 55	10,632 11	1,428 61	1,372 24
Society of St. Martha, New York.	1,569 81	376 51	947 00	939 85
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	6,462 96	173 00	585 00	3,179 96
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.	2,227 49	447 73	627 66	59 43
Syracuse Home Association.	3,638 17	12,810 65	4,897 06	29 50
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead.	8,448 48	3,397 82	431 54	2,078 96
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.	1,096 88	5,245 89	1,357 25	218 95
The Home, Ithaca.	3,963 86	1,488 71	250 00	2,414 63
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.	8,705 08	1,488 71	883 94	1,178 11
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	10,760 00	4,564 94	188 65	16,898 69
Troy Orphan Asylum.	217 48	5,245 89	1,357 25	715 00
Truant Home, Brooklyn.	603 24	14,575 00	250 00	320 00
Utica Orphan Asylum.	7 16	586 41	1,791 77	2,414 63
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	25,847 04	9,363 61	350 00	1,178 11
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.	578 22	8,381 41	883 94	16,898 69
Western New York Home, Randolph.	99 81	550 00	188 65	715 00
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.	14 00	550 00	188 65	715 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.	212 40	550 00	188 65	715 00
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.				
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.				
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.				
Total.....	\$552,985 55	\$692,744 47	\$775,961 53	\$1,184,697 94

TABLE 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other invest- ments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	\$1,083 98	\$575 00	.....	.....	\$3,247 07
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	4,794 01	.....	.....	\$41 57	27,838 82
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	2,645 01	.....	.....	11,239 56	110,440 39
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	\$3,287 16	5,483 62	24,300 39
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	8,759 47	10,000 90
Babies' Nursery, Albany.....	66 50	.....	.....	906 91	2,874 78
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	393 00	.....	.....	523 03	11,733 63
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York.....	1,997 48	1,127 18	.....	590 01	20,028 08
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	1,310 37	3,000 00	.....	5,107 96	43,010 44
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	.....	630 16	.....	.....	37,328 03
Brooklyn Nursery.....	.....	.....	.....	2,640 07	9,845 10
Brooklyn Zion Home.....	.....	.....	.....	22 49	1,440 21
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	6,657 04	21,233 33	.....	24 00	45,484 37
Caraga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	1,468 20	.....	.....	138 57	7,415 47
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	.....	.....	6,400 00	53 12	47,051 69
Charlin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	2,620 76	.....	.....	.....	18,294 20
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	1,305 10	.....	.....	.....	12,036 68
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	3,109 99	2,350 00	.....	610 40	59,443 88
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	175,256 84	279,706 55
Children's Fold, New York.....	.....	.....	13 46	.....	17,683 75
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	912 00	.....	.....	.....	1,954 45
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,768 07
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	6,505 41	.....	.....	30 00	49,623 23
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	948 00	3,026 48	.....	.....	4,294 10
Colored Orphan Asylum and Hospital, New York.....	1,935 00	.....	.....	760 00	31,512 18
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	9,599 79	.....	2,000 00	1,000 00	44,019 04
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	6,402 00	42,282 88
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	11,263 96	11,387 00	.....	30 75	23,815 63
Day Home, Troy.....	2,535 90	.....	.....	450 00	4,335 77
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	2,624 04
Elizbeth Ward Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	356 80	8,641 56
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	253 70	6,585 90
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	8,854 68	.....	.....	301 00	56,949 31
Five Points Mission, New York.....	417 85	.....	.....	562 38	22,701 13
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	260 00	308,911 97
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	60 80	1,468 96	14,451 06

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

TABLE 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and divi- dends on investments.	From loans, bonds, and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York	\$32 13	.....	.....	\$5,068 21	\$60,935 71
Institution of Mercy (Elmly first street), New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	62,304 11
Isabella Home, Long Island City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	2,535 14	.....	.....	4,563 98	20,390 30
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	2,223 40	\$4,250 00	.....	4,160 78	2,461 22
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	1,739 83	400 00	.....	8 80	8,792 68
Ladies' General Nursery and Child's Precinctory, New York	.....	.....	\$3,606 51	.....	44,567 89
Leake and Wells' Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Conteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo	48 10	.....	2,000 00	1,104 23	34,009 35
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peruboro	718 23	.....	.....	.....	9,918 23
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	3,564 75	.....	.....	2,324 00	6,601 64
Mariners' Family Asylum, Staten Island	30 00	.....	.....	.....	6,240 14
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	507 95	.....	.....	2,501 08	15,408 12
Midnight Mission, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,044 77	19,079 70
Mitnari Home, Jamestown	.....	.....	136,867 20	147 08	228 888 15
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	.....	.....	.....	4,638 13	14,902 78
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	757 90	.....	.....	53,632 62	311,053 45
New York Catholic Precinctory	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	21,157 62
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	900 00	.....	.....	.....	104,700 39
New York Infant Asylum	2,983 94	.....	.....	215 07	118,530 34
New York Juvenile Asylum	.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	118,467 19
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	8,621 09	4,000 00	.....	6,131 20	152,713 40
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York	2,318 82	.....	.....	835 09	2,703 09
Nursery and Home for Orphans	551 94	.....	.....	204 90	2,153 88
Old Ladies' Home, Longkeepsie	1,636 49	.....	17,000 00	306 42	48,103 97
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,424 71
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,448 71
Open-Door Mission, Albany	.....	.....	.....	94 00	5,448 71
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	4,072 17	6,000 00	.....	416 32	48,019 09
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	6,904 30	1,000 00	.....	47,482 68	78,777 68
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	2,478 80	312 00	.....	3,820 95	53,431 95
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	13,970 78	.....	.....	1,255 12	53,811 45
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,760 65
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	.....	.....	400 00	.....	1,720 49
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Baitaville	.....	.....	5,620 00	45 93	31,394 41
Orphan Asylum	966 23	1,396 00	.....	696 00	31,758 40
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	96 00	.....	.....	422 30	14,716 98

Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	2,946 00	1,700 00	42 82	6,098 27
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy	7,676 88	.....	.....	2,351 07
Presbyterian Home, New York	7,312 70	.....	.....	26,571 45
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	81 45	.....	.....	8,631 87
Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn	2,979 23	.....	.....	11,869 73
Rochester Home of Industry	.....	.....	6,923 08	11,768 20
Rochester Orphan Asylum	1,099 01	.....	.....	13,127 73
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	10,000 00	.....	13,127 73
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	9,126 30	.....	5,067 64	89,359 69
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	.....	25,000 00	7,219 41	89,359 69
St. Barnabas House, New York	775 00	323 78	2,550 00	8,514 23
St. Christopher's Home, New York	.....	.....	57 70	18,529 09
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	.....	.....	.....	19,722 00
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	22,411 87
St. James' Home, New York	.....	.....	.....	17,418 57
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	.....	2,000 00	.....	8,463 83
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	4,613 58	1,000 00	.....	54,028 55
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	.....	.....	576 54	8,463 57
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	.....	.....	176 39	10,473 44
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	5,319 36	.....	10,473 44
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	439 11	.....	.....	13,946 41
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	2,942 00	.....	9,242 18	63,720 14
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	.....	.....	454 25	16,432 40
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	.....	.....	577 11	10,439 20
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	842 48	.....	988 20	10,439 20
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	.....	.....	900 00	13,443 00
St. Mary's Boys Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	.....	3,243 00	1,576 10	9,201 45
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	.....	.....	2,706 25
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	.....	.....	285 57	2,198 57
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jervis	.....	.....	1,475 60	5,745 26
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	.....	.....	.....	3,111 19
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	404 00	16,638 26
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout	225 00	.....	1,145 66	6,965 25
St. Peter's Asylum, Brooklyn	3 33	.....	.....	4,216 55
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	4,496 39
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	61,000 00	545 55	41,216 89
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	.....	810 85	76,531 61
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	25 00	.....	2,888 21	10,015 01
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	207 57	37,126 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	.....	48,000 00	.....	34,254 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	.....	2,500 00	14,000 00	91,256 88
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	.....	.....	1,003 01	3,747 93
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	2,477 24	17,085 13
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	1,888 78	10,498 83
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	21,797 75	.....	2,159 07	10,636 70
Seaman's Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	8,216 33	.....	6,233 88	442,181 74
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	1,620 00	6,885 92
Sheltering Arms Nursery	842 25	.....	4,015 22	64,538 73
Shelter for Babies, New York	.....	.....	2,366 25	10,399 25
Shelter for Babies, New York	.....	.....	65 30	6,381 99

TABLE 19 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From inter- ests and divi- dends on in- vestments.	From loans, bonds, stocks, and investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse.	\$320 00	.....	.....	\$500 00	\$820 00
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,065 73
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York.	.....	.....	.....	5,010 00	\$7,100 91
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.	.....	.....	\$14,850 00	.....	\$17,117 23
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.	.....	.....	.....	3,321 22	\$3,321 22
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.	4,659 14	.....	.....	30 00	\$4,689 14
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.	2,515 45	.....	.....	3,854 00	\$6,369 45
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn.	8,100 00	.....	.....	175 11	\$8,275 11
Society of St. Martha, New York.	.....	.....	.....	127 47	\$127 47
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.	96 00	.....	.....	423 24	\$519 24
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.	.....	.....	2,214 33	548 93	\$2,763 26
Syracuse Home Association.	2,131 90	300 00	.....	.....	\$2,431 90
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,325 02
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.	601 22	.....	.....	8 50	\$609 72
The Home, Ithaca.	1,129 43	.....	.....	.....	\$1,129 43
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.	57 23	.....	.....	358 23	\$415 46
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	430 09	.....	.....	4,650 67	\$5,080 76
Troy Orphan Asylum.	4,364 30	.....	.....	863 45	\$5,227 75
Truant Home, Brooklyn.	.....	588 42	.....	.....	\$588 42
Utica Orphan Asylum.	8,411 57	.....	.....	.....	\$8,411 57
Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	2,229 91	.....	.....	.....	\$2,229 91
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,211 46
Western New York Home, Randolph.	17 50	.....	.....	1,161 00	\$1,178 50
Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6 73
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.	.....	.....	.....	1,056 00	\$1,056 00
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.	1,578 00	.....	510 00	.....	\$2,088 00
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.	.....	.....	.....	3 53	\$3 53
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.	8 86	.....	.....	30 00	\$38 86
Total	\$245,725 90	\$593,300 95	\$351,578 56	\$324,449 70	\$1,420,055 11

* Of this amount, \$30,000 was for sale of property.

TABLE 20.

Showing the Expenditures of Orphan Asylums and Homes for the Friendless for the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1885.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	.....	.....	\$919 57	\$1,281 00	.....	\$583 65	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	6,386 15	11,280 51	\$3,909 43	2,163 62	\$1,205 07
American Female Guardian Soc. and Home for the Friendless, N. Y.	.....	.....	11,401 10	10,116 31	1,090 86	1,933 21	1,106 77
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	.....	.....	11,442 50	7,710 20	2,230 16	1,233 85	1,147 36
Associat'n for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	.....	.....	182 12	5,755 17	992 61	475 40	447 75
Babies' Nursery, Albany	.....	.....	660 70	853 78	158 84	275 16	164 00
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	.....	.....	1,619 88	2,605 69	55 10	765 50	66 87
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	.....	.....	3,550 67	6,631 01	25 00	1,312 73	123 05
Brooklyn Indust'l Sch'l Associat'n and Home for Destitute Child'n	3,000 00	.....	9,178 00	11,563 69	2,892 00	2,375 34	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	.....	.....	4,032 58	4,345 25	1,307 94	1,004 84	39 61
Brooklyn Nursery	.....	.....	1,499 88	3,230 68	402 58	1,909 45	187 57
Brooklyn Zion Home	250 00	1,321 35	664 00	600 00	.....	200 00	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	3,126 40	2,811 12	448 84	898 65	504 87
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	.....	.....	1,914 00	1,985 99	211 88	370 01	.....
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	4,134 75	.....	18,941 81	8,016 83	2,340 31	1,624 06	1,280 81
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	.....	.....	2,647 16	4,736 09	131 10	1,190 12	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	9,331 24	7,708 92	.....	1,671 44	922 52
Children's Aid Society, New York	.....	.....	11,249 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Fold, New York	1,457 84	.....	2,435 01	7,075 22	1,792 80	71 57	89 40
Children's Friend Society, Albany	.....	2,680 97	1,000 00	530 30	50 00	240 00	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam	272 53	.....	1,839 78	687 85	55 87	146 30	112 31
Children's Home, Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn	1,684 00	.....	5,201 25	5,685 78	256 89	2,928 60	670 37
Church Home of the City of Troy	.....	.....	894 00	1,143 00	.....	477 08	.....
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	.....	.....	3,886 00	11,308 98	1,103 44	1,545 17	770 90
Colored Orphan Asy'm and Ass'n for the Benefit of Col'd Ch'n, N. Y.	.....	.....	1,935 70	11,918 03	3,490 20	3,283 03	354 53
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	1,274 00	.....	5,332 00	19,390 00	5,420 00	1,547 00	420 00
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath	.....	.....	3,716 92	3,074 77	.....	522 23	.....
Day Home, Troy	.....	.....	499 86	1,700 00	463 87	66 94	.....
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	695 75	1,686 30	225 13	110 75

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.	1,108 83	1,128 75	1,517 85	424 00	103 17
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.	125 00	384 12	379 34	106 95	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 84
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,616 73
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	.....	12,933 04	601 53	114 83	1,504 06
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	1,483 00	11,451 02	16,227 00	2,423 70	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.	217 00	2,000 00	31,171 02	3,593 77	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	.....	523 30	3,295 37	125 25	64 63
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	.....	1,143 30	1,744 30	326 35	223 25
House of the Holy Comforter, New York	.....	550 00	1,223 24	338 73	.....
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	.....	1,709 42	63 70	61 31	.....
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.	990 00	2,744 30	2,744 30	167 30	75 00
House of Mercy, New York.	14,525 00	5,347 91	5,352 90	1,336 15	446 43
House of Shelter, Albany	.....	1,368 00	.....	384 03	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	.....	340 00	1,639 58	325 20	454 10
Howard Mission, New York.	2,519 20	3,049 05	3,006 52	807 73	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	597 45	2,540 50	3,341 31	241 57	.....
Industrial School of Rochester	.....	2,769 74	2,974 14	1,170 10	73 70
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	23,750 00	2,172 23	2,568 62	807 38	823 13
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island	.....	530 00	5,000 00	900 00	380 00
Ingleaside Home, Buffalo	856 00	8,973 78	34,867 10	5,126 30	2,495 63
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.	15,547 50	17,784 00	8,878 34	1,091 73	.....
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York	.....	.....	26,208 08	1,451 24	683 17
Isabella Home, Long Island City	.....	3,070 63	.....	3,223 90	448 83
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	.....	1,689 00	8,143 52	83 91	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	.....	1,716 89	1,627 78	414 09	46 33
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	.....	543 50	807 37	414 09	09 15
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York	.....	.....	825 00	298 21	140 49
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, New York	3,325 00	6,446 82	9,570 63	1,243 83	532 13
LeComteux St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	3,500 00	12,574 00	5,970 51	1,033 26	794 10
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	.....	871 41	1,311 60	208 77	22 27
Martinet's Family Asylum, Staten Island	.....	1,256 76	4,132 91	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	.....	1,120 05	2,125 23	100 75	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	.....	1,922 50	7,897 09	470 00	.....
Midnight Mission, New York	.....	497 21	2,329 73	677 70	.....
Mikanari Home, Jamestown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	.....	38,100 85	50,404 94	14,232 17	3,003 56
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	2,279 00	3,904 39	25,335 52	2,061 05	1,861 04
New York Catholic Protectory	29,018 83	43,633 31	101,228 18	16,398 83	5,977 84
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	2,500 00	4,813 30	7,107 02	1,997 89	532 14
New York Infant Asylum	.....	3,900 00	57,056 32	7,094 18	1,965 40
New York Juvenile Asylum	.....	20,838 25	40,190 41	10,700 30	2,125 27
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	.....	5,130 46	2,541 97	1,204 17	1,189 66
Northern and Child's Hospital, New York	.....	17,951 11	39,904 25	8,044 08	3,060 13
Nursery and Home, Yonkers	.....	993 08	801 87	85 52	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	.....	671 09	1,112 55	464 05	18 10
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	.....	3,075 00	4,569 33	1,477 30	1,367 13
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	1,910 79	1,665 28	160 20	.....
Open-Door Mission, Albany	.....	458 75	694 40	217 20	95 30
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	1,060 00	8,607 15	11,233 21	2,767 10	705 35
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	.....	7,890 00	11,353 24	1,621 98	675 93

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebted- ness upon real estate; princ- ess.	For other in- debtedness Octo- ber 1, 1886.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture beds and bed- ding.
Orphans' Home and Asy'm of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	.....	\$1,000 00	\$3,237 24	\$30,300 00	\$7,819 00	\$5,100 00	\$912 57
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Prot. Episcopal Church, N. Y.	.....	.....	8,672 41	8,672 41	2,131 67	682 38	.....
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	.....	.....	385 82	385 88	183 44	137 73	.....
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	\$2,200 00	.....	1,000 00	3,000 00	800 00	1,016 84	.....
Orphanage of our Lady of Mercy, Balmville.	627 50	.....	7,671 11	11,339 46	2,839 32	539 11	93 65
Oswego Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	1,550 62	949 20	240 63	83 60	133 83
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	.....	770 78	1,079 80	1,715 97	.....	169 25	224 70
Presbyterian Church, New York	.....	466 89	1,354 00	1,772 32	391 48	240 61	64 38
Presbyterian Home, New York	300 00	.....	8,724 73	4,070 59	18 91	961 89	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	.....	.....	1,839 60	1,869 11	93 03	478 58	40 69
Pythecoras Lodge, No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn.	.....	500 00	.....	2,683 40	446 72	491 35	60 00
Rochester Orphan Asylum	4,516 91	.....	1,281 91	2,683 40	446 72	1,572 35	138 05
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	430 00	.....	16,661 71	44,687 04	8,643 31	6,506 33	4,143 43
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	200 00	10,000 00	14,253 67	45,963 29	4,866 86	1,339 02	604 28
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.	8,648 44	7,000 00	6,309 33	9,302 21	613 94	1,303 61	1,436 48
St. Agatha's Home, New York	10,000 00	.....	1,700 00	3,486 64	.....	1,244 25	.....
St. Christopher's Home, New York	1,233 37	.....	1,068 27	1,284 50	283 71	639 27	316 18
St. Coleman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	5,963 22	3,446 14	927 38	4,885 06	746 80	624 62	200 64
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo	.....	1,800 00	.....	6,930 35	644 99	1,705 45	132 61
St. James' Home, New York	.....	384 46	1,084 80	3,023 95	1,121 04	638 11	162 88
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	.....	.....	630 00	3,389 27	1,084 18	640 50	45 19
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	.....	.....	686 62	1,671 27	431 19	686 00	143 83
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York	7,063 33	.....	5,194 43	13,614 65	3,989 27	1,910 47	608 06
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.	.....	.....	1,257 25	2,874 65	445 11	661 79	.....
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	3,878 75	.....	2,210 00	2,181 22	.....	645 60	1,963 44
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	.....	5,800 00	15,568 18	17,739 46	984 47	2,354 09	3,639 50
St. Joseph's Institute for the Imp'd Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham	2,880 06	.....	1,554 28	8,084 93	5,125 36	2,430 27	104 72
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.	.....	.....	1,954 28	5,601 56	874 75	437 12	.....
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.	.....	.....	1,850 00	6,709 00	1,200 00	400 00	500 00
St. Malachi's Home, East New York.	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	.....	.....	890 00	2,800 00	500 00	.....	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	840 00	.....	9,012 46	9,012 46	500 00	508 57	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	1,880 00	.....	200 00	735 83	296 00	250 86	35 50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	.....	.....	866 00	1,685 00	165 40	510 90	80 96
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	300 00	1,860 00	250 00	610 90	100 45
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jervis	200 00

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St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island	709 00	1,198 65	3,371 33	1,171 44	498 65	373 03
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	59 50	1,191 04	2,235 57	509 00	114 70	65 00
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout		2,670 86	27,500 00	6,500 00	2,590 00	590 00
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn		1,667 00	6,049 74	1,577 68	1,388 07	247 33
St. Stephen's Asylum, New York		1,456 39	2,904 23	1,746 40	646 17	267 86
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York		455 00	800 00	1,432 68	1,231 46	965 33
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	998 33	671 68	7,179 68	2,500 00	600 00	2,501 20
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	2,300 00	1,425 56	1,669 99	1,472 14	389 90	405 05
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	32,000 00	1,306 54	5,125 79	1,084 41	761 04	244 10
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	14,175 00	2,402 63	4,825 38	977 48	785 85	316 27
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	427 50	42,955 59	62,070 86	23,261 58	9,615 17	2,342 43
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	2,000 00	1,210 25	3,386 19	512 23	512 23	190 03
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica		1,210 25	3,386 19	512 23	512 23	190 03
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo		5,220 12	8,942 13	1,841 23	1,309 45	587 07
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany		2,365 60	3,138 27	404 22	764 34	253 08
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.		498 86	431 91	10 63	112 23	164 94
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	100 00					
Sheltering Arms, New York	1,000 00					
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	743 66					
Shelter for Babies, New York	1,237 50					
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse		779 55	5,761 07	45 64	165 60	188 24
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	780 00	3,550 00	23,740 23	4,680 50	2,760 00	1,000 00
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York	2,295 00	2,742 80	9,531 08	2,219 34	1,069 73	1,580 19
Society for Protection of Destitute Roman Cath'c Child'n, W. Seneca	3,153 85	831 01				190 97
Society for Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, W. New Brighton		3,171 46	5,406 25	515 89	692 26	180 12
Society for Relief of Destitute Children and Destitute Children, N. Y.		2,307 43	7,053 33	962 10	903 50	956 30
Society for Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Br'dlyn.		2,152 04	6,685 00	41 25	1,153 12	458 17
Society of St. Martha, New York		397 25	813 58	267 00	157 07	117 67
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira		2,012 89	862 02	148 96	384 52	102 14
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton		2,901 74	2,976 33	799 67	640 30	417 24
Syracuse Home Association		1,951 31	2,616 13		574 37	21 50
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead		477 85	822 53	3 60	84 49	27 45
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn		1,409 65	3,338 13	184 35	713 00	23 58
The Home, Ithaca		3,535 54	831 18	3 25	458 87	194 65
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Child'n, Versailles		2,750 45	12,000 42	1,450 10	878 25	219 09
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum		3,015 80	5,276 99	3,761 84	1,378 03	110 88
Troy Orphan Asylum		4,179 69	8,500 00	1,301 19	911 82	600 00
Truant Home, Brooklyn		3,182 50	4,697 80	1,327 70	1,030 84	199 92
Utica Orphan Asylum		637 90	498 86	23 24	400 06	17 94
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie						
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon		1,590 20	1,418 31	95 64	180 00	1,817 90
Western New York Home, Randolph	501 01	14,296 64	6,651 44	1,885 35	2,549 38	753 83
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains		2,419 19	4,165 45	961 79	235 16	
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York		4,924 33	1,753 24	364 28	741 30	
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York		235 00	291 57		124 20	
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls						
Total	\$305,449 24	\$943,692 83	\$1,444,624 95	\$290,562 57	\$235,679 70	\$91,206 17

* Includes nurses of out-door department.

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1886.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$69 67	.....	.....	\$88 58	\$2,922 47	\$24 60
Albany Orphan Asylum	1,506 02	.....	.....	502 77	26,913 57	923 25
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York ..	698 47	.....	.....	66,080 31	102,681 54	7,758 65
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York ..	1,890 79	.....	.....	6,704 15	24,263 80	7 00
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, New York ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	80 11	1,173 80	.....	743 18	9,850 14	180 76
Babies' Nursery, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	680 02	2,797 80	70 88
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	647 53	.....	.....	78 24	5,838 81	5,894 84
Baptist Home for the Aged, New York	293 92	.....	\$6,127 18	1,187 37	19,050 93	988 15
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children ..	1,083 71	500 00	.....	3,657 97	34,255 71	9,354 67
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	712 69	19,517 54	.....	939 53	31,940 98	5,378 08
Brooklyn Nursery	232 97	520 00	411 15	545 57	9,581 20	263 90
Brooklyn Zion Home	32 00	.....	.....	140 00	1,696 00	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	777 56	17,900 00	.....	891 52	27,348 96	18,135 41
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn ..	524 57	.....	.....	358 00	6,844 45	671 02
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome ..	1,275 10	305 47	.....	9,476 88	47,806 62	255 67
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York ..	1,496 30	.....	.....	1,531 04	11,731 81	6,562 39
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo ..	.....	.....	.....	11,290 97	11,290 97	746 69
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	589 70	25,620 00	4,000 00	4,942 24	54,767 66	4,676 82
Children's Aid Society, New York	100 73	17,992 17	.....	240,006 86	279,706 55	.....
Children's Home, New York	17 50	.....	.....	2,806 42	17,683 75	60 25
Children's Friend Society, Albany	17 50	.....	501 63	80 40	1,888 80	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam	100 87	260 48	.....	98 25	2,574 24	163 83
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy	2,214 34	2,378 15	12,889 10	1,933 77	35,878 25	13,745 68
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	232 65	319 40	800 00	291 50	4,177 22	130 79
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, N. Y.	.....	1,181 06	.....	2,079 09	21,874 64	9,637 54
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn	1,470 53	.....	8,750 00	6,117 35	48,367 36	651 08
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath ..	856 72	1,048 56	.....	9,258 48	38,495 70	3,786 00
Day Home, Troy	813 47	.....	13,436 60	1,726 31	23,767 48	48 18
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh ..	710 00	.....	.....	262 31	8,632 68	702 79
Eighth Ward Mission, New York	780 56	.....	.....	125 55	2,624 04	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John Orphan Home, Buffalo ..	290 90	.....	.....	2,000 48	5,311 15	99 15
Five Points House of Industry, New York	503 54	.....	.....	693 70	6,486 75	.....
	2,435 13	7,705 00	11,000 00	4,759 41	51,896 50	5,062 81

Five Points Mission, New York.....	238 00	2,739 23	9,500 00	1,121 55	20,002 39	2,008 74
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, New York.....	846 65	3,583 38	3,040 32	16,307 10	275,806 96	30,015 01
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	2,349 35	14,451 95	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	59 26	201 14	.....	416 44	3,063 19	917 48
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	111 58	2,600 40	.....	340 55	4,240 76	306 63
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	861 34	2,500 00	.....	1,075 98	11,539 74	1,106 67
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	126 33	5,527 18	25,500 00	**29,267 19	161,387 81	2,887 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	112 00	.....	.....	1,222 62	9,266 71	1,114 14
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	.....	4,597 51	.....	8,300 63	55,340 10	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	709 86	8,108 53	.....	2,021 98	16,349 46	1,414 73
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	153 23	.....	3,066 10	456 70	6,942 58	19 53
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	270 48	3,565 00	15,021 32	2,049 63	23,820 86	38 22
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	.....	7,801 90	.....	2,049 63	10,473 09	1,050 86
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	.....	.....	6,621 56	3,941 80	20,506 55	20,675 53
Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	1,432 82	.....	.....	1,566 29	8,366 89	.....
Home for Aged Men and Women, Elmira.....	94 27	2,793 94	.....	351 14	1,987 52	442 60
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	.....	42 80	.....	200 00	5,380 00	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	540 00	2,000 00	.....	2,600 00	48,433 00	40 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	2,000 00	7,000 00	.....	1,900 00	75,820 00	2,680 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	45 84	1,850 00	.....	100 00	5,175 00	.....
Home for the Blind, New York.....	133 21	57,675 43	.....	3,627 53	82,656 74	23,817 19
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	130 30	9,302 62	1,587 88
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	7 03	15,221 53	.....	.....	17,691 25	10,437 64
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	311 63	.....	900 00	68 08	4,530 97	1,556 07
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	59 25	.....	2,016 82	313 78	5,087 21	622 51
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	282 23	.....	.....	597 70	6,406 85	1,134 11
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	119 27	.....	6,850 00	172 54	8,725 83	1,708 74
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	33 80	.....	.....	99 82	2,006 30	1,908 01
Home for the Good, Shepherd, Saratoga.....	84 71	.....	.....	12 00	1,784 77	335 45
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	103 09	.....	500 00	106 11	2,661 77	1,630 86
Home for the Homeless, Utica.....	938 32	.....	7,000 00	694 61	12,638 39	2,477 70
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	133 36	.....	.....	2,288 05	6,702 81	25,031 03
Home for the Friendless, Watertown.....	25 00	.....	.....	211 48	1,183 89	161 99
House of the Good Samaritan, Albany.....	13 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	342 90	5,784 05	.....	2,348 42	58,769 76	8,351 72
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.....	7,244 41	33,339 97	.....	7,778 05	93,658 75	933 78
House of the Good Shepherd, Tomkins Cove.....	299 75	159 04	.....	15 75	4,580 56	78 50
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	390 71	137 21	.....	75 95	4,128 88	33 81
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	321 85	.....	.....	2,849 72	7,061 06	166 24
House and Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	99 99	.....	.....	1,119 72	3,054 14	945 61
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie.....	186 80	.....	.....	17,420 65	35,128 89	1,677 78
House of Mercy, New York.....	639 61	.....	5,600 00	4,061 32	33,951 40	4,696 75
House of Shelter, Albany.....	291 31	.....	10,000 00	84 18	19,103 67	117 06
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	558 98	789 66	.....	47 88	12,322 89	881 54
Howard Mission, New York.....	218 09	.....	.....	2,922 69	16,084 66	62 51
Indean Orphan and Relief Association.....	539 09	.....	8,000 00	1,636 43	17,320 75	6,244 05
Industrial School of Rochester.....	1,002 70	219 46	6,015 00	447 44	14,127 21	537 18

TABLE 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improve- ments.	For invest- ments.	For all other purposes.	Total expendi- tures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1896.
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	\$1,000 00	\$1,000 00	.....	\$400 00	\$37,530 00	.....
Inebriates' Home, Ft. Hamilton, Long Island.	.....	17,923 48	.....	9,743 58	105,507 64	\$17,378 97
Inebriates' Home, Buffalo.	24 27	.....	.....	9,807 27	3,450 95	3,576 86
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.	1,783 57	644 40	.....	1,043 87	48,908 82	12,028 39
Institution of Mercy (Eighty-first street), New York.	2,549 02	1,103 00	.....	5,980 85	53,381 00	83 11
Isaac T. Home, New York City.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Home, New York.	215 12	.....	8,000 00	889 11	14,987 50	5,372 70
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	84 58	125 19	.....	216 17	5,083 99	457 33
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western, New York, Rochester.	57 56	1,071 27	2,500 00	331 92	6,710 73	2,072 95
Ladies' Dress-Making and Child's Protectory, New York.	589 00	1,761 00	.....	6,256 24	43,734 90	782 49
Lake and Watia Orphan Asylum, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LeConte St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	571 50	1,725 59	.....	2,407 00	33,374 60	704 65
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peabody.	237 20	4,294 40	.....	1,118 54	10,709 11	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, New York.	569 90	.....	.....	1,856 59	4,632 55	637 59
Methodist Family Asylum, Staten Island.	.....	.....	.....	1,816 43	11,576 01	2,830 11
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	.....	.....	11,675 00	2,046 59	17,983 97	1,065 73
Midnight Mission, New York.	757 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milkmaid Home, Rochester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	8,779 57	.....	.....	3,939 74	238,407 22	491 53
Missionary Society of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	2,358 19	15,605 62	.....	2,493 74	64,491 98	341 80
New York Catholic Protectory.	9,181 41	19,053 27	.....	2,968 68	282,222 66	29,785 79
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	155 81	762 93	4,019 04	2,90 01	24,808 75	.....
New York Infant Asylum.	5,838 60	9,328 48	.....	2,243 54	64,793 34	9,088 05
New York Juvenile Asylum.	5,675 60	17,801 00	.....	9,676 90	117,138 06	1,368 18
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.	810 86	.....	.....	1,348 37	13,468 80	.....
Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.	6,701 04	6,086 06	23,000 00	27,758 01	139,741 17	15,972 23
Nursery and Home, Yorkers.	.....	.....	.....	290 44	2,704 73	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	103 70	.....	.....	763 69	2,810 52	741 36
Ontonaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	371 62	13,332 64	3,000 00	2,670 82	54,594 66	10,583 61
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	817 02	.....	.....	402 95	5,404 26	.....
Open-Door Mission, Albany.	215 62	.....	.....	95 90	8,837 17	611 10
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	3,000 86	.....	.....	2,514 02	82,735 73	13,252 36
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	1,643 30	8,181 06	30,431 25	8,070 22	79,274 97	6,562 71
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	593 36	332 40	7,200 18	7,556 25	53,013 76	431 69
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	1,500 00	.....	14,574 15	1,194 56	33,082 50	731 65
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.	41 09	.....	.....	36 90	7,146 51	61 14
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.	.....	.....	.....	200 00	7,716 24	.....
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Balmville.	1,669 20	5,010 45	.....	5,362 40	31,306 18	120 25

<i>Oranago Orphan Asylum</i> ..	85 02	150 84	10,747 50	737 42	3,937 08	3,221 63
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York ..	143 06	135 00	.....	347 75	14,549 91	1,773 07
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless ..	48 44	440 25	.....	265 34	1,080 05	973 23
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy ..	84 35	.....	.....	683 41	1,084 72	526 35
Presbyterian Home, New York ..	185 05	.....	22,000 00	587 27	31,463 89	5,084 72
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester ..	124 02	.....	1,000 00	170 13	0,021 62	454 27
Psychiatric Lodge No. 1, Benevolent Fund, Brooklyn ..	.....	.....	.....	1,439 44	15,770 14	42,468 63
Rochester Home of Industry ..	530 04	433 18	418 00	4,401 06	10,150 16	1,615 29
Rochester Orphan Asylum ..	271 15	798 28	.....	2,545 04	149,579 88	2,718 21
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn ..	3,471 25	61,923 99	.....	5,409 10	84,707 44	1,149 21
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York ..	9,461 49	.....	.....	5,331 53	30,373 83	1,162 45
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet ..	141 27	8,318 54	.....	1,700 92	16,504 52	.....
St. Barnabas' Home, New York ..	335 04	.....	463 52	1,440 74	5,468 52	3,227 03
St. Christopher's Home, New York ..	204 07	841 13	.....	1,770 02	10,465 74	444 70
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy ..	425 02	1,070 02	.....	1,072 02	22,301 20	101 01
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo ..	255 53	639 00	.....	325 43	12,304 65	16 10
St. James' Home, New York ..	219 00	730 00	.....	414 32	8,804 83	.....
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica ..	133 40	1,043 75	.....	2,071 74	50,513 01	3,860 04
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York ..	5,127 45	7,434 54	.....	4,043 33	5,911 52	2,584 06
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse ..	265 89	.....	.....	633 55	10,024 24	3,854 20
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester ..	2,832 38	9,772 16	.....	5,963 20	41,604 53	300 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York ..	4,665 17	1,410 21	.....	3,466 03	62,394 82	705 88
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved, Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham ..	247 93	10,919 71	700 00	5,519 11	10,398 97	333 79
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca ..	269 14	240 46	.....	946 40	10,705 22	130 96
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York ..	1,000 00	2,000 00	.....	200 00	12,350 00	115 00
St. Mauchly's Home, East New York ..	375 25	.....	.....	4,751 00	9,178 85	25 00
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook ..	.....	547 03	.....	60 00	11,793 99	472 00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester ..	100 00	.....	.....	470 37	2,783 57	114 57
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton ..	179 45	1,475 95	.....	41 00	3,459 62	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua ..	160 00	.....	.....	71 00	3,771 93	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk ..	.....	6,623 06	.....	2,873 98	15,103 94	1,261 23
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Staten Island ..	185 25	80 00	.....	1,862 78	6,990 42	14 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester ..	.....	14 60	.....	2,158 06	4,327 51	70 90
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout ..	45 31	.....	.....	1,180 90	41,215 81	100 00
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn ..	1,255 00	64,583 23	.....	1,235 26	74,814 75	1,768 88
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York ..	720 44	.....	.....	541 00	10,015 01	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York ..	772 10	1,829 79	.....	1,816 75	17,695 31	113 87
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse ..	722 03	585 16	.....	910 00	28,290 00	.....
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany ..	600 00	.....	.....	8,120 37	83,623 50	7,584 33
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo ..	200 00	45,972 78	.....	2,775 28	3,544 00	901 38
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy ..	200 30	.....	.....	2,274 26	16,778 18	680 99
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn ..	3,242 40	2,213 26	.....	1,072 26	10,468 98	.....
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica ..	191 00	.....	.....	1,276 34	10,543 36	116 27
St. Vincent's Lunatic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo ..	783 34	66,990 32	11,500 00	65,444 50	285,230 45	154,931 29
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,623 23
Sailors' Sun Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samarian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York ..	150 55	.....	.....	314 26	5,303 60	.....

TABLE 20 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.		For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1886.
Sheltering Arms, New York		\$1,057 35	\$1,400 00	\$59,150 45	\$4,571 19	\$53,777 99	\$760 43
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn		855 23	27 00	.....	948 42	948 42	735 68
Shelter for Babies, New York		35 00	.....	.....	1,046 36	4,308 26	2,073 73
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse .....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York		31 40	.....	.....	526 75	7,463 25	2,306 92
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum), New York		1,000 00	3,740 00	.....	1,125 00	42,905 73	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York		484 89	37,913 38	.....	4,972 35	63,517 91	3,553 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca		364 95	.....	.....	6,244 94	17,055 01	562 22
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton		91 91	.....	15,631 25	1,184 92	27,173 06	8,063 51
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York		2,539 40	.....	.....	2,483 19	17,225 25	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn		535 40	125 00	2,000 00	1,290 15	13,410 23	1,536 24
Society of St. Martha, New York		21 60	.....	.....	912 92	2,687 09	27 62
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira		182 38	.....	1,200 00	605 13	5,492 04	596 30
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton		157 15	11,294 51	.....	1,335 95	20,522 79	.....
Syracuse Home Association		23 55	.....	1,950 00	106 06	7,336 22	548 16
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead		161 64	12 37	.....	505 98	1,595 06	3,929 06
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn		296 00	.....	.....	476 96	6,418 00	2,384 45
The Home, Ithaca		39 55	63 54	.....	41 94	2,019 52	.....
Thomas' Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles		1,042 80	.....	.....	1,831 82	11,449 50	514 03
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum		405 12	7,626 73	.....	707 54	32,077 52	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum		500 00	1,487 24	.....	1,045 43	13,453 97	2,915 99
Truant Home, Brooklyn .....		.....	.....	.....	150 00	10,479 60	4,065 31
Utica Orphan Asylum		331 44	3,748 16	216 78	688 77	15,282 47	76 15
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie .....		.....	246 40	.....	106 20	2,152 16	779 69
Warburg Orphans' Farm School, Mt. Vernon .....		.....	111 16	.....	.....	4,810 31	7 15
Western New York Home, Randolph		2,681 70	880 11	.....	5,441 83	36,715 34	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, Rochester		324 08	1,034 00	.....	754 82	10,708 32	909 58
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York		478 43	.....	11,044 13	292 36	19,548 07	603 93
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York		39 33	.....	.....	103 26	1,303 38	37 84
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls .....		.....	.....	.....	254 83	254 83	306 43
Total		\$156,964 29	\$750,005 32	\$427,752 65	\$787,181 50	\$5,680,888 05	\$655,416 69

† Out-door relief, technical instruction, etc.

TABLE 21 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution Oct. 1, 1888.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.										REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1889.			
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	126	36	62	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	1	25	2	43	49	43	137
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	15	1	16	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	5	15
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	217	402	709	..	..	..	..	..	..	379	127	508	76	119	1	..	201
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	315	80	395	..	14	44	..	..	5	11	7	81	..	68	194	120	314
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	372	213	585	..	..	148	..	..	..	..	5	153	..	..	..	394	432
Davenport Institution for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	54	28	82	1	18	3	..	62	2	45	..	24	..	..	70	59	129
Day Home, Troy.....	145	91	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	129
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	7	5	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	8	10	..	10
Eight Ward Mission, New York.....	10	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	10
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	61	21	82	1	9	248	..	16	7	146	3	415	..	26	32	33	65
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	272	397	669	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	17	..	..	135	93	254
Five Points Mission, New York.....	1,867	1,373	3,240	..	335	115	..	9	..	356	481	1,296	..	211	869	834	1,944
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, N. Y. Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	9	72	81	..	..	6	11	11	..	26	..	64	..	9	..	17	17
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	20	3	23	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	5	9	..	..	..	18
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	27	27	54	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	12	11	23
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	134	83	217	18	..	60	3	2	..	7	..	90	..	2	76	49	127
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	435	129	564	1	..	70	..	..	4	7	1	76	..	..	283	205	488
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	46	10	56	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	26	21	47
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	341	209	550	1	..	116	..	..	5	2	5	127	5	27	245	178	423
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	24	10	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	32
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	19	6	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	20
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	19	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	19
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	11	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	17	..	..	17
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	113	66	179	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	10	33	71	75	..	..	146
Home for the Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	60	8	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	22	40	..	..	63

Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	151	25	176	5	20	3	1	1	1	25	1	5	74	77	151
Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany.	13	6	18	6	8	2	1	1	1	8	1	5	43	15	15
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.	83	23	103	4	9	1	1	1	1	22	1	10	277	35	84
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, Balmville.	331	73	409	6	53	4	1	1	1	112	1	27	23	7	297
Oswego Orphan Asylum.	40	27	67	8	17	1	1	1	1	29	1	1	23	14	38
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.	23	2	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	24	24	24
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.	46	23	74	6	21	4	1	1	1	34	1	9	20	20	40
Presbyterian Church Home Association, Troy.	9	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	47	47	9	9
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.	45	9	54	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	17	30	17	54
Pythagoras Lodge No. 1, Benevol't Fund, Brooklyn.	38	23	66	1	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rochester Home of Industry.	73	184	257	1	10	8	1	1	1	191	1	55	72	11	66
Rochester Orphan Asylum.	74	146	220	20	66	2	1	1	1	102	1	34	800	46	118
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	1,281	533	1,344	2	284	61	2	12	16	451	16	34	429	559	1,333
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, N. Y.	864	173	1,137	57	175	103	2	9	3	262	3	14	416	945	1,383
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.	134	68	232	1	39	1	1	1	2	42	2	1	14	146	160
St. Barnabas' House, New York.	24	3	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	26	26
St. Christopher's Home, New York.	24	3	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	26	26
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.	122	48	170	1	41	16	1	2	3	62	2	1	36	72	108
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.	230	116	336	1	40	1	1	4	3	131	93	113	142	142	205
St. James' Home, New York.	153	38	189	1	19	1	1	1	3	47	4	1	88	88	88
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.	95	16	111	1	23	2	1	1	3	31	1	1	76	31	107
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.	106	33	138	3	171	5	1	2	9	204	2	3	268	244	520
St. Joseph's Asylum, New York.	534	190	724	1	23	6	1	7	2	39	7	6	100	110	110
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.	115	34	149	1	23	6	1	7	2	39	7	6	100	110	110
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	107	43	150	2	30	4	2	10	1	47	1	333	58	45	103
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.	375	9	384	1	1	3	1	1	1	33	18	1	1	1	351
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham.	241	45	296	1	25	1	1	1	1	28	1	1	113	145	258
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca, New York.	112	26	138	6	23	3	1	1	1	31	1	1	107	107	107
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.	65	5	70	3	27	1	1	1	1	4	1	66	82	57	66
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.	145	25	170	3	27	1	1	1	1	31	1	1	82	57	139
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.	86	53	139	7	20	1	1	8	1	36	1	1	103	103	103
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	90	20	110	1	4	1	1	1	1	22	1	1	49	38	88
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.	27	6	33	1	4	3	1	7	1	19	1	1	14	24	19
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	42	4	46	1	8	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	14	24	38
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.	40	25	65	16	8	1	1	1	1	24	1	3	20	18	41
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.	54	23	77	1	10	1	1	1	1	11	1	1	43	23	66
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, S. I.	74	39	113	8	18	1	1	21	2	49	2	1	64	64	64
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	74	39	113	8	18	1	1	21	2	49	2	1	64	64	64
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Redout.	74	39	113	8	18	1	1	21	2	49	2	1	64	64	64

TABLE 21 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the insti- tution Oct. 1, 1885.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1886.					
				By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to pa- rents or guard- ians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institu- tions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn	608	274	882			276	3	8				280			297	296	583
St. Stephen's Orphan Asylum, New York	137	71	208			45		6				54			54	100	154
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	122	82	204	2		26	2	6		4		38			136	138	274
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	280	31	311	3		44				10	4	61		5	225	230	505
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	190	90	280	10	5	30				15		60			120	120	240
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	175	78	253	12		38	2					63	1	2	187	190	377
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	222	157	379			23	114	3		30		160			19		161
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	154	166	320	16	7	42	10					59			161		161
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	69	130	199			36		6				52			35	28	83
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	122	60	182	11		46	1	3				136			120		256
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	791	116	907							93		93	814	19			814
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	36	6	42			1		1				2	4		70	85	160
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, N. Y.	161	88	249			87						89	1	4			94
Sheltering Arms, New York	70	137	207			88		1			14	103		24	42	38	104
Sheltering Arms, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	9	16	25			3		3			1	7			11	7	18
Shelter for Babies, New York																	
Shelter for Homeless Women, Syracuse	75	64	139			63		2				65			45	29	74
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	883	68	951			47	1					50			2	809	401
Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic (Asylum) N. Y.	882	222	1104			183	1					191		11	186	286	483
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, N. Y.	100	80	180	6		82					2	90			90		90
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	100	15	115			22			2			24			43	48	91
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	184	90	274			67		1	8			76			122	76	198
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Desti- tute Children, New York																	
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indi- gent Females, Brooklyn	87	9	96									5				91	91
Society of St. Martha, New York	14	5	19	11	1	1						2		10	7	17	37
Southern Tier Orphans Home, Elmira	35	51	86			29		1		6	8	35			19	12	31
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	111	67	178		41	19	2	14			1	77			84	17	101
Syracuse Home Association	54	8	62							14	4	18		44			44

Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Hempstead.....	13	25	39		15	1			16		8	15	23
Temporary Home for Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	18	5	23		1				7	16			16
The Home, Ithaca.....													
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute In- dian Children, Versailles.....	103	14	120		6			4	2	12	55	53	108
Brooklyn Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	331	183	539	26	94	5			5	125	333	333	333
Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.....	41	53	135		25	4	2	1	6	41	40	44	104
Truett Home, Brooklyn.....	41	238	239		262					262	27	27	27
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	139	55	185	15	49	1			65		68	53	120
Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	6	1	7						3	4			4
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....													
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	18	41	59	23	11				34		21	4	25
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	171	17	188		21		1		1	23	54	50	165
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	77	100	177		35		13	40	1	80	68	20	88
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....													
Woman's Christian Temperance Home, New York.....													
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....													
Total.....	30,443	13,576	49,019	513	931	842	342	4,735	1,636	17,608	13,758	11,365	31,411

* Temporarily closed.

TABLE 22.
Showing the value of the property of hospitals and their indebtedness, September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital	\$18,500 00		\$18,500 00	\$15,000 00		\$15,000 00
Albany Hospital	100,000 00	\$16,500 00	116,500 00			
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York	2,000 00		2,000 00			
Auburn City Hospital					\$387 42	387 42
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	17,910 55	24,671 88	42,582 43			
Brooklyn General Hospital	132,050 00	169,300 00	301,350 00			
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital	80,000 00		80,000 00			
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital	55,000 00	8,000 00	63,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00
Buffalo General Hospital	39,208 29	71,690 46	110,898 75	3,000 00	6,465 66	9,465 66
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	108,000 00		108,000 00	17,500 00	6,450 00	23,950 00
Child's Hospital, Albany	30,500 00		30,500 00			
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	165,943 00	58,000 00	223,943 00			
Hahnemann Hospital, New York	175,000 00	46,753 72	221,753 72			
Highland Hospital, Matteawan	5,000 00		5,000 00			
Home for Incubables, Fordham	223,292 28	137,200 00	360,492 28			
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo	29,500 00	19,000 00	48,500 00	737 88		737 88
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York	1,000 00		1,000 00			
Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	3,500 00		3,500 00			
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York	150,000 00	398,530 06	548,530 06			
House of Rest for Consumptives, Fremont	55,000 00	29,500 00	84,500 00	20,000 00	4,228 88	24,228 88
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	180,000 00		180,000 00	35,000 00	10,000 00	45,000 00
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	200,000 00	16,000 00	216,000 00			
Manhattan Hospital, New York	20,000 00		20,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	151,500 00		151,500 00			
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	16,000 00		16,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York	250,000 00	174,500 00	424,500 00		6,294 83	6,294 83
New York Cancer Hospital	370,722 59	54,718 99	425,441 58	18,000 00		18,000 00
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	170,000 00	212,000 00	382,000 00	8,000 00		8,000 00
New York Hospital					1,250 00	1,250 00
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	60,000 00	22,000 00	82,000 00			
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	5,000 00		5,000 00			
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute		37,000 00	37,000 00			
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	115,000 00		115,000 00	20,000 00	2,000 00	22,000 00
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital	75,000 00		75,000 00	36,000 00	1,010 63	37,010 63
Oswego Hospital	15,000 00	700 00	15,700 00			

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	746,961 00	717,025 81	1,463,976 81	10,000 00	10,000 00
Rochester City Hospital.....	130,000 00	34,000 00	154,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,500,000 00	400,000 00	1,900,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	6,000 00	14,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	250,773 53	6,543 24	257,316 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	35,963 25	2,945 72	38,908 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	215,000 00	.....	215,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	21,000 00	11,069 42	32,069 42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	40,400 00	6,000 00	46,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	1,200,000 00	568,300 00	1,768,300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	100,000 00	56,000 00	156,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	250,000 00	.....	250,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	200,000 00	25,000 00	225,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Lytng-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	56,000 00	1,000 00	57,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	265,475 20	912 52	266,387 72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. B. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	5,000 00	40,000 00	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Infirmary, New York.....	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital.....	120,000 00	.....	120,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York.....	844,947 70	351,468 59	596,409 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$8,761,127 30	\$3,622,131 94	\$12,383,259 33	\$461,579 53	\$153,646 96	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Finances with Church Charity Foundation of Long Island. † Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum. ‡ City owns property.

TABLE 23.
Showing the receipts of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1885.	From appropriations of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of patients.	By bequests, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$827 20	.....	\$2,006 25	\$10,005 61	\$2,315 00	\$1,218 03	\$11,000 00	.....	\$2,186 15	\$8,324 60
Albany Hospital.....	2,732 12	.....	4,950 86	.....	4,965 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,471 63
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	676 27	.....	1,500 00	.....	1,640 00	.....	.....	.....	532 22	4,348 49
Auburn City Hospital.....	134 67	\$17 14	730 74	422 02	1,128 45	1,472 19	7,484 00	.....	3,004 07	11,359 21
Brooklyn Hospital.....	3,427 12	.....	5,500 00	8,408 91	7,025 46	8,229 62	2,000 00	\$7,000 00	.....	36,257 69
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	3,440 08	.....	2,122 58	240 00	17,065 46	243 03	.....	2,486 81	6,168 55	23,098 19
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	14,044 13	1,332 48	6,500 00	8,605 84	9,841 55	452 02	.....	.....	22,247 91	27,241 49
Brooklyn General Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,533 76	4,348 89	.....	.....	9,334 39	63,897 01
Buffalo Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,341 57	.....	.....	.....	22,247 91	25,589 48
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	338 80	3,791 89	3,911 28	.....	3,465 78	.....	.....	.....	1,671 94	13,199 69
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,465 78	2,630 00	.....	.....	16,158 95	76,157 39
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	5,724 60	.....	.....	4,350 00	57,093 35	2,127 52	.....	.....	12,290 35	36,648 45
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	159 82	500 00	.....	.....	12,585 98	1,727 52	.....	.....	4,000 00	108,088 91
Higbland Hospital, Matteawan.....	11,942 21	.....	.....	21,082 10	829 61	5,503 59	2,000 00	.....	5,906 56	1,508 43
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,561 07	4,06 23	.....	.....	.....	20,739 30
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	10,489 72	.....	.....	.....	3,536 79	.....	.....	.....	2,197 04	3,149 21
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 00	577 17	.....	.....	.....	1,674 37
Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	457 34	.....	.....	176 02	1,941 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,728 14
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	5,388 96	.....	27,589 91	8,233 17	19,518 79	19,985 31	.....	.....	.....	37,462 63
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	4,073 17	.....	.....	30 00	32,310 35	1,049 11	.....	1,200 00	22,420 95	36,993 14
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	312 01	.....	6,185 76	5,619 42	1,355 00	.....	.....	.....	1,335 77	34,755 63
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	1,062 88	.....	.....	6,614 33	25,495 30	247 40	8,000 00	.....	8,102 76	23,101 67
Manhattan Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	2,054 20	4,919 87	54 84	.....	.....	1,010 18	28,405 56
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	.....	15,136 46	1,324 53	10,719 38	203 00	.....	.....	.....	12 02	1,407 83
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	644 80	.....	.....	.....	751 00	.....	23,000 00	.....	830 21	126,016 87
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	11,818 93	.....	.....	9,471 99	70,643 08	10,262 66	.....	.....	24,629 02	106,822 09
New York Cancer Hospital.....	104,915 33	.....	.....	2,427 74	34,850 00	2,427 74	.....	.....	7,440 94	26,981 63
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,796 23	.....	.....	.....	6,490 60	9,770 00	423 86	.....	.....	40,654 33
New York Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	7,647 21	3,175 00	22,258 90	1,296 29	6,206 91

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New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	1 73	4,630 96	3,305 96	4,963 35	1,348 46	1,453 43
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	1,800 00	3,556 86	5,363 62	707 65	1,935 47
Quewego Hospital.....	.....	3,319 07	12,763 22	17,233 53	.....	290 34	1,186 65
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	.....	8,564 77	8,532 37	11,706 25	.....	4,349 30	5,165 55
Rochester City Hospital.....	.....	.....	23,188 55	23,635 11	290 25	2,562 06	2,111 46
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	23,188 55	23,635 11	.....	7,018 01	11,728 64
St. Barnabas Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	851 98	12,887 00	1,613 00	1,175 70	1,223 73
St. Catherine's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	2,460 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	1,660 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	1,416 65	.....	349 06	900 51	58 75	236 15	75 00
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	7,875 00	14,364 66	1,238 00	4,023 67	4,114 60	1,762 35	612 66
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	2,184 00	2,964 08	131 51	87 69	817 84
St. Luke's Hospital, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	557 45	3,559 48	408 15	757 36	813 73
St. Mary's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	21,380 42	21,509 64	.....	4,015 42	7,244 33
St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	940 75	5,095 97	1,067 89	4,032 82	273 14
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	138 75	.....	.....	10,050 17	.....	74 41	704 61
St. Mary's General Hospital, Children, New York.....	14,112 40	.....	.....	16,078 91	1,033 44	4,324 80	1,963 94
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	8,000 00	.....	2,063 00	10,588 06	1,101 61	2,246 41	963 63
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	285 00	1,422 77	4,113 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Lyman Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	5,240 99	110 00	1,253 30	2,053 19
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	1,360 00	1,080 83	1,357 25	5,944 48	1,215 15	1,215 15	1,209 70
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	41,030 55	1,070 70	1,524 00	18,492 26	738 23	4,038 70	2,357 62
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	6,586 43	1,042 50	.....	1,188 50	351 27
St. Vincent's Hospital, S. I.....	.....	.....	2,020 90	4,191 05	74 94	700 47	974 57
St. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.....	.....	.....	1,640 75	5,377 57	325 00	946 94	574 93
St. R. Smith Infirmary, New York.....	.....	.....	2,155 13	1,023 69	424 13	511 65	290 73
Troy Hospital.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	941 33	14,944 86	19,348 01	.....	3,409 07	4,068 91
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$103,275 96	\$70,849 31	\$258,399 94	\$402,510 45	\$15,466 95	\$362,338 37	\$103,863 70

* Of this sum over \$7,000 was for surgical appliances.

TABLE 24 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1886.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$231 67	.....	\$225 04	.....	\$386 44	\$7,910 01	\$414 59
Albany Hospital.....	991 91	\$800 56	.....	\$11,500 00	1,148 29	34,075 00	1,398 62
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....	580 00	3,883 80	464 86
Auburn City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Hospital.....	19 25	111 79	.....	7,100 98	462 27	11,318 36	70 85
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	547 00	987 01	.....	9,000 00	947 06	86,048 02	209 58
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	1,268 08	.....	4,000 00	237 87	23,001 44	96 75
Buffalo General Hospital.....	851 05	1,760 06	900 00	.....	4,410 21	23,181 76	1,056 73
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	884 91	1,932 14	3,428 77	26,702 63	4,862 83	65,001 32	1,886 69
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	.....	1,487 71	.....	.....	2,184 97	24,861 86	927 63
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	.....	7,876 56	.....	.....	1,488 20	12,633 45	564 24
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	318 77	2,141 31	.....	.....	5,730 68	63,259 60	12,887 70
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	1,241 02	.....	.....	.....	647 26	19,870 40	16,778 05
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	2,460 87	1,288 92	1,289 24	45,000 00	3,671 78	92,629 47	15,469 44
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	1,795 00	52 09	9,142 05	.....	84 81	14,877 71	6,861 53
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	642 76	884 29	.....	.....	3,041 14	10,966 80	430 99
Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	.....	128 66	2,427 44	13,999 88	1,428 75	57,877 53	22,848 56
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	1,072 14	1,127 49	8,178 49	13,500 00	8,949 94	38,247 36	4,215 27
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	128 33	209 65	.....	.....	.....	36,963 14	.....
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,144 44	.....	.....	16,000 00	1,043 64	37,400 80	.....
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	332 49	1,815 23	7,498 00	.....	1,739 08	15,084 58	8,017 09
Manhattan Hospital, New York.....	1,000 00	400 00	.....	.....	533 28	27,998 42	407 13
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	791 98	722 34	.....	.....	303 89	829 50	678 83
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	24 86	.....	4,169 25	38,000 00	2,686 97	110,719 24	15,297 63
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	.....	4,031 77	79,413 10	32,000 00	.....	112,109 10	54,718 99
New York Cancer Hospital.....	.....	.....	1,917 87	4,897 25	.....	23,766 56	4,124 78
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,454 66	.....	.....	.....	2,100 88	.....	.....
New York Hospital.....	284 96	.....	440 04	22,000 00	1,897 72	88,148 77	2,505 51
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	108 67	854 83	.....	.....	2,868 87	7,879 86	13 43
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	389 31	581 45	.....	.....	6,638 46	23,163 49	.....
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	482 48	702 32	.....	7,343 00	1,387 65	17,491 59	2,978 17
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	223 98	300 85	.....	.....	2,396 84	23,570 50	.....
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	1,106 15	565 77	12,148 14	.....	383 15	6,403 86	678 79
Oswego Hospital.....	37 56	25 24	276 97	.....	.....	.....	.....

Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	981 91	8,157 41	.....	141,500 00	907 49	185,977 38	98,633 60
Rochester City Hospital, New York.....	3,124 69	1,540 98	.....	.....	974 33	38,270 73	20 73
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	3,427 41	2,377 87	.....	.....	6,324 03	112,975 71	.....
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	3,307 29	2,114 21	34,948 44	1,984 71	67 80	4,419 60	979 05
St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,363 00	2,070 00	62,507 00	4,417 24	2,479 88	94,576 62	149 23
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	49 50	913 81	333 35	.....	277 17	3,949 45	11 46
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,847 67	1,869 43	8,900 22	.....	3,849 62	50,188 93	.....
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	43 73	913 61	.....	2,235 91	753 53	9,480 93	1,367 35
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	189 81	442 93	880 99	.....	740 55	8,581 38	1,188 56
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	2,708 97	11,612 75	7,766 61	145,000 00	9,002 54	224,127 73	64,185 61
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	284 54	95 27	.....	.....	1,104 62	9,670 96	5,207 96
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	323 27	1,623 14	.....	6,000 00	473 28	34,035 46	1,361 00
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	779 40	1,623 83	5,738 64	.....	782 00	38,401 11	.....
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	554 88	703 52	923 70	.....	1,567 04	23,120 33	302 13
St. Mary's Lying-in-Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	465 59	197 70	.....	.....	972 46	14,389 14	2,806 67
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,301 02	1,450 23	8,647 65	.....	2,023 14	27,334 81	.....
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	413 07	1,335 61	.....	.....	7,093 30	53,607 73	912 52
St. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, Staten Island.....	234 21	1,302 98	.....	.....	242 10	9,451 73	2,420 48
St. R. Smith Infirmary, New York.....	140 51	1,024 18	.....	.....	476 87	9,612 11	.....
Trinity Hospital.....	431 83	554 33	84 74	.....	1,335 74	13,010 11	2,104 53
Utica City Hospital.....	277 69	100 00	2,861 17	.....	489 60	8,159 14	.....
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	1,637 17	1,021 77	2,500 00	75,000 00	976 80	127,267 45	81,533 59
Total	\$40,719 59	\$64,183 01	\$298,544 35	\$623,181 57	\$107,651 67	\$2,159,014 96	\$438,350 52

TABLE 25.
Showing the number of patients treated in the hospitals and the results during the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the Institution Oct. 1, 1886.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1886.			
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Died.	Otherwise discharged.	Total discharged.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	16	183	190	151	5,298	73	62	42	2	11	...	190	9	4	9
Albany Hospital.....	73	769	842	...	...	483	200	48	8	47	4	778	30	34	64
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	30	27	57	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	32	25	25	25
Asylum for Lying-in Women, New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auburn City Hospital.....	3	84	87	18	524	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	62	714	766	664	20,629	38	30	5	...	...	...	79	4	4	8
Brooklyn Hospital.....	57	77	90	82	3,129	314	238	62	...	94	...	708	30	28	58
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	13	57	592	490	18,163	39	41	1	...	...	...	81	3	6	9
Buffalo General Hospital.....	68	877	945	584	18,163	361	137	41	...	54	...	501	29	29	58
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	170	1,062	1,202	392	17,024	494	211	25	11	79	34	854	49	42	91
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	45	94	139	129	17,024	892	100	20	...	70	...	1,082	135	45	180
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	125	1,733	1,858	1,465	35,852	62	10	7	...	1	...	80	23	30	53
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	35	260	295	189	3,690	1,055	455	88	14	137	...	1,749	74	35	109
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	...	32	32	28	86	25	3	1	...	15	...	30	...	8	15
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	120	91	211	56	17,392	25	4	10	2	1	...	30	76	65	141
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	18	136	154	75	2,430	87	25	10	4	9	...	138	6	6	16
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	15	248	263	205	6,900	175	37	...	1	28	...	241	16	6	22
Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.....	21	17	38	12	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	19	7	12	19
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	180	144	324	302	62,498	125	24	7	2	1	...	159	79	86	165
House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont.....	29	98	127	125	12,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	53	502	2,555	...	...	1,011	1,387	...	5	44	31	2,503	21	13	34
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	23	386	409	112	2,319	91	273	26	...	79	26	2,503	44	8	52
Manhattan Hospital, New York.....	...	287	287	253	...	179	22	...	...	...	...	332	9	8	17
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	26	191	217	...	...	119	35	17	...	13	15	184	23	10	33
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....	160	2,173	2,323	2,139	57,761	1,217	605	123	8	294	21	2,178	67	78	145
New York Cancer Hospital.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	31	686	617	319	5,863	157	329	74	...	9	...	596	11	10	21

New York Hospital	23	315	337	291	6,655	191	95	10	4	12	...	312	...	23	25
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	1	198	205	164	4,433	111	66	13	3	4	...	197	...	8	6
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	23	143	165	104	5,850	44	56	6	3	15	...	141	...	21	24
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital	8	53	61	26	656	31	10	7	...	7	...	55	...	4	6
Oswego Hospital	113	1,437	1,600	1,471	39,295	949	316	24	40	118	...	1,487	...	31	113
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	88	694	782	174	9,418	204	195	18	2	53	...	688	...	46	104
Rochester City Hospital	121	2,346	2,467	2,164	49,281	846	963	169	54	270	...	2,307	...	68	160
Roosevelt Hospital, Poughkeepsie	58	58	65	59	2,113	34	15	5	...	7	...	61	...	3	4
St. Barnabas' Hospital, Brooklyn	124	1,886	2,010	1,754	53,200	1,140	425	33	11	261	...	1,376	...	42	134
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	13	129	142	84	4,006	83	24	4	1	10	...	122	...	11	30
St. Francis' Hospital, New York	259	1,881	2,170	2,072	78,720	1,133	457	124	41	212	...	1,967	...	92	203
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn	34	197	231	196	6,430	110	74	13	5	13	...	210	...	16	21
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	17	199	216	172	3,949	121	49	3	...	13	...	199	...	5	17
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse	29	325	354	19	1,724	153	99	16	4	38	...	316	...	24	38
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	173	1,420	1,593	1,327	52,021	687	515	89	...	126	...	1,417	...	75	176
St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn	15	161	176	121	3,749	107	28	14	7	...	...	156	...	20	20
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	63	200	253	232	19,922	131	39	6	...	16	...	209	...	27	54
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York	106	924	1,030	760	26,375	504	233	67	10	88	...	922	...	53	106
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn	213	479	602	130	30,960	245	58	38	6	67	...	465	...	108	227
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo	35	64	80	84	15,230	68	178	...	...	...	...	68	...	31	31
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany	35	477	512	80	1,488	231	118	15	3	35	...	462	...	17	50
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn	137	1,172	1,309	1,283	41,083	595	315	52	11	173	...	1,176	...	64	133
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	147	1,815	1,932	1,317	35,194	756	598	89	145	230	...	1,324	...	54	138
St. Vincent's Hospital, Tompkinsville, S. I.	10	192	202	...	...	142	23	3	...	22	...	192	...	7	3
S. R. Smith Infirmary, Tompkinsville, S. I.	21	224	245	...	...	132	63	13	...	12	...	222	...	31	10
Trinity Infirmary, New York	69	513	532	80	...	434	10	6	2	54	...	506	...	16	23
Troy Hospital	14	280	294	294	5,460	88	142	16	6	...	...	672	...	10	76
Utica City Hospital	85	673	758	...	...	210	231	118	...	31	...	672	...	83	86
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	3,370	31,898	37,268	21,657	771,228	16,756	9,640	1,596	443	2,904	545	31,884	1,773	1,606	3,384

TABLE 26.

Showing the value of the property of Dispensaries and their indebtedness September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$1,200 00	.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	8,000 00	\$13,600 00	21,600 00	\$2,250 00	\$111 23	\$2,361 23
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary.....	50,000 00	8,066 88	58,066 88	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	600 00	4,161 08	4,761 08	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homœopathic Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Demit Dispensary, New York.....	30,000 60	50,663 50	80,663 50	.....	500 00	500 00
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	2,500 00	63,440 00	65,940 00	.....	.....	.....
Fordham Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	6,500 00	500 00	6,000 00
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem.....	500 00	1,650 00	2,150 00	.....	100 84	100 84
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary.....	.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....	752 00	752 00
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....	70,000 00	73,200 00	143,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	.....	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	6,723 00	52,950 24	59,673 24	.....	.....	.....
North-western Dispensary, New York.....	.....	19,675 00	19,675 00	.....	.....	.....
North-western Dispensary, New York.....	60,320 00	1,000 00	61,320 00	.....	.....	.....

Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	80,000 00	14,000 00	44,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	2,844 85	2,844 85
Utica Dispensary.....	5,500 00	.....	5,500 00	.....	.....	200 00	200 00
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	11,500 00	2,000 00	13,500 00	.....	.....	.....	145 44
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	30,000 00	700 00	30,700 00	.....	145 44	.....	1,000 00
Total	\$337,773 00	\$311,106 80	\$648,879 80	\$3,395 44	\$5,008 92	\$13,904 36	

* Finances with hospital.

† Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

TABLE 27.

Showing the receipts of dispensaries for the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1885.	From appropriations by cities.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
Albany City Homoeopathic Dispensary							\$3,506 40
Albany Hospital Dispensary	\$1,976 53	\$1,500 00		\$25 87			3,021 07
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	153 70	1,500 00	\$41 14			\$286 23	3,163 90
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	1,005 47	1,500 00		118 73	\$628 60		16,029 15
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association	5,958 46	5,952 20	2,040 50	1,007 80			9,107 93
Brooklyn Electric Dispensary	416 67	1,500 00	12 10	170 00			
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital Dispensary							
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Infirmary							
Brooklyn Orthopedic Hospital							
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary	7 13	600 00	205 86				903 99
Dental Dispensary, New York	520 45		6,690 00			9,401 93	16,533 38
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York							
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn							
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children							
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women							
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York							
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital							
Eastern Dispensary, New York	1,280 27		6,912 51	2,223 78		2,646 25	12,061 81
Free Dispensary, New York	269 71		18 00				377 05
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic						10,223 82	10,223 82
Gates Avenue Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn		1,500 00	31 00	130 85	8,000 00	6,869 00	10,030 85
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem	30 76		7,111 99	17 30		680 25	7,770 30
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem	30 00					516 93	546 93
Houses of the New York College of Dentistry			162 63				162 63
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry	173 24					9,794 55	9,967 79
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York			1,160 00			150 00	1,310 00
New York Dispensary	6,771 54		1,511 20	3,483 08	14,000 00	13,545 28	29,351 24
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	553 16			370 22			923 38
Northern Dispensary, New York	2,084 74		10,057 70	2,936 32	7,000 00	1,795 12	23,848 78
North-eastern Dispensary, New York	1,981 88		11,740 00		8,000 00	1,021 95	19,169 08
North-western Dispensary, New York	283 58		9,034 50	475 35		1,020 00	11,228 08
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	545 23		24,333 75	1,010 03		18,333 34	39,142 38

St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Dispensary of the City of New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$24,989 21	\$14,062 30	\$87,503 83	\$12,061 78	\$27,528 60	\$78,561 27	\$280,707 09

North-western Dispensary, New York	5,139 48	2,670 00	273 69	889 43	173 09	.....	1,000 00	660 65	10,824 32	413 75
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York	2,500 00	6,436 14	963 40	2,160 04	1,146 62	.....	20,000 00	3,787 59	36,963 79	2,148 74
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary .....	.....	60 00	24 75	519 88	.....	.....	.....	9 75	614 25	.....
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, New York .....	.....	.....	19 00	32 55	129 37	.....	.....	.....	180 82	.....
Utica Dispensary .....	.....	27 00	30 86	44 35	520 04	.....	.....	.....	8,912 74	7 00
West Side German Dispensary, New York	3,105 75	145 44	.....	299 84	.....	.....	.....	88 30	.....	2,418 83
Western Dispensary of the City of New York	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 02	.....	99 01	1,018 87	884 82
Total	13,276 71	3,029 14	47,474 33	3,677 96	20,527 73	6,311 46	87,449 30	19,862 32	214,863 51	25,773 67

TABLE No. 29.
Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....	9,553	.....	.....	4,766	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	5,356	.....	.....	6,518	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	11,626	87	179	13,071	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	7,217	.....	.....	12,447	82
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	13,636	.....	.....	20,070	.....
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital Association.....	6,026	125	408	6,927	37
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	7,740	.....	.....	20,673	188
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....	1,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homœopathic Infirmary.....	814	.....	.....	6,204	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	23,316	4,448	7,450	51,789	657
Denitt Dispensary, New York.....	31,876	.....	.....	43,170	197
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....	14,644	.....	.....	17,946	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,080	713	4,307	22,578	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	1,375	30	124	4,509	.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	36,061	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	183	.....	.....	1,222	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....	19,772	2,024	3,000	25,398	297
Eastern Dispensary, New York.....	70	.....	.....	25,350	40
Fordham Dispensary, New York.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic.....	11,073	363	425	21,743	.....
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	6,426	.....	1,800	13,619	50
Harlem Dispensary, Harlem.....	4,390	400	400	4,575	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Harlem.....	7,756	10	87	.....	.....
Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, New York.....	6,082	2,040	.....	27,976	.....
Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry.....	4,784	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....	37,876	3,181	5,768	78,333	164
New York Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....	11,279	2,697	4,439	21,448	91
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	20,236	4,074	8,570	60,566	234
North-eastern Dispensary, New York.....	19,366	3,360	6,463	62,142	270
North-western Dispensary, New York.....	1,885	239	742	.....	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	506	3	10	.....	231

St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	866	.....	.....	489	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	4,554	.....	.....	4,401	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	8,728	.....	880	21,847	243
Utica Dispensary.....	620	.....	120	901	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	4,888	.....	.....	3,929	150
Western Dispensary of the City of New York.....	7,143	.....	1,674	13,066	.....
Total.....	324,579	28,240	49,139	632,657	2,721

TABLE 30.

Showing the name and location of the several State alms-houses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the rates of support per week, respectively.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city	Albany	October 1, 1873	\$2 50
Suffolk county*	Yaphank	October 1, 1873	2 00
Delaware county	Delhi	October 1, 1873	2 25
St. Lawrence county	Canton	October 1, 1873	1 75
Erie county	Buffalo	October 1, 1873	2 00
Broome county	Binghamton	January 1, 1875	1 75
Jefferson county	Watertown	January 1, 1875	2 00
Onondaga county	Syracuse	January 1, 1876	2 00
Kings county	Flatbush	June 20, 1876	2 50
Onondaga county	Rome	December 28, 1876	2 00
Seneca county	Waterloo	January 1, 1876	1 75
Monroe county	Rochester	December 4, 1877	2 00

* Discontinued.

TABLE 31.

Showing the several State alms-houses to which State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1886.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Whole number committed.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1886.
Albany	1,795	589	6	238	18	887	49	8
Buffalo	3,895	1,104	33	319	26	2,322	86	5
Canton	221	68	3	25	7	68	82	18
Delhi	63	28	.....	19	1	10	4	1
Yaphank	1,110	76	5	85	1	937	6	.....
Binghamton	340	120	3	26	5	145	24	17
Syracuse	511	215	2	55	7	205	20	7
Watertown	139	35	4	17	10	67	4	2
Flatbush	6,208	1,785	3	83	12	4,218	90	17
Rome	362	164	1	27	12	68	27	63
Waterloo	322	219	.....	40	4	38	7	14
Rochester	1,343	291	16	124	7	834	60	11
Total	16,309	4,694	76	1,058	110	9,799	409	163
Transferred cases in State insane asylums								34
Transferred cases in orphan asylums								2
Aggregate								199

TABLE 32.

Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State alms-houses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1886.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Under twenty years.	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	Total.
Albany.....	244	462	361	293	197	133	85	1,795
Buffalo.....	994	971	738	481	313	246	152	3,895
Canton.....	31	38	33	26	23	45	25	221
Delhi.....	6	8	10	13	8	12	6	63
Yaphank.....	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton.....	47	56	74	48	39	33	43	340
Syracuse.....	110	116	104	76	41	31	33	511
Watertown.....	44	31	30	14	7	6	7	139
Flatbush.....	1,320	1,645	1,450	923	465	270	135	6,208
Rome.....	19	79	123	57	36	22	21	362
Waterloo.....	10	32	44	47	51	91	47	322
Rochester.....	278	327	234	174	146	105	79	1,343
Total.....	3,150	4,181	3,561	2,324	1,415	1,039	639	16,309

TABLE 33.

Showing the changes which occurred in the several State alms-houses during the year ending September 30, 1886.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1886.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Adopted.	Absconded.	Transferred.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1886.		
										Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany.....	11	219	230	98	....	20	1	98	5	7	1	8
Buffalo.....	223	319	342	63	....	11	4	255	4	5	....	5
Canton.....	19	21	40	9	....	6	....	1	6	15	3	18
Delhi.....	....	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Binghamton.....	15	24	39	9	....	2	....	7	4	15	2	17
Syracuse.....	8	39	47	17	....	5	....	15	3	7	....	7
Watertown.....	12	10	12	1	....	3	....	6	....	2	....	2
Flatbush.....	28	815	843	240	....	1	....	579	6	8	9	17
Rome.....	41	56	97	19	....	1	3	7	4	36	27	63
Waterloo.....	14	17	29	9	....	4	....	2	....	14	....	14
Rochester.....	13	86	99	18	1	6	1	55	7	7	4	11
Total.....	174	1,606	1,780	484	1	59	9	1,025	39	117	46	163
Transferred cases in State insane asylums.....										23	11	34
Transferred cases in orphan asylums.....										2	....	2
Aggregate.....										142	57	199

TABLE 34.

Showing the years in which the State paupers in the care of the several State alms-houses September 30, 1886, were committed.

STATE ALMS-HOUSES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.
Albany.....											1		8	8
Buffalo.....													4	4
Canton.....				1				1	3	1	3	4	5	18
Delhi.....													1	1
Binghamton.....		1				2	1			3	1	1	8	17
Syracuse.....			1					2					2	7
Watertown.....									1				1	2
Flatbush.....										1			16	17
Rome.....			1			10	4		3	2	9	1	33	63
Waterloo.....				1	1		1		2	2	2	4	4	14
Rochester.....						1	7			1	1	1	7	11
Transferred cases.....	3	2	1	3	4		6	2	1	2	1	1	3	36
Total.....	3	3	3	5	5	20	12	5	9	12	19	11	92	199

TABLE 35.

Showing the number of State paupers committed each year since the act went into operation, October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874.....	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875.....	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876.....	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877.....	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878.....	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879.....	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,023	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	1,378	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	1,252	354	1,606
Aggregate.....	12,721	3,588	16,309

TABLE 36.

Showing the number of insane in the care and custody of institutions in this State October 1, 1886.

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1886.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
In State Hospitals and Asylums:			
State Lunatic Asylum	279	295	574
Hudson River State Hospital	216	207	423
State Homoeopathic Asylum	193	218	411
Buffalo State Asylum	188	210	398
Total	876	930	1,806
Willard Asylum	829	962	1,791
Binghamton Asylum	464	453	917
Total	1,293	1,415	2,708
Total in State Hospitals and Asylums	2,169	2,345	4,514
Asylum for Insane Criminals....	187	11	198
Asylum for Insane Emigrants.....	13	15	28
Total.....	200	26	226
Aggregate.....	2,369	2,371	4,740
In City Asylums and City Alms-houses:			
New York city.....	1,878	2,883	4,261
Kings county	615	873	1,488
Kingston city			
Newburgh city.....	2	3	5
Poughkeepsie city.....	1	3	4
Oswego city.....			
Monroe county.....	108	150	258
Total	2,604	3,412	6,016
In County Asylums and County Poor-houses:			
Albany	15	15	30
Allegany	2	3	5
Broome	31	36	67
Cattaraugus	30	39	69
Cayuga	9	6	15
Chautauqua.....	55	57	112
Chemung			
Chenango.....	13	25	37
Columbia	13	19	32
Cortland	13	15	28
Columbia	21	17	38
Delaware			
Dutchess.....	1		1
Erie	191	180	371
Essex	3		3
Franklin.....		3	3
Fulton	8	12	20
Genesee	3	3	6
Greene	7	9	16
Herkimer.....	16	27	43
Jefferson.....	8	38	46
Lewis	23	16	39
Livingston.....	27	32	59
Madison	10	14	24
Monroe	7	4	11
Montgomery.....	6	13	19
Niagara			
Oneida	181	161	342
Onondaga	39	77	116
Ontario	2	2	4

TABLE 36 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	OCTOBER 1, 1886.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Orange.....	89	43	82
Orleans.....	1	2	3
Oswego.....	31	22	63
Otsego.....	5	10	15
Putnam.....	2	3	5
Queens.....	55	68	123
Rensselaer.....	2	15	17
Richmond.....	4	6	10
Rockland.....	1	6	7
St. Lawrence.....	13	22	35
Saratoga.....	9	9	18
Schenectady.....	2	1	3
Schoharie.....	.....	4	4
Seneca.....	2	.....	2
Steuben.....	2	4	6
Suffolk.....	23	25	48
Sullivan.....	12	33	45
Tioga.....	15	18	33
Tompkins.....	2	2	4
Ulster.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	1	2	3
Washington.....	7	13	20
Wayne.....	38	26	64
Westchester.....	.....	1	1
Wyoming.....	9	12	21
Yates.....	.....	9	9
Total.....	957	1,187	2,144
In Private Asylums:			
Bloomington Asylum.....	100	134	234
Sanford Hall.....	5	15	20
Brigham Hall.....	25	22	47
Marshall Infirmary.....	34	55	89
Providence Lunatic Asylum.....	35	66	101
St. Vincent's Retreat.....	.....	44	44
Long Island Home Hotel.....	44	44	88
Home for Insane and Nervous Invalids, Pleasantville.....	1	3	4
Home for Nervous Invalids, Fishkill.....	1	1	2
Keith's Home for Nervous and Mental Diseases, Brooklyn.....	.....	9	9
Total.....	245	393	638
Aggregate.....	6,175	7,363	*13,538

* Exclusive of 34 insane State paupers, 12 insane transferred from Soldiers and Sailors' Home, and 95 private patients from other States and countries—Total, 141. Including these the actual number of insane in the custody of institutions, on the first of October, was 13,679.

TABLE 37.

Showing the number of insane in the institutions of the State of New York, October 1, 1886, by counties.

COUNTIES.	In county poor-houses and county asylums.	In the Willard Asylum.	In the Binghamton Asylum.	In other State asylums.	In city asylums and city almshouses.	In the Asylum for Insane Criminals.	In private asylums.	Total.
Albany.....	30	173	163	83	.....	8	15	470
Allegany.....	5	25	9	21	.....	1	5	66
Broome.....	67	1	4	8	.....	.....	.....	80
Cattaraugus.....	69	1	.....	16	.....	1	6	93
Cayuga.....	15	63	21	37	.....	3	5	144
Chautauqua.....	112	2	.....	10	.....	4	.....	128
Chemung.....	.....	79	.....	23	.....	3	3	108
Chenango.....	37	.....	10	18	.....	1	.....	66
Clinton.....	82	4	2	19	.....	.....	1	58
Columbia.....	28	28	21	22	.....	2	1	102
Cortland.....	38	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....	48
Delaware.....	.....	27	32	12	.....	1	.....	72
Dutchess.....	1	86	29	78	4	3	4	205
Erie.....	371	19	.....	164	.....	9	64	627
Essex.....	8	13	2	10	.....	1	.....	34
Franklin.....	3	30	.....	5	.....	2	.....	40
Fulton.....	20	23	8	23	.....	1	.....	75
Genesee.....	6	12	.....	6	.....	3	2	29
Greene.....	10	14	17	20	.....	.....	.....	67
Hamilton.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Herkimer.....	43	14	10	18	.....	1	.....	86
Jefferson.....	46	34	10	22	.....	8	1	121
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	48	1,488	7	46	1,689
Lewis.....	38	10	.....	12	.....	2	.....	62
Livingston.....	59	6	.....	5	.....	2	.....	72
Madison.....	24	6	21	22	.....	.....	1	74
Monroe.....	11	9	.....	59	258	7	25	369
Montgomery.....	19	33	7	29	.....	2	.....	90
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	148	4,261	73	328	4,805
Niagara.....	.....	84	.....	43	.....	1	3	131
Oneida.....	292	1	1	110	.....	1	.....	415
Onondaga.....	116	41	40	72	.....	2	7	283
Ontario.....	4	90	.....	5	.....	7	4	106
Orange.....	82	12	23	77	.....	.....	2	196
Orleans.....	3	21	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	46
Oswego.....	63	26	1	34	.....	4	1	129
Otsego.....	15	20	31	16	.....	.....	.....	83
Putnam.....	5	19	2	6	.....	.....	.....	32
Queens.....	123	25	8	33	.....	.....	5	194
Rensselaer.....	17	115	138	54	.....	5	79	408
Richmond.....	10	19	4	52	.....	1	8	94
Rockland.....	7	10	10	11	.....	1	1	40
St. Lawrence.....	35	49	2	32	.....	.....	.....	118
Saratoga.....	18	30	45	13	.....	2	3	101
Schenectady.....	3	31	.....	14	.....	1	.....	49
Schoharie.....	4	25	3	13	.....	1	.....	46
Schuyler.....	.....	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
Seneca.....	2	57	.....	24	.....	1	2	82
Steuben.....	6	45	50	19	.....	.....	.....	125
Suffolk.....	48	6	28	13	.....	2	.....	103
Sullivan.....	45	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	63
Tioga.....	33	2	8	4	.....	.....	.....	48
Tompkins.....	4	54	.....	85	.....	1	2	65
Ulster.....	.....	76	35	18	5	6	1	208
Warren.....	3	2	7	13	.....	1	.....	31
Washington.....	20	22	14	7	.....	.....	.....	65
Wayne.....	64	5	.....	14	.....	2	.....	85
Westchester.....	1	119	92	60	.....	4	12	288
Wyoming.....	21	7	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	36
Yates.....	2	40	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43
Total.....	2,144	1,791	917	1,806	6,016	198	638	*13,510

* State paupers, transfers from Soldiers' Home, private patients from other States and countries, and insane emigrants (28) not included.

TABLE 38.

Showing the average number of persons in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the number of persons temporarily relieved from 1868 to 1886, inclusive.

	Average number supported in poor-houses and alms-houses.	Number temporarily relieved.
1868.		
County poor-houses	7,332	50,953
City alms-houses	7,697	100,946
1869.	15,059	211,899
County poor-houses	6,782	95,297
City alms-houses	7,803	54,589
1870.	14,585	149,886
County poor-houses	6,456	56,771
City alms-houses	8,887	45,025
1871.	15,343	101,796
County poor-houses	6,338	56,906
City alms-houses	8,500	39,286
1872.	14,838	96,102
County poor-houses	6,334	42,431
City alms-houses	8,284	32,453
1873.	14,618	74,884
County poor-houses	6,774	44,863
City alms-houses	8,557	36,777
1874.	15,331	81,640
County poor-houses	6,456	70,469
City alms-houses	8,841	51,922
1875.	15,297	122,391
County poor-houses	6,548	88,422
City alms-houses	8,686	70,789
1876.	15,234	159,211
County poor-houses	6,919	90,404
City alms-houses	8,894	55,349
1877.	15,813	145,753
County poor-houses	6,841	114,893
City alms-houses	9,303	66,968
1878.	16,044	181,861
County poor-houses	6,840	101,149
City alms-houses	9,961	58,072
1879.	16,801	159,221
County poor-houses	6,754	62,673
City alms-houses	9,116	17,179
1880.	15,870	79,852
County poor-houses	6,581	61,275
City alms-houses	9,765	16,317
1881.	16,346	77,502
County poor-houses	6,174	50,418
City alms-houses	9,974	26,730
1882.	16,148	77,148
County poor-houses	6,410	42,351
City alms-houses	10,097	27,168
1883.	16,507	69,419
County poor-houses	6,351	48,277
City alms-houses	10,965	12,277
1884.	17,316	60,554
County poor-houses	6,816	43,677
City alms-houses	11,454	10,539
1885.	18,270	54,216
County poor-houses	6,895	42,779
City alms-houses	11,909	12,811
1886.	18,804	55,590
County poor-houses	7,026	37,277
City alms-houses	12,000	11,867
	19,026	49,144

TABLE 39.

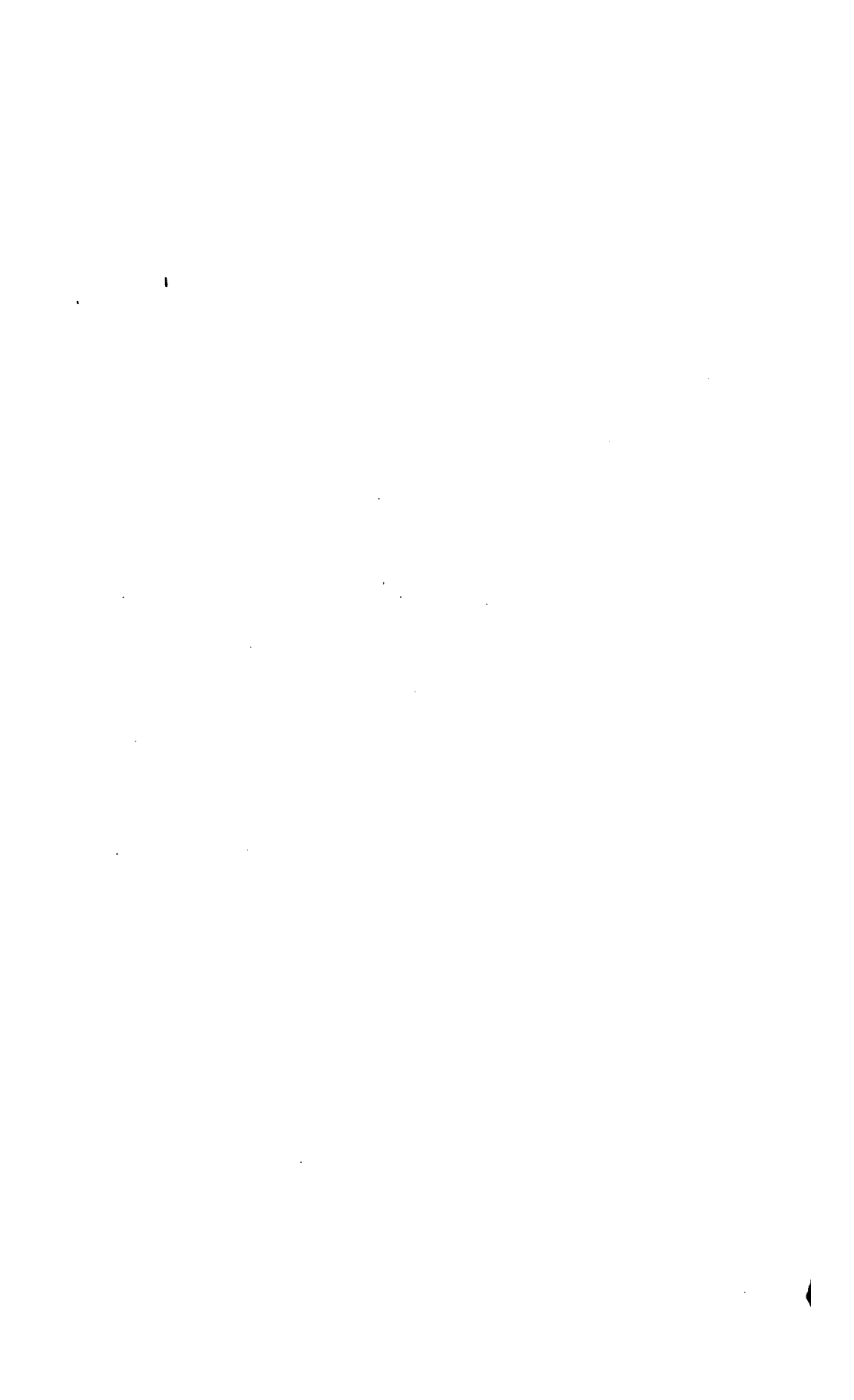
Showing the expenditures for support in the county poor-houses and city alms-houses of the State of New York, and the disbursements for temporary relief, from 1868 to 1886, inclusive.

	For support.	For temporary relief.	Total.
1868.			
County poor-houses	\$687,631 20	\$525,795 75	\$1,213,426 95
City alms-houses	939,450 47	155,230 82	1,094,681 29
1869.			
County poor-houses	\$633,708 50	\$681,026 57	\$2,308,108 24
City alms-houses	980,156 98	284,893 43	1,265,050 41
1870.			
County poor-houses	\$568,521 45	\$618,988 90	\$1,187,460 35
City alms-houses	1,112,948 84	293,916 25	1,405,865 09
1871.			
County poor-houses	\$1,681,470 29	\$911,855 15	\$2,593,325 44
City alms-houses	\$585,994 25	\$584,522 06	\$1,170,516 31
City alms-houses	1,088,298 45	235,830 91	1,324,129 36
1872.			
County poor-houses	\$1,674,292 70	\$820,352 97	\$2,494,645 67
City alms-houses	\$563,291 69	\$502,297 23	\$1,065,588 92
City alms-houses	1,056,777 18	225,912 28	1,282,689 46
1873.			
County poor-houses	\$1,620,068 87	\$728,209 51	\$2,348,278 38
City alms-houses	\$617,424 28	\$501,115 47	\$1,118,539 75
City alms-houses	1,112,731 48	214,635 38	1,327,366 86
1874.			
County poor-houses	\$1,730,155 76	\$715,750 85	\$2,445,906 61
City alms-houses	\$616,038 44	\$615,496 93	\$1,231,535 37
City alms-houses	1,009,964 55	252,780 69	1,262,745 21
1875.			
County poor-houses	\$1,626,002 99	\$868,277 59	\$2,494,280 58
City alms-houses	\$662,206 66	\$634,548 44	\$1,296,755 10
City alms-houses	1,040,268 43	242,563 57	1,322,832 06
1876.			
County poor-houses	\$1,742,475 15	\$877,112 01	\$2,619,587 16
City alms-houses	\$627,346 84	\$727,150 69	\$1,354,997 53
City alms-houses	1,013,616 06	210,894 99	1,224,511 05
1877.			
County poor-houses	\$1,641,462 90	\$668,045 68	\$2,579,508 58
City alms-houses	\$646,930 14	\$804,972 15	\$1,451,902 29
City alms-houses	1,041,915 83	267,937 84	1,309,853 67
1878.			
County poor-houses	\$1,688,845 97	\$1,072,909 99	\$2,761,755 96
City alms-houses	\$562,689 80	\$615,220 15	\$1,177,909 95
City alms-houses	986,647 58	161,045 62	1,147,693 20
1879.			
County poor-houses	\$1,549,337 38	\$776,265 77	\$2,325,603 15
City alms-houses	\$502,874 33	\$625,546 42	\$1,218,420 75
City alms-houses	1,025,993 30	66,919 35	1,092,912 65
1880.			
County poor-houses	\$1,618,867 63	\$692,465 77	\$2,311,333 40
City alms-houses	\$576,500 36	\$609,522 04	\$1,186,022 30
City alms-houses	1,037,081 54	85,984 91	1,123,066 45
1881.			
County poor-houses	\$1,613,581 90	\$693,507 85	\$2,309,089 75
City alms-houses	\$583,809 39	\$584,398 73	\$1,168,208 12
City alms-houses	1,096,645 93	75,952 30	1,172,598 23
1882.			
County poor-houses	\$1,680,455 32	\$660,251 03	\$2,340,806 35
City alms-houses	\$626,562 47	\$494,289 98	\$1,120,852 45
City alms-houses	1,122,862 51	64,884 16	1,187,746 67
1883.			
County poor-houses	\$1,749,424 98	\$559,174 14	\$2,308,599 12
City alms-houses	\$634,869 51	\$505,413 43	\$1,140,282 94
City alms-houses	1,324,967 05	74,573 98	1,399,541 03
1884.			
County poor-houses	\$1,959,836 56	\$579,987 41	\$2,539,823 97
City alms-houses	\$657,531 67	\$518,689 56	\$1,176,221 23
City alms-houses	1,269,784 44	52,500 98	1,322,285 42
1885.			
County poor-houses	\$1,927,316 11	\$571,190 54	\$2,498,506 65
City alms-houses	\$675,586 91	\$525,536 42	\$1,201,123 33
City alms-houses	1,306,967 79	66,959 18	1,373,926 97
1886.			
County poor-houses	\$1,982,554 70	\$593,495 00	\$2,575,051 80
City alms-houses	\$667,057 23	\$530,018 97	\$1,197,076 20
City alms-houses	1,842,288 75	97,248 15	1,939,536 90
	\$2,009,345 98	\$627,267 12	\$2,636,613 10

TABLE 40.
Showing the itemized and classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886.

QUARTERS.	For removals to State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State insane asylums.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in orphan asylums.	For removals from the State to other States and counties.	For miscellaneous expenses and printing.	For salary of assistant secretary, pursuant to chapter 464, Laws of 1874.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1885.....	\$143 40	\$5,334 58	\$1,227 86	\$91 57	\$2,634 40	\$55 00	\$625 00	\$10,111 90
Quarter ending March 31, 1886.....	277 65	5,450 69	1,262 02	70 36	2,248 08	57 30	625 00	9,931 10
Quarter ending June 30, 1886.....	231 47	4,939 05	1,124 11	45 50	2,694 91	11 50	625 00	9,671 54
Quarter ending September 30, 1886.....	985 04	4,732 22	1,127 12	46 00	2,988 03	18 00	625 00	9,821 41
Total.....	\$937 65	\$20,456 54	\$4,681 11	\$253 43	\$10,505 42	\$141 80	\$2,500 00	\$39,535 95

REPORT
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE INSANE.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

The committee on the insane respectfully report:

That they have by one or more of their members visited all of the State hospitals and asylums for the insane.

The special committee appointed at the last July meeting of the Board, under section 21 of chapter 280 of the Laws of 1879, relating to the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane, consisted of the standing committee and the commissioner of the district with the secretary of the Board. The majority of the special committee visited the said asylum on the 18th day of November, and in the performance of their duties, directed that fourteen of the patients in that institution be returned to the care of the superintendents of the poor of the respective counties from which they came. This direction was made in conference with the superintendent of the asylum, and was reduced to writing, and filed with him, a certified copy whereof is hereto annexed, marked Exhibit No. 1.

The general suggestions of the standing committee on the insane will be embodied in the annual report of the Board.

The specific matters which the committee report in writing, relate to special appropriations, as follows :

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

The committee refer with pleasure to the advice of the superintendent, that the special appropriations of last year for this asylum will not be exceeded in the work provided for, when completed. The low cost of the new building for filthy cases *per capita* will be referred to in the annual report of the Board. We annex ground plans and elevations of said buildings with letter from the superintendent, marked schedule A.

It is with pleasure, also, that the committee report that no special appropriations are required for this institution the present year.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE.

After a conference with the superintendent of this asylum, and examination of its grounds and buildings, your committee are satisfied that special appropriations are needed in the aggregate of about \$57,000. Annexed hereto, and marked schedule B, is a statement of particulars with estimates.

The item for purchase of the Phelps' farm is in our opinion of great importance. The farm is rented by the institution, and worked by

patients, and is a source of revenue, the income considerably exceeding the expenses of working and the payments for rent. The cost of maintenance *per capita* being fixed by statute at the rate adopted by the Willard Asylum, and the arable land being less in quantity *per capita*, as well as of inferior quality as compared with the land of the Willard Asylum, the necessity for the proposed purchase in the interest of adequate supply of food and proper maintenance of the patients, is apparent. But the direct benefit to the patients employed in tilling the soil, is greater than the benefit from increased products or revenues of the institution.

It follows from the foregoing considerations, that any such increase in area of farm, should not hereafter be regarded as an argument for any further increase in the population of the asylum, or any increase in the capacity of the same, except for classification as by farm houses to accommodate such of the quiet insane and other laborers as may be employed upon the farm. Your committee are convinced that the maximum normal capacity of the present buildings when completed, to-wit: One thousand patients, is the proper limit for the institution.

The items for buildings, furniture, warming and ventilating, farm implements and stock and all the items stated, are necessary, in the opinion of your committee. The estimated cost is not within their personal knowledge, and they have no means of verifying the same; but they have every reason to believe, that the officers and local board of this asylum have been conservative and careful in making such estimates.

But your committee recommend that special appropriations for this institution shall not exceed the sum of \$57,535.95.

THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Your committee refer to the complete statement made by the president of the board of managers of this asylum, dated December 6, 1886, and hereto annexed, marked Schedule C, and to plans and estimates accompanying same, marked Schedule D.

The appropriations for renovation of the male wards designated in that statement are absolutely necessary, as we know from repeated examinations.

We are in favor of proposed substitution of apparatus for electric lighting, and increase of boiler capacity, as explained in said statement. We think that such change and addition, are required to guard against fire as well as to prevent serious consequences to the health of the patients, in the event of the failure of the old boilers.

In respect of the proposed appropriation for a new hospital for men, your committee are seriously embarrassed. That a new hospital is needed should go without saying. The proposed cost is objectionable; the cost *per capita*, however, is not to be confined to the number at any one time in the hospital, but may be extended to the entire population of the asylum from which representatives in the hospital are successively gathered. Without receding from the position of the State Board inviting economy in State buildings, or abating any considerations in favor of cottage care, your committee, in view of the mature consideration of the local board, and of the present structure of cut stone, report the matter of cost to the State Board for its consideration.

HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL.

A new pumping engine for the water works has been purchased, put in place, and will be ready to work in a few days, within the appropriation of \$7,000.

The hydraulic washing machine, the new stem end to main engine, the new feed pump for boiler, and the saw table, etc., for which appropriations were made in 1886, have been purchased and set in place within the appropriation.

Extensive repairs and betterments have been made during the year with the sum appropriated for the purpose.

To continue these improvements, repairs and betterments, which are needed for the preservation of the building and for the comfort of the patients, the following appropriations are asked for :

1. For new furniture and furnishing.....	\$2,000
2. For painting and repairing buildings.....	3,000
3. For a new food car.....	200
4. New floors in wards.....	1,500
5. For extending laundry yard, fencing post, etc.....	1,000
6. For lumber shed.....	250
7. For a turning lathe and variety moulder.....	525
8. For a wood shed.....	600
9. For shelter house in the court for female patients.....	600
10. For continuing modification of steam heating arrangement in the wards.....	5,000
11. For a new ice house near reservoir (old one dilapidated beyond repair).....	3,000
12. Five new fire hydrants.....	200
13. Pipe connections for same.....	500
14. One pipe cutting machine.....	500
15. For repairs and renewal of plumbing.....	3,000
16. For fire hose, 1,000 feet.....	800
17. New hot water boilers for laundry and kitchen.....	1,000
18. Steam pipe covering.....	500
19. Gas fixtures, continuing work of last year in the wards.....	700
20. For patients' employment fund.....	1,250
Total.....	<u>\$26,125</u>

The sum of \$26,125 is recommended to be appropriated for the purposes above stated.

The new buildings, for 500 patients, authorized by the Laws of 1886, to be erected at a *per capita* of \$250, and for which an appropriation of \$75,000 was made in 1886.

The plans and specifications for the above have been made and have received the approval of the comptroller ; and the contract for work has been let out and bonds for the proper completion of the work executed ; these are now in the hands of the comptroller for his approval. The contract calls for the completion of the building by November 1, 1887.

The contract is let for \$112,000 for the buildings simply. The architect is to receive four per cent commission, he to furnish all

the plans, and employ, at his own expense, a building superintendent to oversee the work. Surveying the plot and running level for sewers and pipes will cost about \$500. The \$8,000 remaining as a balance of the \$125,000 will be required for blastings and excavations under and between the buildings for trenches, conduits and coil chambers, for the water, gas, sewer and steam pipes.

To meet the terms of the contract, \$50,000, as a balance of the \$125,000 authorized, will have to be appropriated this year, and an additional appropriation will be required for the heating, lighting and plumbing of these new buildings. Appropriations will also be needed fully to furnish and equip the building for the reception of patients. Three thousand nine hundred feet of sewerage will have to be constructed to carry off the sewerage from these buildings, the main sewer at an estimate cost of \$8,687.50; and it is estimated that \$2,500 will be required to carry the water to the buildings.

All of which are recommended.

BUFFALO STATE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

We have not received any communication in writing from the superintendent or trustees of this asylum, relating to its needs, but we are satisfied that a new building for men is required. The male patients are in proportion of 127 to 100 of female patients, while the wards for men are less than those for women. The wards of the institution are all full and some of them overcrowded; and the population is rapidly increasing from year to year. The necessity for such new building seems to us imperative.

STATE HOMOEOPATHIC ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Your committee report that a new building for kitchen and bakery is needed. We have received from the local board or superintendent, no plans or explanations in writing, beyond a simple statement of supposed cost in the sum of \$40,000, in the letter of the superintendent,—who was expected to attend the meeting of your committee or Board, and to make oral statements respecting the same, but for some reason he has failed to do so. His letter dated December 7, 1886, is hereto attached and marked Schedule E.

For the reasons stated we are not prepared to report in respect of the cost or plans or other particulars concerning such new building, but we do report that there can be no doubt as to the present necessity for some such building at a reasonable cost.

We report in favor of appropriations for the following items, viz.:

Tower for baths and water-closets, main building.....	\$7,000 00
Sewerage.....	4,000 00
Shop for engineer, carpenter, plumber, painter.....	5,000 00
House for gardener in charge of grounds.....	3,000 00
Green-house for the cultivation of vegetables..	1,500 00
Piggery.....	1,500 00
Vegetable-cellar.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,000 00

Special Mention.

Your committee cannot close this memorandum of reports without calling attention to the great evils which often obtain in State institutions for the insane, owing to the overcrowded condition of their wards.

We believe that the provisions by the proposed new asylum in northern New York, the extensions at the Hudson River Hospital, and the Binghamton asylum, and the buildings and improvements for better classification at the Willard asylum, when all shall be completed; will be inadequate for the demands of patients requiring State care.

The yearly increase of the insane subjected to treatment or custody in public institutions, is much greater than the increase in accommodations provided by the counties and the State.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR CRAIG,
E. W. FOSTER,
JOHN J. MILHAU,

Committee.

DATED, December 10, 1886.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE, }
November 18, A. D. 1886.

We, the undersigned, the committee of the State Board of Charities, specially appointed under the resolution of said Board, passed at its meeting in July last, having made personal inspection and due examination of the official records of the asylum, and particularly the case-books and the entries therein relating to the patients in said asylum, whose names are hereinafter given, and other patients examined; and having in the presence and with the aid of the superintendent of said asylum, and his assistant physicians, and of the Commissioner in Lunacy, and of the secretary of the State Board, personally examined each of said patients, and other patients, separately; and being satisfied that the health and comfort of said patients can properly be provided for by the superintendents of the poor of the respective counties of the patients hereinafter named:

Now, on said inspection and examinations, and on conferring with the superintendent of said asylum, and by virtue of section twenty-one (21) of chapter two hundred and eighty (280) of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine (1879), and in pursuance of said resolution, we, the said committee, do hereby direct the removal of the following named patients from said asylum, to the respective counties from whence they came, set opposite their respective names, and to the care of the superintendents of the poor of said respective counties, as follows, to-wit:

1. Mary Nosedell	}	Allegany county.
2. Henry Bacon		
3. Ella D. Ferguson	}	Cayuga county.
4. Johanna Fitzgerald		
5. Betsie Shadic		Columbia county.
6. Louis Loesch		Dutchess county.
7. Edward C. Diefenbacher		Herkimer county.
8. Lucy Dalton	}	Rensselaer county.
9. Susan Hughes		
10. Mary Keating		Saratoga county.
11. Ellen O'Rourke		Suffolk county.
12. Edward Clancey		
13. Ellen Edgar	}	Westchester county.
14. Gould Tompkins		

A certified copy of said resolution is hereto annexed.

OSCAR CRAIG,
JOHN J. MILHAU,
PETER WALRATH,
Committee.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of the original.

T. S. ARMSTRONG,
Supt. Binghamton Asylum.

SCHEDULE A.

WILLARD ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, }
WILLARD, SENECA LAKE, November 27, 1886. }

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG,

MY DEAR SIR— It might be stated that the contract for the "reduction and extension of the branch building," was made for \$23,609, and the contract for construction of the infirmary for men was made for \$28,975. The appropriation of \$70,000 covers the building, plumbing and heating apparatus, and it is now settled that the whole work will be done within the appropriation. At the present time the buildings are erected and roofed but yet lack completion of the flooring and plastering. The branch will be ready for occupancy about the end of December and the infirmary for men by April 1, 1887.

The work done by the asylum in addition to the work contracted for, was the excavation for both buildings, the quarrying of all foundation stone and limestone for the kilns that furnished the lime. This part of the work was effected by the labor of patients and their attendants. With this exception, the cost for building the new infirmary was \$180 *per capita*, and the branch about \$100 per bed. When it is considered that both buildings are constructed in a first class manner, it must be allowed that this rate for asylum buildings of brick has not been approached before in this country.

Very hastily yours,
P. M. WISE.

SCHEDULE B.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE CHRONIC INSANE, }
 BINGHAMTON, N.Y., *November 24, 1886.* }

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG:

DEAR SIR — In reply to yours of the 20th inst., I have to report as follows:

Amount appropriated for finishing basement of one story building, \$21,042.91. Amount of the several contracts, including architect's commission, \$19,783.32. The work is being progressed with, as rapidly as possible. Another room will have to be finished in the east end where the boilers are, which will consume the balance, but appropriation will not be exceeded.

Appropriation for northern extension, \$10,000. Amount of several contracts and architect's commission, \$9,862.25. This work is nearly completed, and will not exceed the appropriation.

Appropriation for enlarging pipe to river, \$14,350.25. Total amount of contracts, including architect's commission, \$13,571.28. The contracts have been let, but the contractors being unable to obtain the ten-inch pipe, it will not be completed this year. The whole of the appropriation will be absorbed by time of completion, but the amount will not be exceeded.

Appropriation for steward's cottage, \$3,000. Contract and architect's commission, \$2,935. This cottage is nearly completed, and the whole amount will be required.

Appropriation for horse barn, \$4,000. Contract and architect's commission, \$3,988. This building is completed and the money all used.

Appropriation for two new boilers, \$3,000. The boilers have been purchased, are being placed in position, and the money has been consumed.

Appropriation for outside windows, \$1,600. The contract has been awarded for the sum of \$8.65 per window, and the money will be consumed in the work.

Appropriation for 1,000 feet of hose, \$500. The hose has been purchased and the money consumed.

Appropriation for new baker's oven, \$400. This work has been contracted, and the oven is now in course of construction. The money will be consumed.

The sum of \$35,000 appropriated by the Legislature last winter, to liquidate a debt authorized by the Legislature of the previous year, for building the group of new buildings, has all been expended in completing the work.

Very respectfully yours,

T. S. ARMSTRONG,

Superintendent.

BINGHAMTON ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Items that we desire incorporated in the Supply Bill of 1887.

For purchase of Phelps' farm.....	\$28,000 00
This farm consists of 388 acres of valuable land with farm buildings in a good state of preservation, situated on the Susquehanna river 1 1-4 miles from the asylum buildings.	
For moving old farm buildings and building on additions for stabling twenty horses and mules, for finishing a part of them for cows and fat cattle, and for housing agricultural implements.....	4,000 00
Furniture. Consisting of beds, bedding, seats, crockery etc., for 200 patients; furniture for steward's cottage and extra furniture for wards already occupied; and for furniture needed in center building.....	5,000 00
Painting buildings inside and outside.....	4,500 00
Building kitchen east of two story new building, complete with coffee and tea urns and other fixtures....	2,700 00
Laundry machinery and painting up the same in the new laundry.....	1,400 00
Moving garden house and building hot house for starting early vegetables.....	1,500 00
Two teams for use of farm.....	900 00
For horse-power thresher and stalk cutter.....	500 00
For agricultural implements made necessary by the renting of Phelps' farm.....	530 00
Dead house.....	700 00

ALBANY, November 26, 1886.

To the Trustees of the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane:

GENTLEMEN — I herein inclose a detailed estimate of the cost to extend and complete the steam-heating plant for the Binghamton Asylum; that is, to extend the several lines of piping as required to warm all of the asylum buildings now erected, seven in number, including the laundry, from the battery of boilers located near the river. Also that in case of accident to any portion of the work, all the above-named buildings can be warmed from the auxiliary battery of boilers, to be moved to, and fitted up in the new boiler-house, located near the buildings.

You will see that the estimate aggregates in amount \$4,957.95, including the building of a conduit for the eight-inch pipe between the two story detached building and the northern extension, which would be constructed of brick instead of wood, as is now the case.

I. G. PERRY,

Architect.

Estimated cost of completing the warming and ventilating of the asylum buildings for the Binghamton Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Binghamton, N. Y.

“Basement Story:—

Four-inch return pipe from the one story detached asylum building through a conduit, to and through the north wall of the main building, thence near the south walls of the same a distance of 930 feet, with all the junction boxes and all other necessary fittings complete, 930 feet, at \$1 per foot.....	\$930 00	
Covering for same, 930 feet, at 65 cts. per foot.....	604 50	
Building conduit for same, 930 feet, at \$1 per foot	930 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,464 50
200 feet of 8-inch steam pipe from the two story detached building connecting with the boilers in the new boiler house, all in accordance with the specifications at \$3.30 per foot.	\$660 00	
Covering for same 200 feet at 87 cts per foot.....	174 00	
Building conduit for same 200 feet, at \$1 per foot.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	1,034 00
137 feet of 8-inch steam pipe inside of the two story detached building at \$3.30 per foot.....	\$452 10	
Covering for same 137 feet at 87 cts per foot.....	119 19	
	<hr/>	571 29
275 feet of 4-inch steam pipe in basement of the two story detached asylum building, at the place of connection with the 8-inch steam pipe to extend to the inside of the one story building at \$1 per foot.	\$275 00	
Covering for same 275 feet at 65 cts per foot.....	178 75	
	<hr/>	453 75
Building conduit between the one and two story detached buildings 115 feet at \$1 per foot.....	\$115 00	
Building conduit from the northern extension to the two story detached building 175 feet at \$1 per foot..	175 00	
	<hr/>	4,813 54
Architect and superintendent's commission 3 per cent	\$144 41	
	<hr/>	\$4,957 95

1 large steam trap complete.....	\$200 00
Lumber shed for storing lumber.....	500 00
Stone for side walks.....	1, 000 00
Stones for tops of 31 chimneys from 5x5 to 5x6 and 3x7.6 and the thickness 3 inches.....	248 00
Steam rendering machine for trying tallow and lard at slaughter house.....	300 00
For paint shop and rag house.....	600 00
Total.....	<u>\$57, 535 95</u>

Approved.

FRANK R. MORGAN, <i>Chairman.</i>	} <i>Executive Committee.</i>
HARRIS G. RODGERS, <i>Secretary.</i>	
T. S. ARMSTRONG, <i>Superintendent.</i>	

SCHEDULE C.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, }
UTICA, N. Y., December 6, 1886. }

Hon. OSCAR CRAIG, *Commissioner* :

DEAR SIR,—I send you herewith a statement of work completed and being done under the appropriations of 1885 and 1886, prepared by the architect having it in charge, under appointment by the board of managers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, from which will be gathered :

That the expenditures for completing the western pavilion corridor and sun room now completed, exceed the appropriations in the sum of \$448.11.

That the work of renewing the floors and putting up new ceiling of front building has been completed within the amount appropriated therefor, leaving a small balance of \$11.29 uncalled for.

That the appropriation for the veranda equals the amount expended.

That the relaying of main sewer is practically the amount appropriated therefor.

That the work is in progress in the erection of an amusement hall.

That the contracts entered into for this work were slightly within the amount appropriated. Early, however, in the progress of the work some changes in plans and some increased expenditures beyond the estimates were found necessary. A committee of the board of managers, before undertaking such changes, visited Hon. Isaac G. Perry, Supt. of the State Capitol, and the Deputy Comptroller of the State, and submitted to them the changes deemed necessary, and received their indorsement of the value of such changes, whereupon the Board authorized the changes, involving an expenditure as estimated in the architect's statement herewith, of the sum of \$1,221.27.

In addition to this the Board have entered into a contract for furnishing chairs for this hall as follows : Four hundred at \$1.30 each, or \$520, making the sum of \$1,741.27 required for completion of the hall for occupation.

That the rebuilding of the rear cross-wing of the male department promises completion within the amount appropriated therefor.

The board of managers in their reports to your honorable Board in 1884 and 1885, submitted plans, specifications and estimates for the erection of a hospital for men, which received your indorsement and recommendation. They now submit revised plans and estimates for the erection of such a building.

The casualty and deplorable loss of life by fire at an asylum for the insane at Kankakee, Ill., so impressed the late superintendent of the need of securing the helpless class assigned to such a hospital, that he deemed it best to make certain provisions against such a calamity in this institution, and thereupon engaged the architect to prepare plans and estimates for a building fire-proof, and provided with a kitchen for preparation of food for that department.

I hand you herewith the plans and estimates, aggregating the sum of \$55,965.03.

It is practicable to reduce this estimate some \$5,000, by substituting brick on the back side wall in place of cut stone, though such change would be at the expense of harmony with its connecting buildings. This hospital building has been regarded by our late superintendent as an urgent need, and was by him frequently brought to the attention of the board of managers.

The board of managers have had under consideration for two years or more the advantages in freedom from exposure by fire, in convenience and sanitary conditions of introducing electricity as a means of illuminating in place of gas, now supplied by the Utica Gas-light Co., and a committee of its members was charged with obtaining estimates of the cost of the installation of such a plant. In connection therewith, in view of the fact that the boilers now in use for heating are very old and insufficient in capacity for the work required in extreme weather, the committee was also charged to inquire into the practicability of supplementing the capacity of the present boilers for that purpose, by utilizing the boiler required for electric lighting, in giving additional service for heating, and supplying the laundry.

The Edison Electric Light Co., the U. S. Electric Light Co., and the Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., Electric Light Co., have through their agents, during the autumn, visited the asylum, procured data, and promised estimates of the cost of such a plant. At this time only one of those companies has furnished the estimate promised, and that estimate fixes the amount required at \$14,500.

An estimate and proposal for such a boiler as is deemed desirable for both of the purposes named is furnished; a boiler of same linear dimensions and general plan of construction as those now in use at the asylum, boiler strong enough to carry with safety a pressure of sixty to seventy pounds to the square inch, furnish same with boiler front, grate bars, flue doors, section of blow-off pipe long enough to reach out through side wall offsetting, blow-off valve, safety valve, steam gauge, gauge cocks and water glass, \$7,000.

This proposed boiler I understand to be of the same dimensions and character, except it is to be of greater strength, as each of those now in use at the asylum.

Besides the boiler, an addition to the present boiler house will be

required, the cost of which has not yet been estimated, but it is believed may be confined within the sum of \$1,000.

Assuming the proposal for electric plant, now in hand, is as favorable as may be obtained, the whole cost of this improvement may reach the sum of \$22,500.

Members of your Board have frequently had attention called to the bad state of repairs of certain wards in the male department, and have promptly admitted the desirability of relieving any pressing needs in this direction.

Repairs are needed in wards, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12. These wards form part of the original structure and afford unmistakable evidence of the forty years' wear and tear to which they have been subjected. It is feared that in many instances new joists will be necessary. The entire wood work, in all of these wards, with the exception of wards six and ten, where less renovation is called for, ought to be renewed. The ceilings are everywhere defective, and there is much painting to be done to render the wards pleasant and comfortable.

It is known to your board that the women's wards have been renovated during the recent years in the manner herein suggested, and the male department is in worse condition than that for women at the time the repairs were made.

Estimates of these repairs are being made and will be forwarded to your Board with the utmost dispatch.

I trust your Board will excuse the lateness in the day in sending these statements, plans and estimates, having in view the many engagements of the medical staff and the members of the board of managers, incident to the sickness and death of Dr. Gray.

Very respectfully yours,

P. V. ROGERS,

President of Board.

SCHEDULE D.

Estimate of cost of proposed hospital for males to be erected on the grounds of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, N. Y., according to the plans herewith submitted, and to be connected with the westerly front wing of asylum by the corridor built for that purpose in 1885 and 1886.

The outer wall to be faced with cut lime stone (same as the other front buildings) except the south and part of the east walls of basement, which will be faced with blue stone random work.

The first, second and third floors to be made with iron beams and hollow brick flat arches; first and second floors covered with tile; third or attic floor of cement; kitchen floor of brick and tiles; rest of basement floor of brick and cement.

Cornice in front of stone; on sides and rear of stone and galvanized iron.

Excavation, 932 yards, at 50 cts.....	\$466 00
Sewers, 85 feet, 8 inches, at 90 cts., \$76.50; 60 feet, 6 inches, at 60 cts., \$36.....	112 50
Stone work, 270 yards, 12 inch footings, at \$11.....	2,970 00

Stone rubble, 347 1-2 yards (including backing of cut face) at \$5.....	\$1,737 50
Stone, 960 feet blue stone random facing, at 75 cts.....	720 00
Out stone delivered, \$14,560; setting 9,748 feet, at 40 cts., \$3,899.20.....	18,459 20
Brick work, 584,000 in cement, at \$13 (walls and backing).....	7,592 00
Brick work, 50,000 hollow in cement, at \$17.....	850 00
Floor arches, hollow brick, first floor, \$511; second floor, \$511; third floor, \$450.....	1,472 00
Setting same, 11,711 square feet, at 8 cts.....	936 88
Cement bed for tile floors, 1 inch Portland, 1,304 yards at 45 cts.....	586 80
Cistern in basement, 8 feet by 11 feet by 6 feet inside..	125 00
Basement floor, brick and cement, 416 yards at 75 cts..	312 00
Plastering 4,201 yards (soap-stone skin) at 30 cts.....	1,260 30
Tile floors, 8,398 feet, at 40 cts.; kitchen first floor and second floors.....	3,359 20
Tile base, 1,814 linear feet, at 50 cts.....	907 00
Iron beams, 65,760 pounds, at 4 1-2 cts. in place.....	2,959 20
Filling 5,000 pounds, at 3-10 ct.....	15 00
Tie rods and anchors, 6,000 pounds, at 6 cts.....	360 00
Iron columns, 3, at \$60, \$180; cartage and settings, \$30,	210 00
Stone stairs in basement.....	61 50
Registers and ventilators, 60, at \$1.....	60 00
Grading.....	75 00
	<hr/>
	\$45,607 08
Timber, 11,000 feet Norway pine in roof, at \$36.....	396 00
Roof boards, 6,400 feet surface, 1 1-8 inch sound knot spruce flooring, at \$37.....	236 80
Cornice brackets, 122 of 1 1-4 inch sound pine, 762 feet, at \$35, \$25.67; labor, \$36.20.....	61 87
Iron cornice, 317 feet 6 inches, at \$1, \$317.50; scaffolding, \$150.....	467 50
Ridge ventilator, 162 feet, at 75 cts.....	121 50
Roofing, 64 squares tin, at \$7.....	448 00
Windows, 16 basement, at \$10, \$160; 3, at \$13, \$39; 35, at \$18, \$630; 8, at \$24, \$192.....	1,021 00
Windows, sun room, finish of same both sides, 304 square feet, at 75 cts.....	228 00
Window guard, 11,340 pounds, at 3 3-4 cts., \$425.25; patterns, \$80.....	505 25
Doors, 2 pair sliding, at \$48, \$96; 2 outside, at \$18, \$36; 42, at \$13, \$546; 3, at \$6, \$18.....	696 00
Doors, 3 fire proof to stair case, at \$40.....	120 00
Trimmings for doors and windows.....	103 25
Elevator to dining room.....	175 00
Cupboards in dining room for china, etc.....	80 00
Arch centers for flat-floor arches, 11,711 feet, at 3 cts..	351 33
Smoke pipe in ventilating flue, 38 feet, 8 inch diameter, at \$1.40, \$53.20; elbow, \$2.....	55 20

Iron stairs, first to third floor, \$500; first floor to lawn, \$400	\$900 00
Plumbing, \$750; gas fitting, \$100.....	850 00
Steam fitting, 175 gold-pin radiators, at \$3.25	568 75
Steam fitting, piping, \$325; 15 boxes, at \$8, \$120....	445 00
Painting and finishing outside, \$175; inside, \$200.....	375 00

\$53,812 53

Architect's commission, at 4 per cent.....

2,152 50

\$55,965 03

With wood floors and base in place of tile, the building
is estimated to cost.....

\$51,951 13

Architect's commission, at 4 per cent.....

2,078 04

\$54,029 17

With wood floors and timbers, in place of the fire-proof
floors, the building is estimated to cost,.....

\$46,873 65

Architect's commission, at 4 per cent.....

1,874 95

\$48,748 60

A. I. SIMMONS,
Architect.

UTICA, December 3, 1886.

SCHEDULE E.

OFFICE OF THE STATE HOMŒOPATHIC }
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE. }

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1886.

Dr. JOHN J. MILHAU, 41 *Lafayette Place, New York* :

DEAR DOCTOR—In compliance with your request, made to my assistant, Dr. Williamson, I send herewith the following information relative to patients and attendants.

On the first day of December, 1886, there were at this institution, county patients, 222; private patients, 204; total, 426. We have male attendants, including night watches, 29; female attendants, also including night watches, 34; making a total of 63.

Our county patients are from the following named counties, the number from each county following the name in each instance.

Albany	16	Kings	6
Broome.....	2	Kingston City.....	10
Cayuga.....	2	Monroe.....	1
Chenango.....	2	New York	12
Cortland.....	3	Newburgh City.....	4
Delaware.....	6	Oneida	2
Dutchess.....	1	Onondaga.....	10

Orange	35	Suffolk	19
Putnam	1	Sullivan	7
Queens	8	Tioga	1
Richmond	23	Ulster	24
Rockland	10	Warren	2
St. Lawrence	2	Westchester	7
Saratoga	1		

During the coming session of the legislature we propose to ask for the following appropriations :

Kitchen and bakery	\$40,000 00
Tower for baths and water-closets, main building	7,000 00
Sewerage	4,000 00
Shops for engineer, carpenter, plumber, painter	5,000 00
House for gardener in charge of grounds	3,000 00
Green house for the cultivation of vegetables	1,500 00
Piggery	1,500 00
Vegetable cellar	1,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$63,000 00
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The improvements contemplated have been very carefully considered. We ask for what we most imperatively need, and we trust that our necessities will be apparent to every thoughtful observer, and that our requests may be granted by the Legislature and the Governor.

We shall feel grateful to you and to all friends of the institution who may aid us in any way in securing the appropriations necessary to complete this institution, and to place it in a sanitary condition which shall be above reproach.

With kind regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,

SELDEN H. TALCOTT, *Supt.*

REPORT
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE BLIND.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

The Committee on the Blind submits the following report :

THE NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.

Visited October 7, 1886.

Superintendent, A. G. CLEMENT.

There is no important change to report in relation to the management or condition of the New York State Institution for the Blind. The ordinary renovating and cleansing work necessary to maintain the household in a good sanitary condition has been effected.

The Legislature of 1886 appropriated \$40,000 "for maintenance and ordinary repairs of buildings," also \$4,000 "for attaching to the mains and laying pipe and hydrants for fire protection." At the time of my visit to the Institution, the work was progressing. The water supply is said to be good and the drainage as last reported.

October 7. One hundred and forty pupils, of whom seventy-eight were girls, were registered. The music department has 100 pupils and five instructors. Three new upright pianos have been procured for lessons, and the fourteen practice pianos have been thoroughly repaired. Fourteen pupils were practicing on the organ in the chapel, fifteen were in the tuning class, three graduated from the tuning class in June, 1886. Sixteen were learning band music. The teaching of music on brass instruments is a new feature in the musical department of this institution, and has been introduced in order to give more individuality to the musical training. The calisthenic and kindergarten classes merit commendation.

With one exception, the staff of instructors is the same as during the past year.

In the literary department, where more or less instruction is given to the whole school, great progress has been made, by the more general use of point-print, and of objects and modeling in class instruction. Four kindergarten tables with grooved tops, have been placed in the class-room for the kindergarten class of twenty-five.

The classes in mattress making and cane seating were not fully formed.

Seventeen pupils were in the broom shop, five of the number having entered merely to learn the broom trade.

In the class work-room, fifty girls were under instruction. The knitting of rugs has been introduced, and also new patterns of many kinds of work.

As but a short time had passed since the commencement of the school term, there were not many specimens of completed work. It is the custom for the members of the class to sew for the institution, and, since the opening of school, 200 pieces of house sewing had been finished. While I was present, two girls skillfully used the sewing machine. The unseeing, who patiently overcome the difficulties of hand sewing and become skilled in the use of the needle, should be commended for their perseverance in acquiring this most important and useful accomplishment of women. The dinner was substantial, well served, and seemed to be partaken of with healthy appetites.

The hospital building for contagious and infectious diseases, is completed and will be furnished as required. It was used by the music pupils in their practice on brass instruments.

The pupils were well. The medical department is in charge of Dr. Hutchins, a homœopathic physician, who visits the institution daily, and can be communicated with in his office by telephone.

The custom of using the dormitories as social, work or study-rooms, is in many respects objectionable; but, unless specified class-rooms are used for social intercourse, this can scarcely be avoided, as the rooms at present provided for the purpose are quite too small.

The laws for the management of this institution remain as last reported. The superintendent in his relations with the employes, is still destitute of the requisite power and responsibility, which should be conferred upon him by statute, to enable him to maintain the institution in the best condition.

The Law of 1886 relating to children in institutions, has been complied with as to cubic feet of air space, etc., with the effect of reducing its capacity from 170 to 144. This institution will probably suffice for the accommodation of all for whom its advantages may be required, as it was organized for educational purposes, in the nature of a free school for blind persons. It is not intended to receive reformatory, hospital or custodial cases. The by-laws for the management of the institution exclude such persons as by mental, moral and physical disability are not capable of instruction, and admit blind persons under nine and over twenty-one years of age, only in special cases and by authority of the executive committee. The executive committee have full knowledge of each case, and their decision should be final, in an institution nearly destitute of means of classification, limited in capacity, and without provision for the care of chronic invalids or permanent hospital cases.

The absence of fences about the grounds gives them the appearance of a public park. This is a mistake as blind pupils should exercise in private grounds free from public or curious gaze. Exercise in the open air is necessary for the preservation of health and strength, and it was probably for that purpose that beautiful and extensive grounds were attached to the institution. If, however, there is more land than is necessary for such a purpose, so much as is required, should be inclosed and reserved for the private use of the school. An electric light is to be placed in the park.

The appearance of this well ordered institution was very pleasing. Although no important change in the buildings can be reported, evident progress has been made in the educational and other departments.

A year of experience has been profitable to all. Greater attention is paid to the teaching by objects and models, the best mode of instructing the blind. Objects are being obtained for all classes as rapidly as practicable. Reading is more rapidly taught by the greater use of point-print. Instruction is given in a greater variety of industries and in many ways evident improvement had been made.

**THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, NINTH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.**

Visited June 2, and October 25, 1886.

Superintendent, WM. B. WAIT.

The New York Institution for the Blind continues to maintain its high standing as a school for the blind. One is surprised at the wise, prudent forethought, and the large hearted, broad, private philanthropy which in 1832 so organized and founded this pioneer school for the free education of blind persons, that it is still adequate to the purpose. It has for fifty-four years, or since its organization, been so conducted as to command public confidence. Its legacies or trust funds, amounting to nearly \$300,000, indicate the generous practical sympathy of the donors for the special work of educating the blind.

At an expense of about \$17,000, a four-story and basement, brick addition, connecting the center to the main building, is being erected. The addition was designed, and its construction supervised, by the superintendent, and it is to be used for class and general administration purposes. A boys' play-room is to be on the first floor. By adding sixty-three feet to the assembly-room on the fourth floor, that room will be so enlarged that, in future, it may be used for exhibition and school exercises. Heretofore, it has been necessary to have school exhibitions private, or to procure rooms in the city, outside of the institution for the purpose. Ordinary annual repairs have been made. The drainage, water supply, and protection from fire are said to be good.

An examination of the dormitories proved the school buildings to be in a better condition than is required, even by "the Act of 1886, for the better preservation of health in institutions for the reception of dependent children." The air space in the dormitories is in no case less than 600 cubic feet for each inmate, and in some cases it is 1,100. The average air space throughout the dormitories is over 800 feet for each inmate, and there is also improved ventilation in each room.

October 25. One hundred and ninety-six pupils, residents of the State of New York and twenty-eight from the State of New Jersey were registered. All departments appeared in good condition. The general management of the school, and the methods of teaching are the same as last reported. The usual instruction is given in literature, music and industries. All have some part in literary work.

The publication of music is continued. The class in harmony was writing, in point, a synopsis of Percy Goetchuen's system of harmony, with the advantage that while studying their lessons, each pupil was making a valuable book for future use. The tablets for writing point print music, with steel points, are also used for ordinary writing.

Sixty-five pupils were in the cane seating and fifty-six in the tuning class. Instruction is also given in mattress making.

All girls are taught some handiwork. The work in the class work-room is still of a marked character, and includes some new articles, introduced this term. The effort is here made to give instruction in sewing, and afterward in making standard articles, that on account of their permanent utility will always be salable, and that promise to be a source of profit and pleasant occupation.

No sickness has prevailed during the past or present year. The hospital department appears to be admirably conducted. Five cheerful, pleasant rooms are provided for the use of the sick, who are in charge of two nurses. To these rooms patients are removed immediately on becoming ill. A case of infectious or contagious disease is "immediately isolated, and removed at the earliest practicable moment, under direction of the board of health." The clothing and bedding belonging to, or having been in contact with the sick person, is removed and disinfected in fumes of sulphur. The rooms and clothing in the room or dormitory, occupied by the patient, are disinfected in the same way. At the close of the school term, beds are opened and sulphur burned in each room. The beds are also purified in the same way in mid-winter. Coal vaults and cellars are frequently disinfected by the same method. The bedding of the sick is subjected to "live steam heat and then washed." Every precaution of care and cleanliness seems to be taken to secure safety from disease.

In 1886 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the support and instruction of 200 pupils, or a proportionate amount for a smaller number. It also provided by an act passed June 10, 1886, that pupils from the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond shall be sent to the institution for the blind in the city of New York. Such pupils, on application, may be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who may impose conditions whereby some proportionate share of the expense of educating and clothing such pupils, shall be paid by parents or guardians, in such manner and at such times as the Superintendent shall designate.

The Ninth Biennial Convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, convened at the New York Institution for the Blind, July 6, 7 and 8, 1886. Your committee regretted its inability to attend all the sessions, for the reason that a meeting of the State Board of Charities was held at the same time.

The convention was largely attended by residents of New York city, and by representatives of twenty-two schools for the blind.

Papers were read on various matters pertaining to educational work. Methods of teaching literature, music and industries, were ably presented and debated. The point system, object teaching, training, ventilation, architecture, shops, industries and a national college for the blind were among the topics considered. These biennial conventions are of great value to instructors and to the public. Frequent meetings and consultation by individuals engaged in one work, must eventually greatly benefit the unfortunate persons, in whose behalf they are held. Each strives to devise and contribute something practical to teach the sightless to become self-reliant and self-supporting.

If the faithful, patient work of instructors in schools for the blind does not, in all cases, succeed in overcoming natural impediments, it can and does train the mind and heart, and teach habits of industry

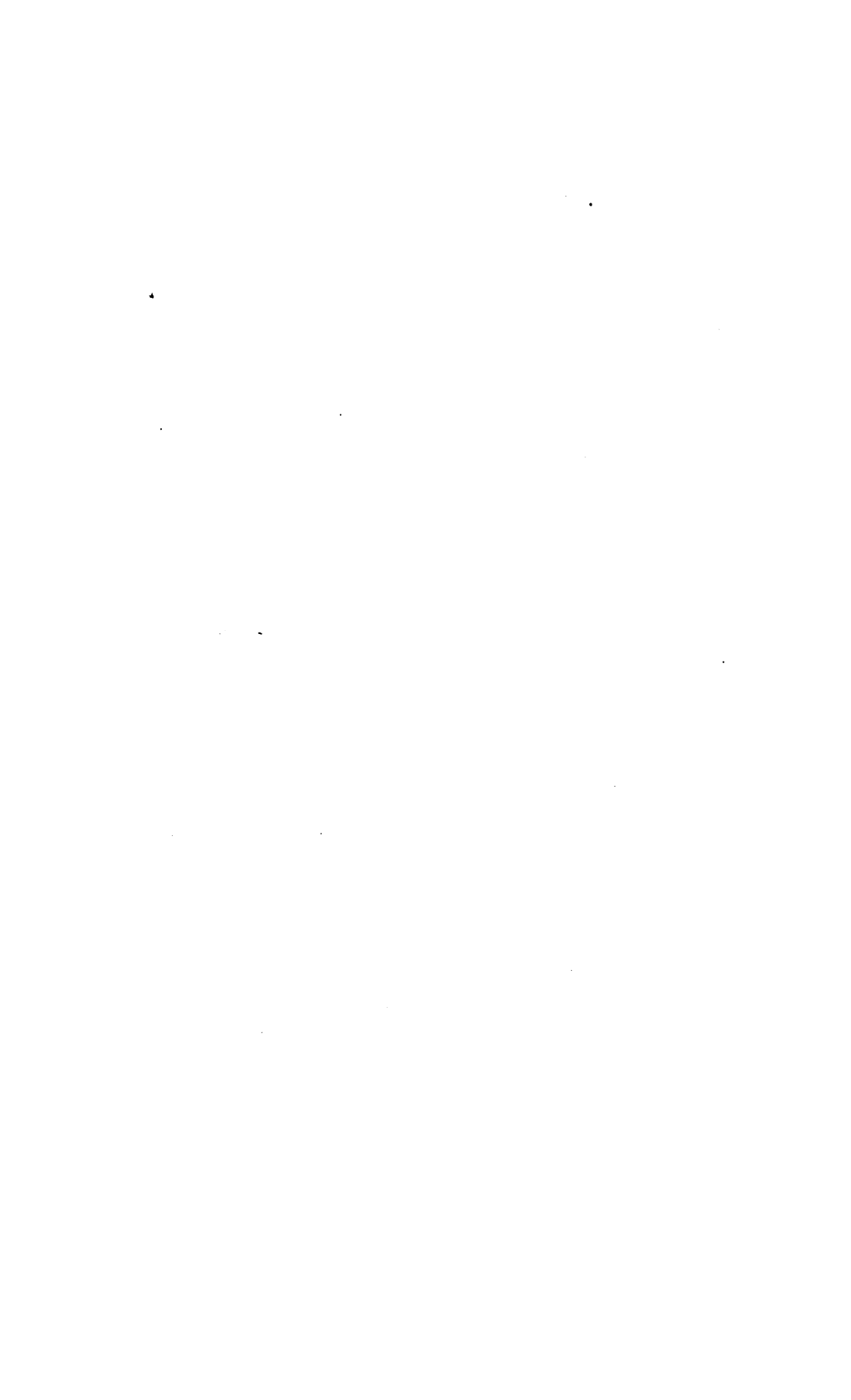
and perseverance that will, in after years, be sources of profit and happiness to them and their associates. In considering the work accomplished, it must be remembered that the pupils in these schools are not a distinct class. The object to be attained in their education is that of preparation for life with seeing companions. The sighted and the blind alike, receive some one, and some ten talents. Any teaching that causes blind persons to congregate in exclusive societies or homes, is directly injurious to their own and the public welfare.

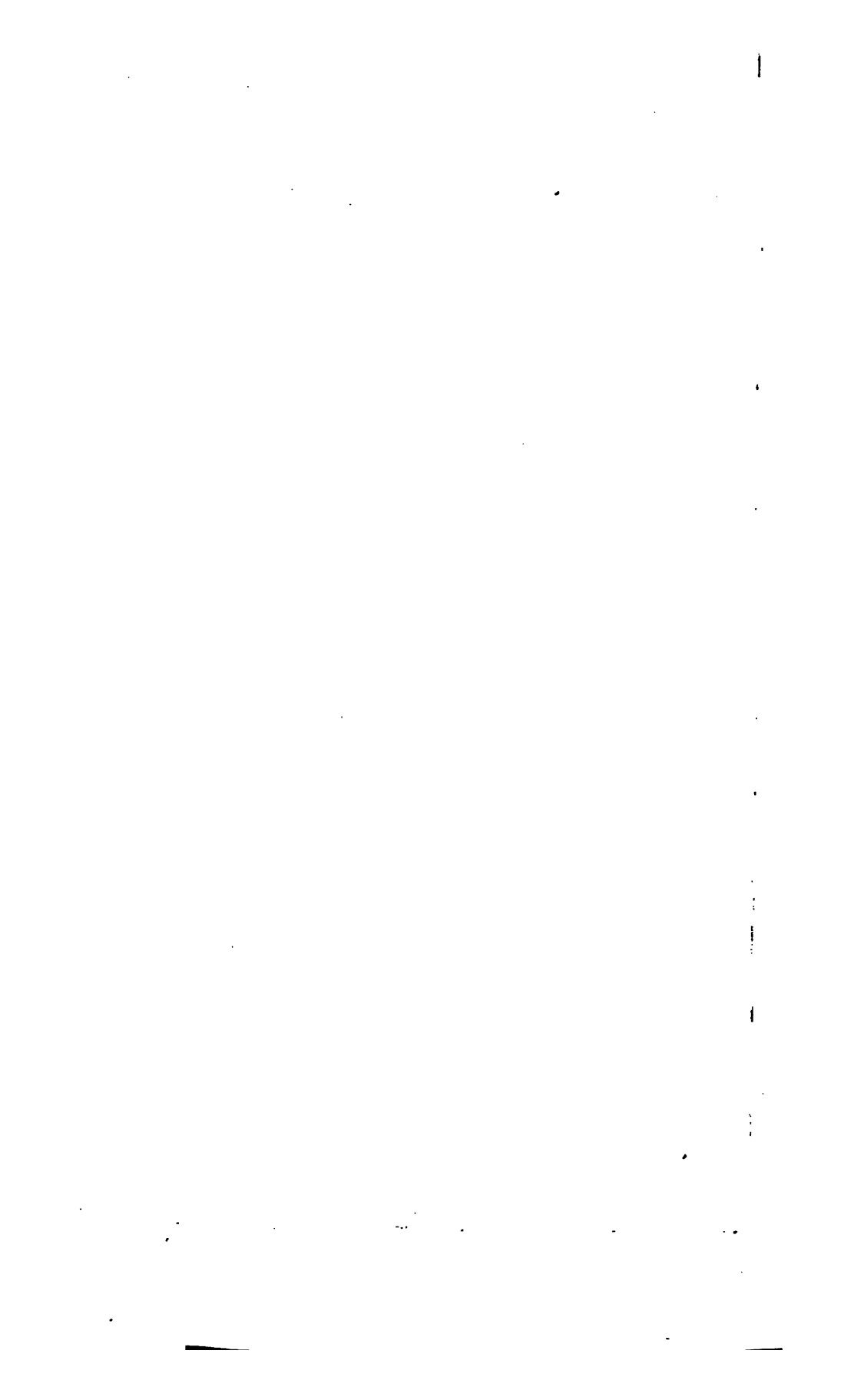
Respectfully submitted,

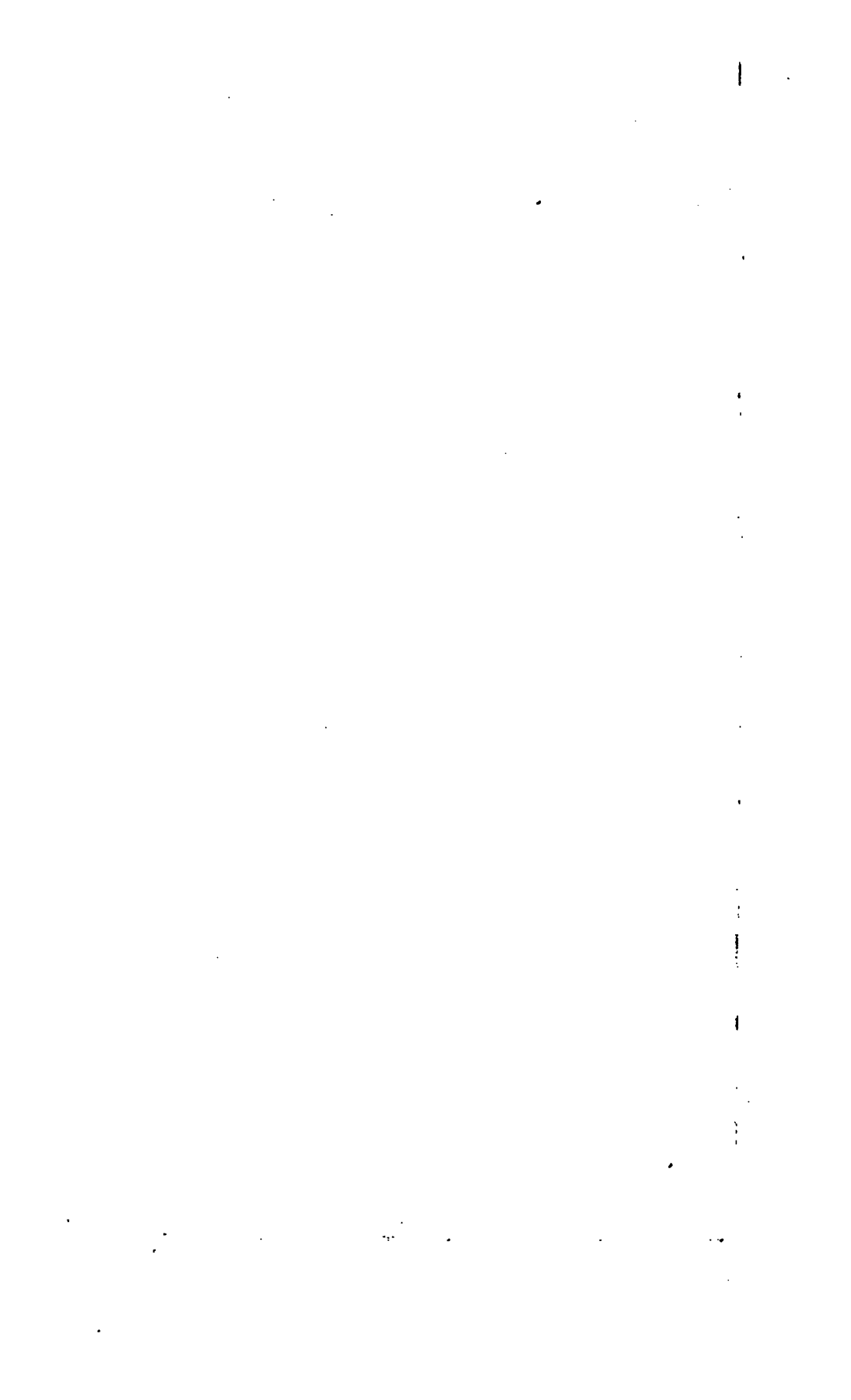
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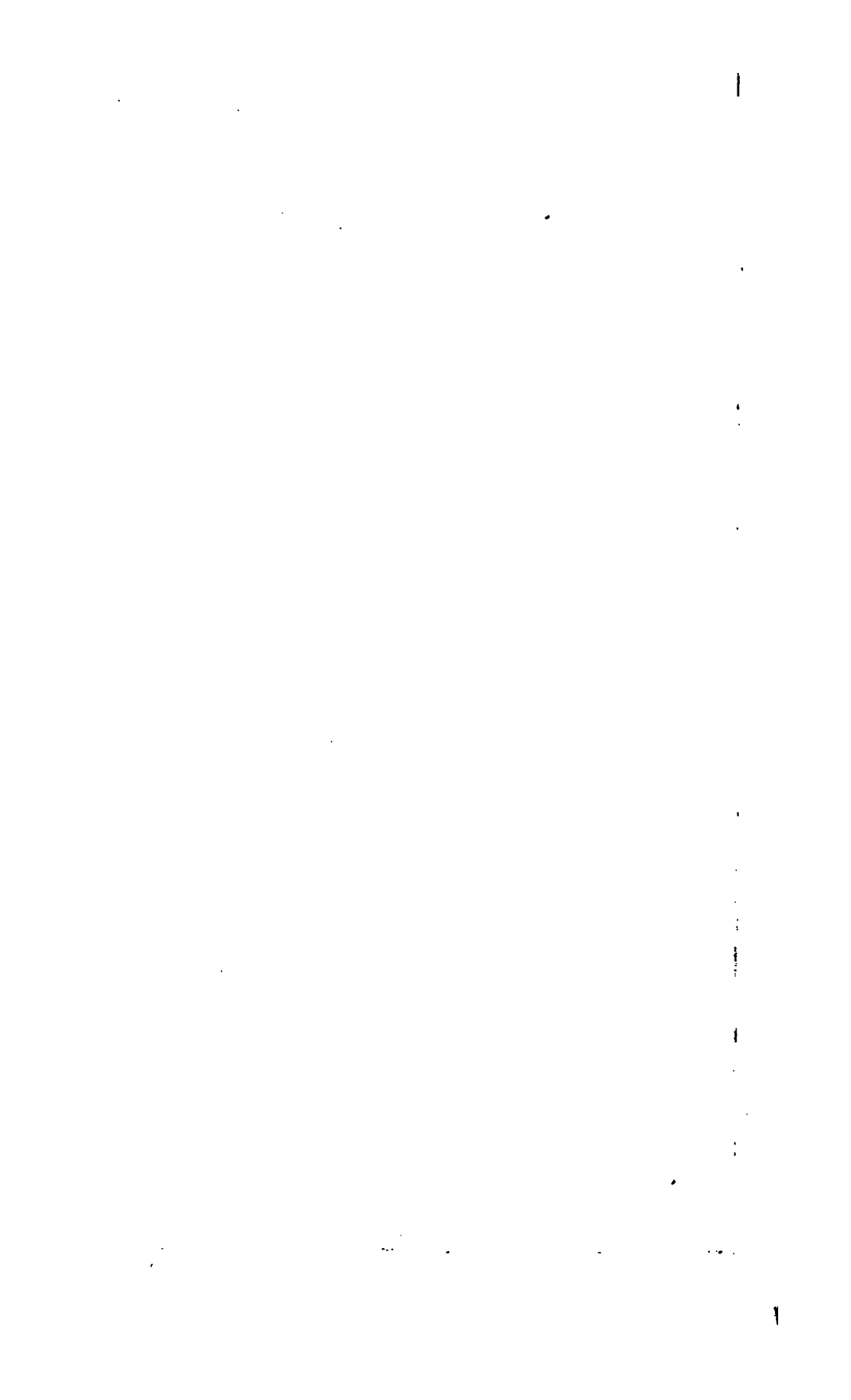
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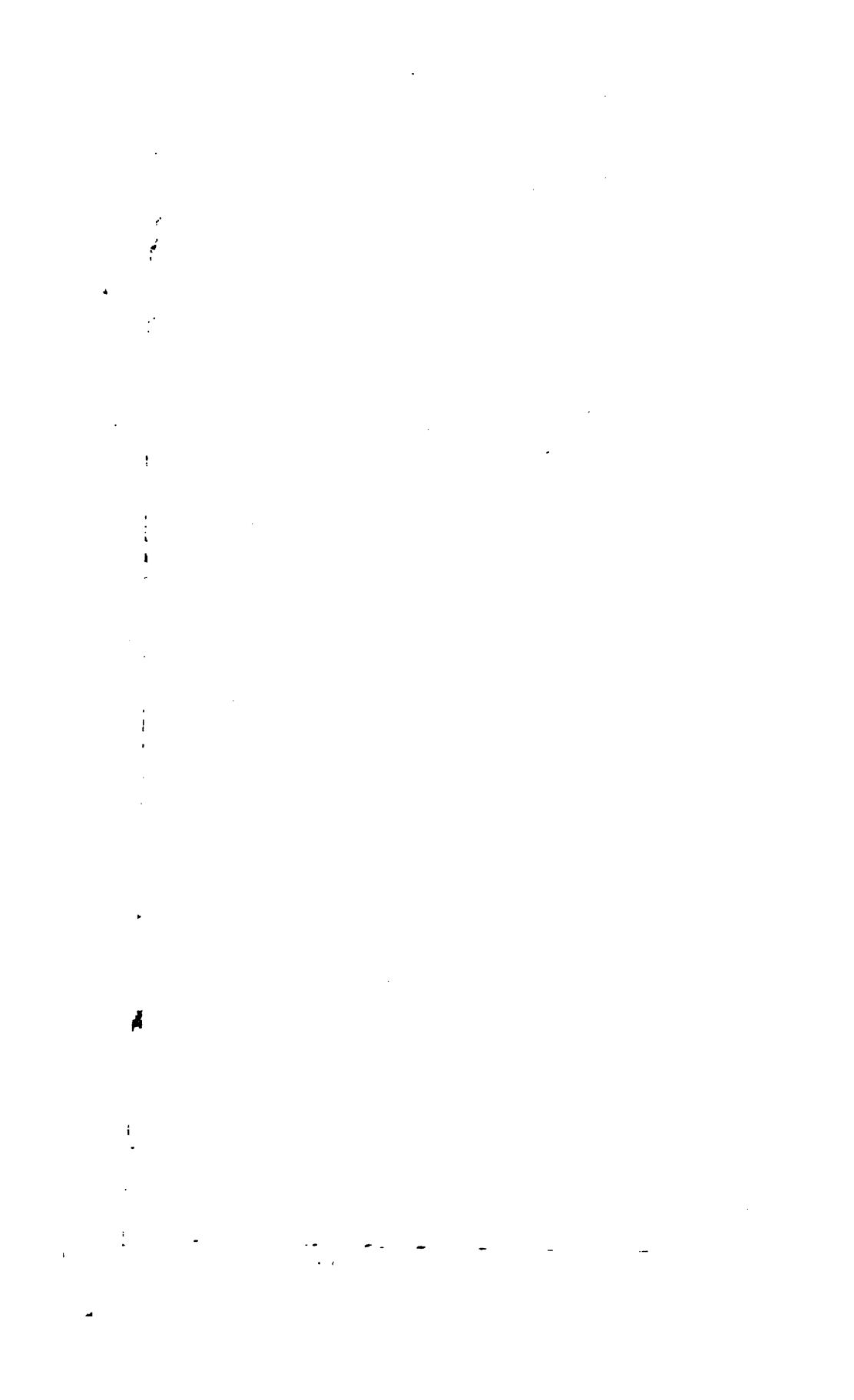
December 9, 1886.











REPORT

OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORIES
TO THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT.

(A.)

The institutions in this State annually inspected by your Committee on Reformatories are seven in number, viz.:

1. The State Reformatory at Elmira, incorporated 1870, which receives "all male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty and not known to have been previously sentenced to a State prison in this or any other State or country," and commitments are made by the courts having jurisdiction in this State.

The reformatory is supported in whole by the State and the superintendent is appointed by its board of managers, themselves appointed by the Governor.

2. In 1881 was incorporated a "House of Refuge for Women," which has been located at Hudson, N. Y., which will receive any females "between the ages of fifteen and thirty who may have been convicted of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being common prostitutes, frequenters of disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, committed by any magistrate for a maximum term of five years." The buildings are finished, but the institution is not yet opened for the reception of inmates. It will be supported by the State, and its superintendent, a woman, has been appointed by the board of managers, themselves appointees of the Governor.

3. The New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, New York, incorporated 1824, as the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York," which receives all children "who shall be taken up and committed as vagrants or convicted of criminal offenses in the said city as may in the judgment of the court of general sessions of the peace or of the court of oyer and terminer in and for the said city, or of the jury before whom any such offender shall be tried, or of the police magistrates, or of the commissioners of the alms-house and Bridewell of the said city be proper objects," to be detained for instruction and employment during minority. As amended, the law now admits into the Refuge such children from any city or county of the first, second or third judicial districts. In 1865 such children were designated by law as all under the age of sixteen.

This institution is supported by annual legislative appropriations and the profits of the labor of the inmates. Its board of managers is self-perpetuating and appoints the superintendent.

4. The State Industrial School at Rochester, N. Y., incorporated in 1846 as "a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," and which received under that law "all male children

under the age of eighteen years and all female children under the age of seventeen who shall be legally committed to the said House of Refuge as vagrants, or on the conviction for any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments." In 1850 the law was amended and now provides that such children shall be committed only from the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts.

In 1886 the name of the House of Refuge was changed as above noted. The Industrial School is supported by the State and the profits of the work of its inmates, and its board of managers is appointed by the Governor and it appoints the superintendent.

5. The New York Juvenile Asylum, incorporated 1851, which receives "children between the ages of seven and fourteen years * * * and also children under the age of seven years * * * having special claims on its care." These children are defined as voluntarily surrendered by parents or guardians, committed by order of any magistrate of the city of New York as vagrant, or truant, or disobedient to parents or guardians. This asylum therefore receives only children intrusted to it or committed from the city of New York. It is supported mainly by the *per capita* allowance paid by the city of New York, and its superintendent is appointed by its board of directors.

6. The New York Catholic Protectory, incorporated in 1863 as "The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New York," which receives "children under the age of fourteen intrusted by parents or guardians, between seven and fourteen committed by any magistrate in the city of New York as idle, truant, vicious or homeless, or who may be transferred by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction." The commitment is during the minority of the child. By the Penal Code, section 291, it appears that in certain cases children may be committed up to the age of sixteen years. This institution is mainly supported by a *per capita* allowance paid by the city of New York. A few children received from Westchester county are supported by it. The superintendent or Brother Rector is appointed from the Order of Brothers of the Christian School by the superior of that order.

7. The Catholic Protectory of Buffalo, incorporated 1864, as "The Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of Buffalo," which receives children under the age of fourteen intrusted by parents or guardians, and Roman Catholic children between the ages of seven and fourteen years committed as idle, truant, vicious, homeless or vagrant by any magistrate or police justice in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts. This institution is supported by payments from the counties of these districts, and by private charity. Its superintendent is a priest.

For the purpose of better classification, the institutions above named will be considered in the following order :

The State Reformatory at Elmira, a reformatory for young men supported by the State.

The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, a reformatory for young women, supported by the State.

The New York House of Refuge on Randall's Island, a juvenile reformatory, supported by the State.

The State Industrial School at Rochester, a juvenile reformatory, supported by the State.

The New York Juvenile Asylum for Vagrant and Destitute Children of the City of New York, supported mainly by said city.

The New York Catholic Protectory for Vagrant and Destitute Children of the City of New York, supported mainly by the said city.

The Catholic Protectory at Buffalo for Vagrant and Destitute Children of the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th judicial districts supported mainly by the counties therein.

All of these institutions have been inspected once or more during the year 1886 by your Committee.

The portions of this Report lettered A, B, E, G, I, K and L were prepared by Commissioner Stewart, and the portions lettered C, D, F and H by Commissioner Lowell.

(B.)

STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA.

Inspected November 9th and 10th, 1886.

Census on above dates: Officers and employes (residents), 53; prisoners, 770. Total, 823.

Since the last report of this Committee, the new south wing prison extension has been finished and was put in use on the first of September, 1886. The structure is substantially built, and the new cells were fully occupied. There are 763 cells and on the days of inspection there were 770 prisoners.

The buildings of the reformatory are admirably suited for their purpose, and, on this as on other occasions, were found in a perfect state of repair and cleanliness.

Adjoining the new prison extension which provided 267 new cells, there is an administration pavilion now ready for its furniture, but not yet in use. In the basement are several observation cells constructed on a new and ingenious plan, the ground plan of each being triangular and the door of the cell placed in one of the angles so as to command a view of the entire interior. Two of these cells placed back to back from a square. They are intended for dangerous and treacherous prisoners. The first floor is arranged for the use of the officers by day. On the second floor are the officers' dormitories. The third floor contains the hospital wards, and the fourth and top floor is the hospital for epidemics. During the year 1886, there were six deaths from natural causes and on the date of this visit seven patients were in the hospital, viz., one typhoid; two general debility; one bronchitis; one sore chest; one phthisis; one erysipelas.

The shops presented their usual busy look. On November 10th, the prisoners were employed as follows:

In the brush department, 312; in the hollow-ware department, 139; in the broom shop, 51; and in the tin shop, 11. All of these (513) were working under the State account system. The other prisoners,

to the number of 221, were working for the State at domestic work in the halls, kitchens, yards, etc., or were manufacturing articles for use in the prison, viz., as shoemakers, tailors, printers, etc., 36 men, the residue were temporarily unable to work from sickness or other causes.

A commendable new feature of the reformatory work is the introduction of trades schools opened in January, 1886, in shops erected for the purpose. Instruction is now being given to the prisoners as follows: Stenography, 25; telegraphy, 22, the teacher being the chief clerk of the reformatory; carpentry, 21, instructed by the foreman; bricklaying 21 and plastering 4, instructed by the general foreman; fresco painting, 22, taught by an inmate; blacksmithing, 12, taught by an officer; stone cutting, 9, taught by a person specially employed for that purpose. These classes are usually taught in the evening, and prisoners are assigned to them who show special aptitude for the particular trade taught.

The office of the reformatory is in the centre of the prison building on what is known as the guard room floor. A very elaborate set of books is kept altogether by prisoners. This system is the outgrowth of the experience of the superintendent in reformatory work, gained during a long series of years of practical observation in this and similar institutions. The names of the books of record kept are the following, viz.: Biographical register, conduct ledger, school ledger, consecutive (descriptive) register, employment ledger, task records, meal accounts and clothing accounts. From this set of books which are kept with a neatness and beauty not excelled in any commercial house, it is possible to obtain a satisfactory answer to any reasonable question about any prisoner whose name has ever been entered upon the records of the reformatory.

In all, since the opening of the reformatory in 1876 to November 10, 1886, 2,449 prisoners have been received. Of these, the two who have been longest on the books are No. 225, entered October 31, 1878, and No. 466, entered October 28, 1879. These men have been out on parole and returned.

Adjacent to the office is the library, which contains over 2,000 volumes, and is a good standard and miscellaneous working library. The librarian stated that, on an average, 500 books a week were taken out and returned. As the men in the third grade who numbered 156 on the 10th day of November are not allowed the privileges of the library, it therefore appears that on an average nearly a book a week is read in whole or in part, by each prisoner having access to the book shelves. This is a hopeful and encouraging sign. A considerable percentage of the prisoners received are first taught to read in the A B C class of the reformatory.

During the evening your committee visited the school-rooms, the educational part of the men's training being set for the evening hours. The staff of professors is very strong, Elmira furnishing the majority. Classes were being taught in arithmetic, reading and political economy. A class in mental arithmetic under Prof. Monks gave answers to difficult questions he put them, with an accuracy and rapidity which would have been creditable to any class in any college. After the men were locked up for the night, many of the third or lowest grade men we

talked with privately in their cells, and with one or two exceptions all admitted that their loss of grade was deserved, and that they were hopeful of soon earning by good conduct promotion to the second or intermediate grade.

All in all, the State Reformatory is one of the most satisfactorily conducted institutions subject to the visitation of this Board.

Prison officers and students of sociology from distant States and foreign countries visit it for their information and instruction, and the inspection of it by your Committee is one of its most agreeable and gratifying annual duties.

The danger which threatens the usefulness of the reformatory comes entirely from overcrowding. On November 10, 1884, there were 599 prisoners. On the same date in 1885, 684, and on the date of this visit a year later, 770, every cell being occupied. In a reformatory, the personal interest of the superintendent in each individual prisoner, and the full knowledge of his case, are essential to his moral cure. It is doubtful if the number of prisoners now in the reformatory does not greatly tax, if not overtax, the powers of the superintendent to maintain with each inmate this relation. Certainly and emphatically, any further enlargement of the reformatory would be hurtful to the prisoners themselves, and opposed to the spirit in which the reformatory is conducted, as well as against the public good. But the crowd of prisoners surges in from without; once committed, they must be received and cared for as well as possible.

Before the completion of the new wing, the prisoners were doubled up in many cases two in a cell. Now the new wing is fully occupied, and the point has been reached where the doubling up will, unless other exterior provision is made, have to begin again. Meanwhile, many cells are empty in other prisons of the State. It is of the first importance that a better classification of prisoners committed should be made, by which the younger and more hopeful only should be sent to the reformatory, the more hardened criminals to the State prisons, and an intermediate class provided for by themselves at Auburn, or some other State prison, as the prison authorities may determine. Your Committee is deeply sensible of the importance of some such arrangement, and is ready to co-operate to the extent of its powers and abilities to this end.

(C.)

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON

Visited March 27, and December 9, 1886.

This institution is not yet in operation, and it will be necessary to obtain the passage of a supplementary act, before it will be practicable to open it.

In Act, chap. 187, Laws of 1881, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a House of Refuge for Women," provision was made for the appointment of a board of managers, and for the erection of buildings, but none for the support of the institution.

The following points especially need to be provided for by legislation:

1. The support of the institution.

2. The removal to the care of the Superintendent of the county from which she came of any unsuitable person committed to the institution, that is, of any woman above or below the prescribed ages, or physically incapable of labor.

3. The conditional release of inmates for whom situations shall be found, when they can be self-supporting, and from which the board of managers may remove them at their discretion.

The buildings and grounds are almost entirely ready and furnished, and are extremely satisfactory in almost every particular. The locality is beautiful and probably healthy. The property consists of about 40 acres, occupying a bluff overlooking the city of Hudson and the Hudson river. This is surrounded by a high board fence.

The institution consists of seven distinct buildings for the occupation of the inmates, as follows:

Prison building with 96 separate cells; four "cottages," each with 26 separate rooms and all the necessary rooms for officers, dining room, kitchen, etc.; main building, containing officers' rooms, work and school rooms, and rooms for 25 inmates; a hospital with 24 separate rooms for patients, a day room, operating room and nurses' room.

This last building is of wood and is of a very original and ingenious plan, the rooms being all on one side and a corridor on the other. The other buildings are of brick, of pleasing design, but entirely simple and suitable for the purpose for which they are intended. The variety and number of buildings is intended to allow of classification, and the prison building is to be used to receive inmates upon their arrival, and for punishment. The number of cells is too many in proportion to the capacity of the remaining buildings, if it is the intention to use each cell for one inmate. If, as is desirable for the health and discipline of the inmates, two cells are to be used for one inmate, one being for day and one for night use, the proportion is still too large, but though this is to be regretted, it will not prevent the work of the institution being very valuable.

The "cottages" are fitted up as nearly as possible like an average family home, for the purpose of teaching the inmates all manner of domestic work. They are simply and suitably furnished. They are intended for inmates after they leave the prison building, and the discipline and training to be pursued in them is to fit them for a brief sojourn in the main building, previous to a provisional discharge on probation.

The buildings of the House of Refuge for Women, admirably fitted for their intended use, have also been built for a comparatively small sum, and within the appropriation, a matter of just pride to the managers.

The selection of a superintendent has already been made, and seems to be a very wise one, and the preparations for opening the institution as soon as the required act is passed, are going on as rapidly as possible.

The class to be received are young women between 15 and 30 years of age, guilty of misdemeanors of various kinds, and subject at present to commitment to county poor-houses for six months, and to county jails for terms varying from ten days to three months. The object of

transferring such cases to this State Reformatory Institution, is to place them under a thorough training for such a period as will give some hope of their final restoration to society as useful and self-respecting members, or, if this be impossible, to secure their removal from the community, thereby not only preventing the direct evil which they themselves commit, but preventing also the communicating to future generations of their corrupt natures and tendencies.

(D.)

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Visited October 6 and December 1, 1886.

The department for boys of this institution is classified in two divisions, not according to age, but character, and each is entirely distinct, occupying separate wings, separate shops and play-grounds.

The board of managers, in their report for 1885, made the following statement: "No attempt has been made to change the dormitory system as recommended by the State Board of Charities, and for which \$25,000 was appropriated. A consultation upon this subject by the managers and superintendent, with members of that Board, was held, and resulted in laying over the question for future consideration."

It seems extremely desirable, that this Board should at once offer some suggestion to the managers, as the appropriation for the purpose referred to, will lapse in May, 1887.

I carefully inspected each one of the dormitories in the male department of the House of Refuge on October 6th, and I am prepared to advise that this Board recommend to the managers, that they remove from all the cells of the three floors of the First Division, the entire front wall, substituting for it an iron wire front for each cell, with a door fastened by the patent lock used in the dormitories of the building of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, in Lafayette Place. This lock opens freely from the inside, but there is no means of opening it from without, except by a key. Thus each boy is absolutely protected from any invasion by another boy.

For the boys of the First Division, I recommend this change at once; it will give them better ventilation and throw them upon their own responsibility in a measure, and will do away with the prison-like character of the cells. I should further recommend that the cells be painted inside, either a light yellow or green; that curtains be supplied to cover the front of wire, and that each boy have his own pitcher, basin, and looking glass and a stool in his room.

For the boys of the Second Division, I should recommend the wire front in place of the present walls, but not the locks opening from inside, nor the curtains and stools.

The cells were not found in very good order in either division, and the housekeeping of the institution, in this particular at least, showed the want of a woman's supervision.

The sheets on all the beds were much too narrow (being one yard wide only) to cover the straw mattresses, and the beds were all badly

made, while the bars of the iron doors were all dusty. The boys evidently leave their beds just as they get up, and they are not aired at all. At 11 A. M. some were still not made up. The hall work in each division is done by a gang of boys under the charge of an officer. The boys all sleep in night shirts.

In the Second Division, fortunately, the fourth floor has for some time been unused except in rare cases as a place of punishment, for it cannot, I should suppose, be properly ventilated; there is one double row of cells, and the ceiling slopes from about nine feet in the middle to six feet at the walls, while the windows are not more than eighteen inches high by five feet long, and scarcely more than two feet from the floor.

The corresponding dormitory in the First Division has had the cells taken out and there are seventy-two beds in it, and twelve of these long, low windows on each side, besides eight ventilators in the ceiling, which open into a dark and dusty attic, which seems never to be cleaned.

The hospital is a most pleasant and cheerful room, with seven large windows on the east, south and west. There are eight beds and two nurses. It was in most excellent condition, as well as the nurses' rooms, and the closets connected with it. The bath-tub requires painting very much.

The lavatories are large painted rooms with a great tank in each. They are located at the extreme end of each wing. The boys wash their faces and hands before meals in the large tanks at spouts round the edge, and therefore, of course, always have running water. They have no looking glasses, and use roller towels, which are changed three times a week. They bathe once a week. The lavatories are the only play-rooms.

Each Division has its own dining-room, and the boys sit in chairs with backs, at small tables, each of which accommodates ten. At the head and foot sit the monitors, who help the others to bread, meat, etc., which are placed on the tables in quantity by the dining-room boys. These boys are neatly dressed in white, and wear aprons.

The boys are not allowed to talk loud at the table, but quiet conversation is not forbidden.

There is no distinction made in the food of the two divisions. The dining-rooms are very pleasant rooms, with sixteen large windows in each. Behind them is the kitchen and above the school rooms, which are extremely pleasant, light and airy. There are fourteen classes, and the work done seems to be excellent, judging from the specimens of writing and the maps shown, and what was left on the blackboards.

The hours of school at this season are, from 6:15 to 7 A. M., and from 5:15 to 7:45 P. M.

There is a library, but no reading room, and it would seem extremely desirable to allow the boys to go into the school rooms to read in the afternoons, after their work in the shops is done. The teachers might be detailed in turn to be present from 2 o'clock each day to take charge of such boys as wish to read there.

The water-closets in the yards have been entirely rebuilt and are now in excellent condition, and the system adopted by the superintendent will tend to keep them so, and to prevent the demoralization that arises from the congregation of boys in these places.

The closets themselves are well-arranged, the urinals and floor being all of slate, with streams of water which can be turned on at any time and wash the whole surface of the urinals. The seats are divided from each other by partitions. These closets are kept locked except at certain hours of the day, when an officer is present and the boys file in and out under his eye. There are small closets in the shop buildings as well as near the school rooms, so that it is not necessary to keep these yard closets constantly open. They are well ventilated and kept clean and one of them at least was absolutely free from smell when I saw it.

There are sixteen seats and eighteen urinals in each.

The boys of both Divisions are employed at stocking knitting by machine under a contractor, and the only possible benefit to be derived from this work is the habit of application. This is something, of course, but one cannot but rejoice that, after the expiration of the present contracts no more of this work will be done in our reformatories.

The boys of the First Division work chiefly on the third (the upper) floor of their shop, and even on the day of my visit, which was not very warm (October 6th), the air was hot and the work could scarcely be good for their health. On this floor there are ten employees of the contractor. The two lower floors are mainly occupied by the contractors' work people, a few boys working in the same shops. There are sixty-three women employed by the contractors, ranging from fifteen years up, and it cannot be questioned that among this large number there must be some whose influence on the boys working with them is not good. They certainly do not as a whole present a very attractive appearance, many of them wearing curl papers and some being otherwise untidy in their dress. There are two officers of the institution in charge of the boys on the second and third floors. I did not see the shops of the Second Division in operation, but the boys are engaged at the same work.

During the year ending September 30, 1885, there were received at the House of Refuge 603 inmates, of whom 491 were new commitments. The following statistics in regard to these last are very interesting.

"Showing the Ages of 491 New Inmates received during the year ending September 30, 1885.

2 were.....	7 years old.	47 were.....	12 years old.
3 were.....	8 years old.	90 were.....	13 years old.
10 were.....	9 years old.	111 were.....	14 years old.
18 were.....	10 years old.	158 were.....	15 years old.
33 were.....	11 years old.	19 were.....	16 years old.

Average age, 13 years, 8 months, 16 days."

"Showing the Offenses of 491 New Inmates received during the year ending September 30, 1885.

Petit larceny.....	180	Carrying pistol without li-	
Grand larceny.....	27	cense.....	1
Burglary.....	21	Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Assault.....	12	Robbery.....	2
Disorderly.....	137	Placing obstruction on rail-	
Vagrancy.....	108	road track.....	1"

The superintendent, in his report for 1885, makes the following statement and comment :

"A larger number than usual of those committed were boys who had been inmates here before. Most of these, although under sixteen years of age, are old in transgression and would seem to be unfit subjects for a juvenile reformatory. The number of this class is comparatively small, but their influence for evil in the institution is as dangerous to morals as contagion is to health."

The question at once presents itself "Where then can these boys be sent?" The penitentiary, with no attempt even at a reformatory system, or the State prison alone remain, since the Elmira Reformatory is already overcrowded, and, moreover, receives only felons who are over sixteen years.

The real solution of the problem seems to be to make the House of Refuge what it is meant to be, a reformatory for juvenile delinquents, and not a home for unruly boys.

The future of the House of Refuge, so far as relates to the boys' department, cannot fail to be the subject of considerable anxiety to all persons interested in the public welfare ; within the next two years all the present means of employing the boys will be brought to an end by the law which fortunately forbids the making of new contracts after the expiration of those at present in force, and their future industrial training is a matter of great importance.

In the last annual report, the managers say : "The growing difficulty of finding suitable employment for the boys in the institution or of indenturing them to trades has induced the managers, for several years, to consider the practicability of establishing an agricultural and mechanical department in some suitable and convenient locality in which a portion of the inmates could be instructed in the labor and business incident to a farm.

"The managers beg leave most earnestly and respectfully to commend this project to the careful consideration of the Legislature, believing that such an arrangement for a larger portion of the boys will place the institution in the most favorable condition as a reformatory."

In view of this suggestion, the President of the State Board of Charities, upon receiving in January, 1885, a letter from Mr. F. G. Burnham, a gentleman of Morristown, N. J., asking his advice in regard to a farm of 500 acres in Columbia county, which he wished to give to some institution for boys, at once informed the managers of the House of Refuge of this generous plan, and introduced Mr. Burnham to them.

The farm proved to be one of considerable value, with buildings sufficient to accommodate about 200 persons, and Mr. Burnham offered to transfer it to the House of Refuge upon certain conditions, which are fully set forth in the following extracts from a letter of the Superintendent of the House of Refuge to the Executive Committee, dated October 27, 1885 :

To the Executive Committee:

"At your request I beg to present the following suggestions regarding the proposition of Frederick G. Burnham, Esq., to bestow a large prop-

erty to some society having means for carrying into effect his idea of forming a home and school for poor children.

"Mr. Burnham is the owner of upwards of 500 acres of land, with numerous dwelling-houses, barns, shops, and out-buildings thereon, equipped with farming tools, implements, teams and stock. This property is situated in Columbia county, on the State line between New York and Massachusetts. About sixty acres of the land is in the latter State.

"He proposes to donate the whole, or such part of this property, as may be necessary with all its appurtenances, stock, etc., to a society having the means to meet the conditions of his propositions, which are as follows :

"1st. The property shall be kept and forever used solely for the purpose of a home for poor children, where they are to be taught farming as well as trades, and then sent out into the world to make an honest living. The class of children committed to the House of Refuge, he declares, are not only not objectionable to his scheme, but on the contrary, he would give such the preference.

"2d. He forbids proselyting the children to any particular faith or creed, and on the other hand demands that they shall not be left to grow up in unbelief but shall be taught the principles of Christianity.

"3d. The society accepting this offer must furnish the means to support the home in every respect so as to make it efficient for the laudable purpose for which it is established.

"The first proposition is entirely in accord with the object of your society. Children received into the House of Refuge are not treated with reference to the acts that caused their commitment, but with the sole object of their reformation; and the child committed for criminal offenses, and the one committed for minor misdemeanors, have the same standing in the House of Refuge and are amenable to the same discipline and receive the same instruction. The treatment of the children is for their reformation. It is aimed to bring them under wholesome rule and regulation; to teach them such useful branches of knowledge as are suitable for their years and capacities; and when their reformation has so far progressed as to warrant confidence in their future good behavior, to bind them out to learn trades or to follow some useful occupation.

"When the House of Refuge was established the apprenticing of the inmates was the general practice, and the managers had no difficulty in placing all the boys with farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., in this State and adjoining ones, while such as preferred a sea-faring life were indentured to masters of vessels in the whaling service. These opportunities continued for about thirty years after the House of Refuge was founded, when they began to decline, until comparatively few can thus be disposed of at the present time. There are few persons of means and responsibility willing to assume the obligations in the indenture, and in many cases of those now indentured we have the painful knowledge that their condition is not improved. This fact becoming more and more apparent each year, the idea of adding an agricultural department to the institution was suggested several years ago, and its advantages to the institution were set forth in several of the annual reports, notably in the report for 1877, but no further step was taken to accomplish this desirable object.

"The plan then proposed was similar to Mr. Burnham's object. The department was to be located in some good farming community, to which such boys as gave promise of reformation could be transferred and trained in the details of farm work under the care and supervision of the managers, until they should be prepared to engage in the business on wages, and possibly become owners and conductors of farms on their own account.

"The second condition is also consistent with the plan and purpose of the managers. The institution was established upon principles of enlightened philanthropy, in which all sects could and did co-operate, and its organization as at first established, has always been sustained by State aid upon this unsectarian basis. It was declared by its founders that their main reliance for the reformation of the young delinquents intrusted to them was by the inculcation of the excellent moral precepts found in the Bible.

"Thus, it is seen that the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York can accept under its charter the liberal offer of Mr. Burnham, and can comply with the first two conditions without any material change in its present rules and regulations.

"The third proposition relates wholly to the means of carrying out the project. For this the managers have to ask the State whose wards these young delinquents are. Is there reason to doubt a favorable response? The question of maintenance was the first to engage the attention of the managers, after they had secured their charter and opened their institution for the reception of subjects. They had no resources from which they could draw support for this object, and an appeal for private contributions was too uncertain to warrant dependence upon it. There was, therefore, no way but direct appeal to the public treasury; nor was the application made in vain. The State and municipal authorities promptly gave the House of Refuge official sanction, and the common council of New York city and the State Legislature cheerfully gave substantial aid by annual appropriations for its support. Now if it attempts to enlarge its usefulness in this practical direction, under such favorable conditions, the managers have every reason to expect that the same liberal spirit will control legislation, and if this scheme is found to be feasible that ample means will be supplied to carry into effect this benign object.

"The question may arise as to the suitableness of any considerable number of the inmates to be trusted as proposed in this scheme? The answer to this is, that since the foundation of the institution the apprentice system has been in operation, and a large majority of the boys indentured have been faithful to their promises and given good satisfaction. In some instances boys who were thus put out have settled in their respective neighborhoods and become farmers on their own account; and some of these have taken apprentices from the institution and conferred upon them the blessings which they, under similar circumstances, had received. It is believed that a majority of those who are now employed by farmers would gladly accept these proposed advantages in preference to being indentured.

"The greatest difficulty in establishing this new department, I apprehend, is to secure a proper superintendent. Without this important

factor the scheme would probably be a failure. But we may confidently believe that such person can be obtained. This whole matter seems providential, and we may not doubt that the right man will be found when wanted.

"Viewed in all its aspects this scheme seems feasible, and if consummated will, without doubt, greatly advance the interests of the institution.

"It is not necessary at this time to estimate the cost. It is not probable that the average number of boys employed there will exceed fifty, and it is reasonable to expect that the product of their labor for two or three years will be sufficient to pay the larger part, if not the whole, of the annual cost of maintenance.

Respectfully submitted,
ISRAEL C. JONES."

On November 6 the following resolutions were passed by the Board of Managers :

RESOLUTIONS OF BOARD, NOVEMBER 6, 1885.

"*Resolved*, That the proposition of Mr. Frederick G. Burnham of Morristown, N. J., to give to this society for its benevolent purposes, a farm of 500 acres situated in Columbia county, N. Y., with all buildings and appurtenances complete, is received by this Board with a feeling of profound appreciation and a sincere desire to avail itself of the gift if possible.

"*Resolved*, That the proposition be and is hereby referred to the Executive Committee, with the request that immediate action may be taken thereon, and that a report be made upon the whole subject, especially as to the power of the society to acquire and hold the property and use it for its purposes; such report to be made as speedily as practicable to the Board, and that a special meeting be called for the purpose if necessary.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board are hereby rendered to Mr. Burnham for his charitable munificence, falling as it does in the direct line of the earnest wishes of the society for many years past."

The Executive Committee made a report in accordance with the resolutions of the board, of which the following extracts refer to Mr. Burnham's offer :

"The Executive Committee respectfully report that in pursuance of resolutions passed by the Board of Managers of the House of Refuge on the 6th day of November, 1885, Messrs. Alker and Moore of said committee, Managers Hawley and Forsyth and your superintendent, on the 10th instant, proceeded to the executive chamber in the capitol in Albany, where they met the Governor and Comptroller of the State, and conferred with them in regard to the finances of the House of Refuge, and also with regard to Mr. Frederick G. Burnham's offer.

* * *

"After the discussion which followed upon the subject of Mr. Burnham's proposed gift, the Governor stated that as he viewed it at present he approved of the scheme, but would not commit himself in regard to it, intimating that the matter would probably have to be

submitted to the Legislature. While receiving no positive assurances your committee were impressed with the belief that the Governor and Comptroller would favor all necessary supplies, and would approve of such measures as were needed to properly sustain the institution and extend its usefulness.

"On the day following the above interview, the visiting members of your committee and superintendent were joined at Albany by Manager Kelly and all proceeded to Canaan, where they were met by Mr. Burnham who conveyed them to the farm in question. This your committee inspected and found to be in all respects as represented in the letter of Mr. Burnham to Mr. William P. Letchworth of the State Board of Charities. Some of the buildings on the premises, however, will require considerable repairs to be made to them, and others it might be advantageous to take down altogether.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the farm is well adapted to furnish healthful and useful employment to children, and would aid materially in the imparting of such instruction and in the bringing about of such reformation as it is the aim and purpose of this society to accomplish. The remark of the Governor that the acquisition by this society of the farm might require legislative action, being reported to Mr. Burnham, and it also being suggested to him that an application to the Legislature would be greatly fortified could it be shown to that body that in the event of satisfactory legislation the transfer of the property would certainly follow, that gentleman very kindly volunteered to execute a deed of the property to the society at once and place the same in *escrow*, to be delivered upon the passage of such acts as might be necessary to enable the society to acquire and maintain the same.

"Your committee is of the opinion that under their charter this society can acquire and hold the property without first obtaining leave of the Legislature; but that an application will be necessary for the purpose of providing the requisite means for putting it in a condition where it can be utilized for the purposes intended, and to fairly start the enterprise upon its career. An appropriation of \$50,000, it is believed, would suffice for these purposes.

HENRY ALKER,

Chairman pro tem."

Dated RANDALL'S ISLAND, November 20, 1885.

The final action of the Board of Managers upon Mr. Burnham's offer was the passage of the following resolution on December 11, 1885:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Board, it is inexpedient to accept the gift of the farm proposed by Mr. Burnham upon any other condition than that expressed in the conveyance to the society of the premises upon Randall's Island."

As Mr. Burnham still desires to make his farm useful to the State of New York and her dependent children, and as he has found others who are equally anxious that so rich an opportunity for good should not be lost, a new corporation has been formed by a special act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to incorporate the Burnham Industrial Farm."

To those specially interested in the welfare of the House of Refuge, it is matter for congratulation that this act contains a section providing

ing that other institutions "having the lawful care and custody of any boy not less than seven years of age and not awaiting trial or under sentence for a term of years for crime, may, with the consent of this corporation, transfer and assign such custody and care to this corporation upon such terms as the directors of such institution and this corporation may agree upon," for by this provision, the boys in the House of Refuge may still have the benefit of the training which Mr. Burnham so earnestly desires to give to them.

It is to be hoped that the managers of the House of Refuge will avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain a training in farm work for such of the boys under their care as are likely to be especially benefited by such training, and particularly for the more innocent class among their inmates.

HOUSE OF REFUGE — GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

Visited, November 5th, 1886.

The impression made by this institution was very pleasant. The one hundred and one girls who were inmates at the time of inspection, all looked in remarkably good health. There are no hired servants; the matron and her assistants instruct the girls in household work and sewing. The latter all attend school; they sew and wash for both their own and the boys' department; there is no contract work at all done by them.

The whole building has a most attractive appearance, the laundry, dining-room and sewing-room being all especially pleasant, the latter having many sunny windows. The infirmary is extraordinarily homelike, with beautiful views from the windows to the east, south and west. Even the prison cells, (unhappily still occupied by the girls), in the case of what are called "medal girls" are made to look very pleasant. These girls have received a number of chromos as rewards for excellence, and these are hung up in the cells, which are also twice the size of the usual ones, and are carpeted, giving a very pretty effect. A "medal" girl is one who, at the end of three months without a bad mark, has received a silver medal; if she continues her good conduct for six months, she receives a gold medal in its place, and this she retains after leaving the House of Refuge. The care the girls receive appears to be excellent. Indeed there seems little to be desired in the way of training and education and kindly interest in their welfare.

Their clothes are all marked with their own names, and those who earn the privilege are allowed to have an extra flounce and ruffle on their dresses. They wear night-gowns, and bathing skirts in the large tub where they are bathed. They learn to keep themselves neat and tidy and their hair smoothly and simply combed; after the morning work, all the laundry girls change their dresses for dinner.

The dining-room with its thirteen small tables, presented a pleasant and homelike appearance. At each table are eight girls with a monitor at the head who helps the rest. Conversation, in a low tone, is allowed.

The school rooms (in the back building) all look bright, neat and

pleasant. The hours of instruction are from 6:15 to 7 A. M., and from 4:30 to 8 P. M.

The dormitories have each forty cells, and every part was found perfectly clean and neat. There are 240 separate cells, four in each dormitory being of double size.

The house-keeping is evidently most excellent, and the training given to the girls cannot fail to be of great service to them, physically, mentally and morally.

(E.)

POSTSCRIPT.

On the date of the second visit, December 1, 1886, the census of the House of Refuge was as follows: Officers and teachers, 25; other employes, 51; boys' department, first division, 337; second division, 214; total boys' department, 551; girls' department, 101; total census, 728.

On November 13, 1885, the census showed 615 boys and 111 girls. There has therefore been a considerable decrease in commitments during the year.

The boys were first seen at work in the shops. They are still working under the contract system at the manufacture of stockings. In both divisions 463 boys out of 551 were employed in the stocking shops. The contracts were made with the institution for the work of all the boys who could be given employment in either division. The contract for the first division boys will expire October 1, 1887, and the contract for the second division boys on the 1st of May, 1888. After the expiration of these contracts, by law no other contracts can be made.

The superintendent stated that a special committee of the board of managers had been appointed to consider how best to employ the boys after these contracts are concluded, and that the committee is expected to report its conclusions at an early day. The introduction of trade-schools, in which a variety of industries suited to the individual preferences of the boys can be taught, will undoubtedly receive the consideration of this committee. Such schools are now in successful operation both at the State Reformatory at Elmira and at the State Industrial School at Rochester.

The boys not employed in the stocking shops were at work either as cooks, bakers, etc., or in the halls or grounds so that every boy had his regular work assigned to him.

In the boys' dormitories it was noticed that apertures for ventilation about eighteen inches high by a foot wide had been cut through the walls at the back of the cells. The apertures were covered by wire screens and extended up from the floors. As the cells are back to back, they enable communication between occupants of adjoining cells. This would seem to be unwise, and with the demolition of the solid front walls of masonry and the substitution in lieu thereof of wire fronts, as suggested in this report, these apertures will probably be found unnecessary and can be closed

Arrangements for heating the boys' closets in the yard, which have lately been put in fine condition, would seem to be necessary for their comfort in cold weather.

The need of covered play rooms still exists in both departments, and it is hoped that a reasonable application for State aid for their construction will be made by the managers, and favorably acted upon by the coming Legislature.

An interesting feature of the boys' department is the record kept of their punishments. It was stated that the rule of the managers is that all punishments exceeding in severity six strokes of the ratan must be recorded. The records are kept in two books, entitled "Punishments out of School" and "Punishments in School," which show the boy's number and name, the offense for which he was punished, the name of the complainant, the officer punishing him and the degree of punishment. For the six months beginning June 1, 1885, and ending November 30, 1885, the punishments recorded as inflicted "out of school" numbered 775, and "in school," for the same period, 1,159, making a total for these six months of 1,934. For the corresponding period of 1886 to November 27th, inclusive, a period three days shorter, the punishments recorded "out of school" numbered 447, and "in school," for the same period, 207, making a total of 654. These figures show that for the period a fraction slightly exceeding one-third as many punishments were inflicted in 1886 as in 1885, and provided the discipline maintained be as good, which the writer believes is the case with the decreased number of punishments, all interested in the Refuge have reason to be thankful for this good change. It would be interesting to study the moving causes animating the boys which result in the figures shown by these punishment books; for example, in June, July, August and September, 1885, 276, 259, 243 and 284 boys were punished in school, and in the next two months 39 and 58. What cause or combination of causes could have produced this result? In 1886 the changes are not so marked, the greatest being between September and October, in which months 32 and 110 boys were punished "out of school." The punishment books this year are full of encouragement. The interesting and curious facts given above will perhaps open a new and profitable field for the study of persons interested in the present and future management of the House of Refuge.

(F.)

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL — ROCHESTER.

Visited August 20, 1886.

This institution was established under a law of May 8, 1846, entitled ·

"An Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," and section 16 of that act reads as follows :

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order, shall sentence to said House of Refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them for any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such House of Refuge may be located may also, in their discretion, send to said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as shall, in their opinion, be sufficient to pay the treasurer of said House of Refuge, fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county for confinement therein; and the treasurer of said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said House of Refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

And section 13 of the same act reads as follows:

§ 13. The said managers and superintendent shall receive and take into the said House of Refuge, all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said House of Refuge as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suitable for their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgment, will be the most for the reformation and amendment, and future benefit and advantage of such children, provided that the charge and power of such managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years, or in case of males beyond twenty-one years.

On April 10, 1850, an amendatory act was passed, which reads:

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An Act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen," and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years;" so that the first part of the section shall read as follows:

"From and after making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order sha

sentence to such House of Refuge every male under the age of sixteen years who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. The said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female" whenever they appear in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

And in April, 1852, a second amendatory act was passed, of which the first section reads:

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collection and payment to the treasurer of the said House of Refuge of fifty cents per week for the support and maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

In May, 1875, "An Act to authorize the establishment of a female department of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents" was passed.

It appears from the above legislation that the first intention of the originators of the Western House of Refuge was to provide a reformatory for young felons of both sexes, to which in their discretion, the judges might also commit young persons guilty of petit larceny and vagrancy.

During the thirty-eight years since the institution was opened, its character has gradually changed, until the legislature of 1886 finally completed the metamorphosis by changing its name to that of "the State Industrial School," and it ceases to be an institution for reforming juvenile delinquents and becomes a school for the education of the children of the State.

Notwithstanding these facts, the offenses for which the 294 inmates received in 1885 were committed, were as follows:

GIRLS.

Petit larceny.....	10
Vagrancy.....	13
Incorrigibility.....	1
Disorderly conduct.....	1
Grand larceny.....	1
Truancy.....	1
Vagrant and incorrigible	2
Vagrant and destitute.....	1
Vagrant and disorderly.....	4
Truant and prostitute child	3

Boys.

Assault and battery.....	10
Burglary, 2d and 3d degree.....	12
Disorderly child.....	1
Grand larceny	3
Malicious mischief.	3
Petit larceny.....	168

Petit larceny, 2d offense.....	3
Taking and embezzling letters from post-office.....	2
Truancy.....	4
Unmanageable.....	1
Vagrancy.....	50

AGES OF BOYS WHEN RECEIVED.

Seven years of age and less than eight.....	1
Eight years of age and less than nine.....	4
Nine years of age and less than ten.....	9
Ten years of age and less than eleven.....	25
Eleven years of age and less than twelve.....	22
Twelve years of age and less than thirteen.....	36
Thirteen years of age and less than fourteen.....	39
Fourteen years of age and less than fifteen.....	38
Fifteen years of age and less than sixteen.....	65
Sixteen years of age and less than seventeen.....	13
Seventeen years of age and less than eighteen.....	2
Eighteen years of age and less than nineteen.....	3

AGES OF GIRLS RECEIVED.

Five years and less than six.....	1
Nine years and less than ten.....	2
Ten years and less than eleven.....	1
Eleven years and less than twelve.....	1
Twelve years and less than thirteen.....	1
Thirteen years and less than fourteen.....	9
Fourteen years and less than fifteen.....	7
Fifteen years and less than sixteen.....	12
Sixteen years and less than seventeen.....	3

The following is the record of previous arrests :

Have been previously arrested, once.....	61
Have been previously arrested, twice.....	25
Have been previously arrested, three times.....	15
Have been previously arrested, four times.....	7
Have been previously arrested, five times..	4
Have been previously arrested, seven times.....	1
Have been previously arrested, ten times.....	1

All but one of the above were boys.

The Institution moreover is built and equipped as a prison ; the "dormitories" in the main building for boys (which accommodates 600 inmates) are prison cells, five feet by seven ; and the buildings are surrounded by walls twenty-two feet high.

There were in the house on September 30, 1885, 498 inmates (403 boys and 95 girls) and the buildings (three of which have been built since the year 1875, with appropriations, none of which were

recommended by the State Board of Charities) have a capacity of 958. The main building for boys has 600 cells, the Graduating Department (which has not yet been occupied) has 158 single rooms, and each of the girls' buildings has accommodation for 100. These three buildings are all excellent in design (provided a single building for 100 inmates be approved), and are of course, a most marked advance upon the old main building, but it is to be regretted that the State should have constructed them at a cost of \$174,998, as it has been proved that they are not needed for Juvenile Delinquents (since there is a capacity for about 500 more than the present census) and, since it is also acknowledged by all students of Reformatory Science, that large reformatories are not desirable and do not accomplish the good expected of them.

The State Industrial School was thoroughly inspected August 20, 1886, and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Superintendent is extremely interested, and with justice, in the new scheme for technological instruction, for which \$22,500 was appropriated in 1885 and for which the preparations are now in an advanced stage. A carpenter's shop with twenty-four elaborate work-benches, perfectly fitted up, is already under way and most creditable work has been turned out. In the same shop are twelve turning lathes, also perfectly appointed. A blacksmith's shop with eleven forges and eleven anvils is ready, and a foundry, 30x60 feet, is in the process of building. The boys of the school did all the carpentering work in this building, and it is very creditable.

Pattern making is to be taught, and bricklaying and plastering as well. The various courses of instruction are to be very complete.

The boys are at present mainly working upon contracts, which will expire during the year.

One hundred and sixty boys are at work on a shoe contract and there is little or no attention paid to their instruction except so far as benefits the contractor; the Institution has two officers in the two shops and the contractor has twelve men and four women. All the boys were round-shouldered and hollow-chested and sat in slouching attitudes.

The younger boys were engaged in stocking-knitting and chair-seating, about 100 in each shop; there were no contractors' men in either shop. The boys looked healthy and had clean faces and bright eyes, but were round-shouldered. The boys generally did not look sufficiently tidy in their appearance.

The tailors' shops contained sixteen boys with one instructor. They do all the work for the Institution and the new suits made were very nice. The base ball uniforms for the three clubs belonging to the school were very tasteful.

There are two divisions, the first of boys under twelve, the second of those over twelve; these have each a separate play-ground, and dining-room, and occupy separate parts of the building.

Opening from the play-grounds are the water-closets; these were

not in good order on the day of my visit and smelt offensively; the hose for flushing the urinals was out of order and the only means used for cleaning them was by throwing on pails of water. Under the seats were cars, supposed, the Superintendent said, to be removed and emptied once in two days; the subordinate officer stated that it was actually done once or twice a week, or "when they smelt."

The lavatories have been renovated, and there are forty-eight separate bath tubs where the boys bathe every Saturday, each one by himself; a very great improvement over the old tank system of bathing.

For daily washing the lavatory has a trough with sixty-eight separate faucets, and the boys are provided with soap dishes. Round the walls were 36 looking glasses and fifty-six roller towels. The boys wash their hands and faces before dinner, but do not all have combs, so that some went in to dinner with rough hair. They march in to dinner in line to the sound of a drum and fife, and take their places at tables, which each accommodates twenty boys.

In the first division there are low tables and chairs for the little boys.

There are table cloths (not very clean at the time of my visit) white earthen ware, glass tumblers, knives and forks. The boys were quiet at dinner; there is one officer in charge in each dining-room.

The school-rooms of the first division were being repaired. There are four school-rooms, two class-rooms, six teachers and two hundred and fifty boys in the division. The floors were all to be relaid and the ceilings kalsomined. In this last work, some of the boys were assisting. There is a vacation from school, but the work in the shops, etc., continues through the summer.

The hours for the regular day are as follows in spring and autumn:

Rise at 6 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30; work, 7 to 12; dinner, 12; work, 1 to 2:30 P. M.; yard, 2:30; school, 2:45 to 5:15; yard, 5:15 to 6:30; School, 6:30 to 7:45; bed, 7:45.

The school-rooms of the first division were adorned with frescoed mottoes and pictures, which added greatly to their cheerful appearance.

The schools of the second division occupy one wing; there are five rooms with seventy desks in each. The institution supplies the boys with reading matter and subscribes for twenty-five copies each of seven good weekly papers and two monthly magazines. On Sundays the boys read in the school-rooms.

The boys do all the washing for the institution and for the officers, and learn to iron and to mangle, and do excellent work.

The hospital is inadequate for the building, and is too near to the school-rooms.

The second division has been drilled by one of the officers, and I saw them go through a series of very excellent evolutions, marching

and performing very complicated movements. Fifty of the older boys especially distinguished themselves. It is greatly to be hoped that these exercises will be continued and extended. The defects noticed in the figures and manner of walking and standing of the boys can be remedied by attention to drill and physical exercises.

All that can be done to counteract inherited and acquired physical defects should certainly be enforced in all such institutions.

Speaking of physical defects, recalls the fact that there are in the institution some idiotic boys, who should be sent at once to the asylum at Syracuse, and also some cripples who ought to go to a hospital to be treated.

THE GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

This Department consists of two distinct buildings, each containing accommodation for 100 girls, and each separate and distinct from the other, and surrounded by a wall twenty-two feet high.

They are very pleasant buildings and were found in perfect condition, absolutely clean and neat in every portion from cellar to attic.

In the Department for younger girls there are at present only twenty-six inmates, almost all under twelve years.

In the Department for older girls there are two divisions, one for girls who are unruly and have been sentenced for petit larceny, etc.; the second for those who are convicted of immoral conduct. These are kept distinct from the others.

Each girl has a separate room (measuring fifteen by nine) in which is a good sized window; it is furnished with a spring bed, a bureau, chair, basin, looking glass, and a small piece of carpet.

On each corridor are three separate bath rooms and the girls are bathed once or twice a week as they require it.

All the work is done by the girls, under the charge of the matrons; they take care of the grounds, clean the cellar, etc., and no man is allowed on the place. In case it is necessary for a mechanic to come in to work, a matron remains with him all the time he is inside the wall. This is a most desirable and commendable rule. The laundry work and sewing were both excellent.

Indeed the whole institution is remarkably well managed, and the matron and her assistants are evidently of a high grade of intelligence and character.

In considering the State Industrial School as a whole, one cannot but feel that a great mistake has been made in wresting it from the uses to which it was the intention of its founders to devote it. The laws of 1846 contemplated a Reformatory for "Juvenile Delinquents," that is for male felons under the age of eighteen years, and for female felons under the age of seventeen years. The buildings first built, and still in use, were intended for prisoners, and were provided with cells, and the intention evidently was to save from the State prison, young malefactors. This class were, however, troublesome to govern, and the institution has gradually, as has

already been said, passed from a reformatory into an industrial school, for which the old buildings are totally unfitted, and which it is to be hoped, will never congregate within its walls the thousand children for whom provision has been made.

It would be far better for the State, were the original provisions of the law of 1846 to be re-enacted, with the amendment added, that no one under fourteen or over twenty-one should be received. Such a reformatory, managed on the same plan as the State Reformatory at Elmira, would relieve the latter institution, which has now too large a number of inmates, while the new reformatory itself would also become a mighty power for good.

(G.)

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Postscript.

Inspected November 12, 1886.

Census on that day: Male department, officers, teachers and employes, 43; boys, 491; total, 534. Female department, officers, teachers and employes, 14; girls, 93; total, 107; total both departments, 641.

The buildings were found in good order. On the day of this inspection the boys were employed as follows: Caning shop, 119 in the first division, and 71 in the second division; knitting shop, 78; tailor shop, 26; carpenter shop, 26; blacksmith shop, 12; at work on farm, 12; mason shop, 9; shoe shop, 6; at domestic work in halls, laundry, dining rooms, kitchen, etc., 76; unemployed, 56, all being thus accounted for. New floors have been laid in the school rooms by the boys, who are now also at work in building a foundry for technologic training and do much of the mechanical work of the institution. It was noticed that in the blacksmith shop the boys were repairing iron bedsteads, which until this year it has been necessary to send out of the institution for the purpose.

The Superintendent is much pleased with the effect of the introduction during the year of the trades schools alluded to in the preceding report, and which presented an animated and interesting appearance on this occasion.

The Superintendent states that the Legislature of 1886, appropriated \$15,000 for a hospital building, to be built by contract, and desires to have the law modified so as to enable him to employ the labor of the inmates in the construction of the building. Under the supervision of competent mechanics, he claims that the hospital could be substantially built, and that the employment of the inmates in the work would be beneficial to them, and result in a saving of expense to the State. The appearance of the boys was generally healthy and clean, though their clothes were somewhat ragged. There have

been no epidemics during the year, 15 boys were in the hospital with colds, etc. There were two deaths of boys during the year, both of phthisis. The institution is fortunate in its visiting physician, Dr. Backus, who performs a daily service and has continued to do so for 27 years.

The female department which has been for 10 years under the charge of Mrs. Boyd was found in beautiful order. The 93 girls were all in fine health. The hospital was empty and there have been no deaths in this department since 1884. The average period of detention is two and one-half years. It is unfortunate that more committals of girls are not made. The provisions for the care of 200 are unexcelled and without doubt there are in the State 107 girls at large, who would be greatly benefited by the training given at this institution.

(H.)

During the year ending September 30, 1885, the two institutions, the House of Refuge and the State Industrial School, whose condition has been briefly reported upon, had within their walls 2,168 inmates, of whom 1,216 remained under their care at that date. Of these, 785 had been received during the year, and among those new arrivals were 131 little boys and girls less than twelve years old, while 379 were between twelve and fifteen years and 275 were over sixteen.

They were committed for the following offenses :

Assault.....	22
Grand larceny.....	31
Burglary.....	33
Larceny and vagrancy.....	2
Malicious mischief.....	3
Taking and embezzling letters from post-office.....	2
Incorrigible.....	3
Truant and prostitute child.....	3
Receiving stolen goods.....	2
Robbery.....	2
Placing obstruction on railroad track.....	1
Carrying pistol without license.....	1
Unmanageable.....	1
Truancy.....	3
Vagrancy.....	169
Disorderly.....	145
Petit larceny.....	362

785

It can scarcely be supposed that boys and girls, guilty of the various offenses detailed above, are fit inmates for institutions of the

same character, even were they approximately of the same ages, but when we find that these 785 persons not only vary so greatly in regard to the gravity of their offenses, but also range from five years up to eighteen, it seems impossible to imagine a worse system than one which condemns them to a discipline of almost absolute uniformity, while it also keeps hundreds of them confined in such close and constant companionship with each other as makes it impossible that the weaker and more innocent should not receive the strongest imaginable impress from their more adventurous, and as a consequence, more guilty comrades.

The natural question is, what remedy is proposed for this condition of things, and in order to give an answer which will have the weight of experience behind it, I desire to ask your attention to some extracts from the "Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire respecting Certified Reformatories, etc.," published in 1883 by the British government.

England has had an experience of reformatory schools for thirty years, and during that time crime has steadily decreased with her. It seems then worth while for us at least to listen to what she has to say, and the last authoritative utterance upon this subject is the Report of the Royal Commission, to which I have referred, and from which I have made the following extracts.

In regard to the effects on crime of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the Commissioners say:

"The effects of the system of certified schools upon juvenile and adult crime has on the whole been very satisfactory. They are credited, we believe justly, with having broken up the gangs of young criminals in the larger towns; with putting an end to the training of boys as professional thieves; and with rescuing children fallen into crime from becoming habitual or hardened offenders, while they have undoubtedly had the effect of preventing large numbers of children from entering a career of crime. These conclusions are confirmed by the statistics of the juvenile commitments to prison in England and Wales since 1856 (two years after the passage of the first English Reformatory Act, and one year before the first Industrial School Act). In 1856 the number of these commitments was 13,981; in 1866, 9,356; in 1876, 7,138. Since that time the number has regularly decreased, and had fallen in 1881 to 5,483.

"Before these schools came into operation, it is beyond doubt that a large portion of adult criminals of the worst classes consisted of those who in their childhood had been neglected or abandoned or trained to a career of crime. From the cessation of this source of supply, a gradual diminution in the numbers of criminals convicted of the graver or indictable offenses might naturally be expected. And this result, due doubtless in part to other co-operating causes, but largely to the agency of these schools, has been obtained with signal speed and to a remarkable extent.

"Criminals convicted of indictable offenses may be classed under two heads: first, those sentenced to penal servitude; second, those sentenced to imprisonment.

	Average No. of sentences of Penal Servitude in 5 years.	Estimated average of population of Engl'd and Wales.
Average in 5 years ending 1859....	2,589	19,257,184
Average in 5 years ending 1864....	2,800	20,369,938
Average in 5 years ending 1869....	1,978	21,680,874
Average in 5 years ending 1874....	1,622	23,087,947
Average in 5 years ending 1879....	1,633	24,760,326
Actual number in 1881.....	1,525	25,968,286

	Average No. of sentences of imprisonment in 5 years.
Average number during 5 years ending 1859.....	12,536
Average number during 5 years ending 1864.....	11,406
Average number during 5 years ending 1869.....	12,058
Average number during 5 years ending 1874.....	9,848
Average number during 5 years ending 1879.....	9,950
Actual number in 1881	9,266

"The foregoing figures show that, whereas in the quinquennial period of 1855-9 one sentence of penal servitude was inflicted to every 7,438 of the population, the proportion steadily decreased, until in the year 1881 there was only one sentence to every 17,028.

"The magnitude and effect of this continuous diminution of serious crime are thus referred to in the report of the Directors of Convict Prisons for 1880-81.

"The steady decrease in the number of sentences of penal servitude, as compared with former years, is very remarkable, and may fairly be taken to indicate a diminution in serious crime.

"If the number sentenced in 1880 had been the same in proportion to the population as in the years 1865-9, there would have been 2,585 instead of 1,654, a difference of 931; and taking the average time penal servitude prisoners pass in prison as six years, the number of convict prison population, according to the ratio of the former period, would be 15,510 instead of its actual number of 10,927."

The conclusions of the Commissioners as to the desirability of small, as compared to large, reformatory schools, are as follows:

"It is in the smaller schools that the personal influence of the superintendent can be applied with most satisfactory results to every individual boy or girl in the school, and to those who, having left it, can still benefit by the watchful guidance or sympathy of a superintendent who has acquired a knowledge of their characters and an influence over them for good.

"The difficulty of acquiring such a knowledge and influence increases in direct proportion to the numbers of the school. And seeing that, in most cases, the neglect of the parent has been the cause of the committal of the child, and that this neglect must be repaired by the influence of those who stand in loco parentis, there are strong reasons in favor of keeping reformatories and industrial schools as small as local circumstances will allow; so that each boy or girl may receive as much personal care and interest as can be given in an institution which is necessarily an imperfect substitute for home. * * * *

"Sometimes, no doubt, a large institution is inevitable; and it possesses in its greater resources and wider sphere the power of attracting a superintendent and staff of exceptional ability and force, and of affording to the children instruction in a great variety of trades suited to their different aptitudes, besides expensive and complete appliances for their industrial training; and thus there may be substantial compensation for the loss of the advantages of a small school. But in the case of these larger institutions we are impressed with the great advantage of dividing them into sections, each under a responsible head, exerting that immediate personal influence on every individual under his charge, which in smaller institutions is acquired by the superintendent. Such an arrangement should not exclude the attainment by the superintendent of a large school, of a knowledge of every child, and of its disposition, capacity and aptitude. Instances of such arrangements in a reformatory containing about 300 boys in five separate houses, and of an industrial school containing about 800 boys in six sections, are to be seen at Redhill, the oldest reformatory in the country, and at Feltham, the industrial school to which the police cases from Middlesex are sent. In our opinion a still greater subdivision than that at Feltham would be advisable in institutions of similar dimensions."

The Commissioners write as follows in regard to the endeavor to make a profit from the labor of the inmates:

"A still greater mischief may arise from making the extraction of a profit from the inmates' labor the first object of the institution. That the labor should result in a return which will reduce expenses is a legitimate, though it should be only a secondary object. If it becomes a primary motive, the true industrial interests of the children are disregarded; the hours of work are likely to be unduly prolonged; the other functions of the institution — and foremost, the religious and educational — are sure to suffer; the children feel that they are being turned into mere instruments of gain. This is especially the case if the mistake is committed of granting premiums to the governor and staff upon the amount of the industrial profits earned. The belief of the children in the existence of such a practice is certain to lead to a distaste for work, and to discontent, if not to actual insubordination.

"The dangers are not merely speculative; our remarks are founded on facts which come under our notice."

The conclusions of the Commissioners concerning the limits of

age on committal and the term of detention in reformatories are as follows:

"A variety of suggestions have been made as to limits of age below which it is proposed that children should not be committed to industrial schools and reformatories. We have considered all these proposals, but are convinced that there are insuperable objections to the adoption of a hard and fast line; that is to say, to fixing an age below which no child shall be sent either to an industrial school or to a reformatory.

"At the same time, deprecating the committal of children to such schools of long detention at an early age, for any but the strongest reason, we recommend that in all cases of the committal of a child of less than ten years of age to an industrial school other than a truant or day industrial school, and of less than fourteen to a reformatory, a special report of the circumstances of the case shall be sent by the magistrate to the Home Secretary."

The following alternatives to committal are recommended by the Commissioners:

"For slight offenses, the only alternative to the reformatory or industrial school is a fine or imprisonment, and as the fine falls on the child, who is unable, while the parent is often unwilling to pay it, this sentence frequently involves imprisonment; thus the only option left to the magistrate is either to let the child go unpunished, or to commit it to an industrial school, a reformatory or a prison.

"We agree with numerous witnesses in recommending that in all cases of offenses by children, the magistrate should have the following alternatives open to him in place of these often inappropriate forms of punishment, namely:

"The power to order boys under fourteen to be whipped;

"Or to impose a fine (with imprisonment in default) on the parent,

"Or to take security from the parent for the good behavior of the child.

"There should also be power to compel the attendance of the parent in court."

The Commissioners write as follows, under the head of "Licenses," which means the conditional discharge of inmates, with power to take them back on misbehavior:

"It is of great importance that no considerations as to the comparatively profitable labor of inmates during the last years of their term, nor the mistaken desire to keep them in leading strings as long as possible, should prevent their restoration at the earliest possible moment to ordinary life.

"The clauses of the Reformatories Act 1866 (sec. 18) and the Industrial Schools Act, 1866 (sec. 27), which enable the managers at any time after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention, to license the child 'to live with any trustworthy and respectable person willing to receive and take charge of him,' have of late been widely used with excellent results. It is desirable that

there should be a still more general application of the practice of licensing children before the expiration of their term of detention, and especially at an earlier stage of that term and after a shorter actual detention than has hitherto been usual. To keep children until within three months of the expiration of their period of detention, as is frequently done, and only then to license them, is to forego one of the main advantages of the system of licensing, namely, the hold which the managers retain over children out on license until the full term for which they were committed has expired.

"Such a hold, exercised for a longer period, if possible two or three years, may tide over the child's early difficulties after its return to the temptations and dangers of the outer world. But if only three months of the period of control remain, the opportunity of help and guidance will probably not arise until the power of revoking the license, and, therefore, of effective intervention has lapsed. It should, in our opinion, be clearly laid down as one of the duties of the inspector to report every case in which a child, apparently fit to receive a license, has been detained unnecessarily, to the Home Secretary, whose duty it should be, after communicating with the managers, to discharge the child, unless arrangements were made for licensing it."

In regard to the desirability of requiring parents to pay the board of their children in reformatories, the Commissioners say :

"Such contributions are, however, the best check on the abuse of the reformatory and industrial school system by parents who wish to get rid of the burden of their children's maintenance and education ; they are a recognition of the parent's responsibility, and they are the most natural and satisfactory mode of meeting the expenses of those schools and limiting the charge thrown on rates and taxes."

That practical experience in our own country agrees with the experience in England, as set forth in the above extracts from the Report of the Royal Commissioners, is shown by the following extract from the Report of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania House of Refuge, addressed to the Governor, the Senate and House of Representatives, the Judges of the Courts and the Citizens of Pennsylvania, embodying a request for authority to transfer that institution from the city of Philadelphia to the country :

"Experience has determined that the best results are attained in Europe and this country by those Reformatory Institutions which are located in the country where the children can be employed in agricultural labor, distributed into groups or families, and retained long enough to be thoroughly reformed and weaned from the corrupting influences of their former homes and associations. * * *

"The experience of those who are intelligently engaged in reformatory work proves that the shorter period of twelve or fifteen months, the usual time for the retention of children confined within walled institutions, cannot be productive of a thorough change of character, the inculcation of moral and religious principles, habits of industry and the knowledge of mechanical pursuits, which alone

give the best hope and assurance of their permanently becoming useful respectable citizens. * * *

"A longer residence in the country cannot fail to render their health more robust and strengthen them for their subsequent lives of labor and exposure. There they will acquire a knowledge of agricultural and horticultural pursuits and be better qualified for indenture to farmers, so much more desirable than being returned to the cities and towns from whence they are committed, and again exposed to evil temptation and companionship. The reports of our visiting agent show that of those boys who were indentured to farmers in 1878, sixty per cent, and in 1879, seventy-five per cent, are doing well — whilst of those returned to the cities and towns, not over fifty per cent are living correct lives — results which need no comment. * * *

"That which has been proved of the greatest value and success as an element of reformation in the reformatories of this country and abroad, is that in the country a more thorough classification can be made of the children according to age and moral condition, and the cottage or family system introduced in the arrangement of the buildings, thereby providing a more careful supervision and personal interest on the part of the officers.

"The policy of establishing Reform Schools in the rural districts is not of doubtful success. It has been tested and proved eminently successful in France and Germany, in numerous instances in Great Britain and in very many of the Reform Schools of the United States."

Coming nearer home we have the authority of the President of the New York State Board of Charities, than whom no man has studied the science of reformation more earnestly and thoroughly, supporting that of the British Commissioners.

Mr. Wm. P. Letchworth, in a paper read in July, 1886, on the Care of Dependent Children, speaks as follows :

"A reform school should be located on a farm, removed some distance from the city, and organized and controlled, when practicable, by private benevolence. It should receive aid from the State, city, or county, but not sufficient to maintain it, so that public sympathy would be kept alive in the reformatory work. Parents, too, should be required to contribute, in accordance with their means, toward the support of their children in these institutions, in order that they may feel a due share of responsibility.

"These schools should be small, such having proved the most successful. They should be examined by a central supervising board, and certified to as suitable for the care and training of delinquents before being permitted to receive inmates, and this examination should be repeated and the certificate renewed each year as a condition to continuance. Should peculiar circumstances make it desirable that the institution receive more than one hundred inmates, the cottage plan should be adopted.

"The internal system of a reformatory school should be, as nearly

as practicable, that of the family, with its refining and elevating influences; while the awakening of the conscience and the inculcation of religious principles should be primary aims. Perhaps a boy enters the school feeling that the hand of every man is against him, and with revenge in his heart; but let him there find a corps of just but merciful guides, ready to teach him and help him and love him, and it is reasonable to expect that he will soon be actuated by better feelings and nobler resolves. The school should be thorough in all its methods, and aim to impart a plain education and also give instruction in mechanical drawing.

"Every boy should be instructed in some useful trade or occupation, and his wishes consulted in selecting it. Trades should be taught under the Russian system of technologic training, whereby a boy, as Mr. Auchmuty in his trade school in New York has demonstrated, may be taught plumbing, carpentering, stone and brick laying, plastering, and other useful handicrafts in from three to four months; and when so taught, although not having the expertness that comes with practice, is a better mechanic than though he had spent five years in acquiring a trade in the old way, because he has learned those principles of mechanics and chemistry applicable to his trade. Such as prefer farming and gardening, so far as season and weather permit, should be employed and instructed in these pursuits. Every boy should likewise be taught, as far as practicable, the many little arts, too frequently neglected in the training of youth, which are applicable to every industry.

"Courts should, as now, commit children under sixteen years of age, that require such restraint, to the guardianship of reform schools during their minority. At least six of the first months should be spent in the institution. After this time, if the offender is thoroughly repentant, he should be placed in a family, subject to recall. Provision should be made for the transfer of exceptional cases to institutions like the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, or to other appropriate places for the incorrigible. I once expressed surprise to the superintendent of an English reform school, which had no barred windows nor bolts nor surrounding walls, that the boys, who were working in a large vegetable garden, were allowed such freedom. He pointed to the spire of a building rising through the green foliage a few miles distant, and said: 'That is a penitentiary. Every boy here knows that we have power to transfer him there, where he will have harder fare and be kept at work under a solitary system.'"

Finally, and to the same effect, we have the opinion of Mr. T. B. Ll. Baker, a gentleman of Gloucestershire, England. In 1853, Mr. Baker opened upon his own estate a reformatory for boys, the second established in England, and from that time to this he has studied the subject of the management of reformatories for boys, and of the best way of dealing with the boys after their discharge, both as a manager of the Hardwicke Reformatory, and as a magistrate of the county of Gloucester, and he may be said to be one of

the best authorities, if not the very best authority, now living, in regard to reformatories and also in regard to all questions connected with the reclaiming of criminals and the lessening of crime.

Mr. Baker has, most fortunately for the world, been able and willing to publish his experience; during the thirty-three years that the Hardwicke Reformatory has been under his care he has written scores of reports, letters and addresses upon that and kindred subjects, and it is highly desirable that not only this Board, but the people of this State should have the opportunity of reading extracts from these papers, and I have, therefore, made some suitable selections.

They deal with the history of the reformatory movement in England, with the principles upon which it has been carried on, and with matters of detail proved by Mr. Baker's own experience to be important.

The following is part of an address upon the general principles which should guide the founders of reformatories. It was delivered at a conference of managers in 1880.

"In most of the countries which first attempted the reformation of criminal children, the chief object sought appears to have been the conferring a benefit on each individual who was received, so that if fifty boys were so received, fifty boys would be benefited. But in England, from the commencement of our small County Reformatories, a higher principle was adopted, viz., that by taking at first a limited area and receiving all the twice or three or four times convicted children, and removing them from the hitherto uncorrupted, we might prevent many from being led into evil, and thus where we received ten who had fallen we might save twenty from falling.

"This hope was far more than realized. Under the old system of committing boys to gaol time after time, even in those cases in which it was evident that no good result was produced, juvenile crime was steadily and rapidly increasing, and in 1856 the committals to prison of children under sixteen in England and Wales had reached 13,981. In that year, however, a sufficient number of Reformatories had sprung up all over England to enable us to receive all children convicted for the second time or oftener, and the effect of this was that four years later, in 1860, the number of committals of children under sixteen was reduced to 8,029. The quality of the offenses also was reduced even more than the quantity. Instead of nearly 14,000 convicted, of whom probably 1,000 were three or four times convicted, clever, habitual thieves, seducing, training, and leading many others to follow in their wake, we had little more than 8,000 weak children, most of whom had once, and a few twice, yielded to temptation, few of whom had the wish, none of whom had the skill, to lead or instruct others.

"This diminution of crime, greater and more distinctly traceable to a particular system than any other which I have heard or read of in our own or any other country, was clearly not produced by the reformation of the individual children received, because during those

four years we had admitted less than 1,000 a-year, but the reduction was at the rate of 6,000 a year; and also because few of those received had been discharged, and therefore it was not known or tested whether we had succeeded in reforming them or not. The reduction was due solely to the absence from the public of the infecting and corrupting element, or to speak more truly, the saving the hitherto innocent from the temptation of the companionship of old and experienced thieves, able and willing to instruct and train them in crime. So far as we found, no boys were led or trained in crime by men; they were led and educated entirely by boys, and therefore when we, by receiving every boy on a second conviction, prevented any from attaining the practice and skill necessary for a leader, juvenile crime decreased as I have described, and for every child whom we received and had a possibility of reforming, five others were prevented from falling, and, let me add, at the end of twenty years more, instead of a large increase on the number of 1856, the number has sunk to 6,810, or less than half.

"Here, then, we have before us the two principles, and it is for us to consider which of the two, or what degree of union of the two, it is most for the good of the country that we should adopt, viz., should we make it our first object to reform the individual child who has done wrong? or should our chief endeavor be to keep society free from the corrupting element of habitual thieves, who while they existed, more than doubled the youthful crime of the country?

"At first sight it may appear desirable that every child who has done wrong, and whose wrong doing may be supposed to be a consequence of the defective education by its parents, should be placed under the care of the State, and receive a moral and religious training which will make him a good citizen. It is sometimes broadly stated that if all were so treated crime would be exterminated, and that on the other hand all youthful criminals not so treated will inevitably by robbery, imprisonment, and penal servitude, cost large sums to the country.

"This is not true, and to suppose that all boys who once commit crime will, if not sent to Reformatories, become habitual criminals, is simply contrary to facts which we cannot doubt.

"We hear much of the utter ruin which imprisonment causes to children and adults — that they can never wipe off the stain — can seldom for the rest of their lives obtain honest employment unless they go to some new country and thus conceal the truth (a not very honest proceeding). Yet we find that in England and Scotland an average of 7,663 children are every year committed to prison, and only 666 of them, or not quite one in eleven, are again convicted under sixteen. It is true that we cannot tell how many may relapse at a later age. In my own county we take great pains to trace out the antecedents of prisoners, and we rarely find that they have been convicted as children. But let us suppose that, instead of one in eleven, one in five relapses, and this is beyond probability.

"I think that I shall hardly be accused of caring more for the saving of money than for the prevention of crime, but I certainly hold that when we are entrusted with the money of others we are bound to be at least as careful of it, and to endeavour to make it produce as adequate results, as if it were our own.

"Nor is this all. Valuable as Reformatories are in cases where crime is justly apprehended, they ought not to be used *nisi dignus vindice nodus*. We have no right to take credit for reforming 100 boys when 80 or more would have been reformed without us. Nor do I believe that we do good by interfering unnecessarily with parental responsibility. I cannot but fear that a considerable portion of the 922 children sent on first conviction in 1877 (more than three-fifths of the whole) were sent rather because they were troublesome, than from any fear of their becoming habitual criminals.

"At the same time, while I object as a *general rule* to admitting boys on first conviction, I allow that there ought to be exceptions. When a large party of Reformatory managers discussed this subject in 1861 it was proposed that boys above 14 who were thought likely to relapse should be accepted; and I have always admitted first convictions for arson, placing stones on a railway, or for serious indecent assaults. Not that all these always betoken great depravity of mind, but that the consequences are so likely to be serious that a strong deterrent should be used to prevent them, and in practice there is nothing so deterrent either to parents or children as the Reformatory.

"It is so long since this question has been discussed that I may be accused of holding singular opinions, yet at our meeting in 1861 seventeen managers of Reformatories agreed to these principles, and especially Mr. Sidney Turner, whose name and opinions will carry, probably, greater weight with all now present than any other, strongly advocated the general refusal to admit boys on first conviction. In his fourth report (for 1860), p. 9, he says: 'Above half the boys have been received on first conviction. This circumstance bears vitally on the cost and value of the Reformatory School system. Reformatories will require to be enlarged if children of so young an age and so innocent a class are to be received so freely into them. The demands made hitherto on the public purse have been singularly moderate in comparison with their positive advantage; but the cost will be differently viewed when found to be incurred *not for the cure of positive evils but for the prevention of possible ones.*' He held the same opinion till his justly lamented death."

The following are extracts from a paper written in 1863, on the management of reformatories:

"A reformatory must be understood not to be a charitable institution for the benefit of children sent there, nor for the purpose of relieving parents from the duty of taking care of their children, nor to relieve parishes from supporting their own poor, but their object is to decrease crime—first, by lessening temptation to the hitherto innocent; and, secondly, preventing those who have commenced crime from continuing it.

"Now it is obvious to all who have at all studied the matter that nothing is so likely to lead a hitherto innocent boy into crime as the fact of his finding constantly before him several boys who are in habits of crime, who are sufficiently skilled to encourage and to teach him, and who are sure to take every opportunity of leading him astray. But a boy has never arrived at this point at the time of his second conviction. For this reason the managers of the reformatory schools decline as a general rule to receive boys on their first conviction, but beg, as a general rule, to have all boys sent to them on the second conviction. Of course there will be some few exceptions to such a rule. A boy who has been long known to the police as a clever thief, though he has not been previously caught, may in some cases be sent to a reformatory on his first conviction. Again, there may be trifling cases in which it would hardly be worth while to incur the expense of a reformatory even on a second conviction, but these exceptions ought to be few.

"In cases where boys require care rather than reformation, where the parents are bad or are absent, and a child is rather in *danger of falling* than having fallen, he may be sent, under twelve years old, if found guilty of larceny, or under fourteen if found guilty of vagrancy, to one of the industrial schools.

"A boy sent to a reformatory must be committed first to prison for fourteen days or longer, and at the end of such time to the reformatory from two to five years. It does not, however, by any means follow that he is to remain there for the whole sentence. This is exactly the point which I am told is misunderstood by many, and which I am particularly anxious should be as fully understood as possible.

"The law has evidently not intended the reformatory manager to be a mere blind instrument for the simple infliction of punishment, but has throughout given him large powers to be used as may be required for the diminution of crime. He is not judged of by the Home Office simply according to his carrying out a certain routine, but he is expected to show year after year what has become of all the boys who have passed through his hands; and he is judged not by the polish of his floors or the goodness of his dinners, but by the after-life of those who have left the school, and by the rarity of those who require its treatment. The law has, therefore, trusted him with unusual powers, and has found the benefit of doing so; while it is the duty of the Home Office Inspector to watch the exercise of those powers, and see that they are used with discretion.

"The law in the first place, while it gave long terms of detention, gave power to the Secretary of State to relax these terms at pleasure; but the obtaining such a remission took some time, and left the manager powerless to restrain the boy if he went wrong after leaving the school; therefore, by the 20th and 21st of Vict., chap. 55, the manager of a reformatory was empowered not to give a boy a pardon, but at any time after the expiration of one-half of the sentence to give him license to work elsewhere so long only as

he continues to behave well. The license must be renewed every month, and is forfeited at any moment that the manager may see fit to withdraw it.

"This is a large power to place in the hands of the manager, but is one extremely beneficial to all concerned. The great object is to lessen crime to the greatest possible degree. The manager who has had the boy under his watch from one to two and one-half years must be better able to judge when he may be safely trusted at large than the magistrate who only saw him for half an hour during his trial. Again, it is desirable that the expense of a reformatory should be incurred for no longer time than is necessary. Now, having power to recall a boy we are enabled to make the experiment of putting him out far earlier than we would have otherwise ventured to trust him. But more important than all is the stimulus given to a boy to behave well on his first discharge, by the knowledge that he is kept under watch, and is liable to be recalled not only on the commission of a crime, but upon his being found in bad company, or idle, or even out of regular employment. All statistics show that, if an offender after leaving prison works steadily and honestly for a year or two, the chances of his relapse to crime are very greatly reduced. It is just at his re-entrance to the world that the temptation is the greatest, and it is here that the license system, if properly carried out, exactly meets the difficulty.

"This is the system which was *attempted* in England under the name of ticket-of-leave, but was unfortunately rendered useless by leaving out the supervision which was its most important feature. It is the same system which tried in Ireland has reduced the number of convicts by more than one-half, and which tried in English reformatories reduced the number of convictions of English boys by nearly one-half, and the amount of crime in a far greater degree."

The following extracts from a paper written in 1860 are suggestive:

"Is it desirable or right to commit to a reformatory mere children who have been guilty of some one trifling theft? It is urged by some that the earlier you deal with children the more chance there is of reforming them. That if a child is once sent to gaol he can never recover it—but must inevitably return to gaol time after time till he becomes a hardened burglar. That no expense (so long as it is borne by the State) should be spared to reclaim a boy from so sad a fate, with a great deal more, which, if true, would be of considerable weight. To all this I can only reply, that experience is very apt to differ from theory—that placing a very young child in a reformatory *is not* the best way to reform him. Unless he be very precociously bad he will be better at home with his mother and with children of his own age, than mixed with boys far older than himself. Were a reformatory nursery established especially adapted to children of 10 and 11, the case might be different; but if well suited to teach rough hard work to boys of 15, 16 and 17 years, it can hardly be exactly suited to children of 10. As to the assertion that if a

child is once sent to gaol he is ruined, and sure to be sent there again, it is one we have all heard so very often that were it not entirely contradicted by fact, we would hardly believe it to be purely imaginary. The fact, however, I believe still remains palpable and evident to all who will see it, that of all the boys throughout England — with the exception of a few large towns — who have been convicted, not above one in eight are a second time found guilty. The question of expense is one on which I cannot help thinking that more weight should be laid. The money of the State should be as carefully dealt with as our own. Now let me ask — Is there any gentleman here who would lay out from 40*l.* to 100*l.* of his own money to remedy an evil, when he knows that another remedy costing just 1*l.* does practically succeed in seven cases out of eight? These are, in fact, the almost exact proportions. To send a boy to gaol for fourteen days costs just about 1*l.* To send him to a reformatory for two years costs 40*l.*, for five years, 100*l.* I only ask that the less expensive remedy should be *tried* first. If it succeed, well and good. If not, and the boy take to stealing again, depend upon it, with such a police as we have, he will not go on long undetected, and *then* will be the time to try the more costly remedy. But, as I have said, the internal management is of small interest compared with the reformation of the boys and even the reformation of those who have fallen into crime is of less interest than preventing the innocent from being corrupted. I will only add that all my experience hitherto has gone to show that our first object — the general decrease of crime — is effected more by determining the proper cases to be sent to the reformatory than by any treatment which can be applied to them when sent there; and that the second object — the reformation of the individuals — depends far more on the influence — the hold — the watch — which may be kept upon the boy after he leaves the reformatory, than upon the length of time he remains in it."

A paper on Reformatory Schools read at the meeting of the British Association, at Liverpool, in 1854, contains the following results of Mr. Baker's own experience as manager of a reformatory:

"Agricultural employment is the kind peculiarly adapted to institutions whose aim is to unite real advantages to the boy, with the absence of all which may appear even to the ignorant to make the effects of crime desirable.

"But there are yet other advantages which are quite as important. The mind of a boy fresh from the excitements and passions of the streets of a town — the alternating crime and idleness — the lavish expenditure when lucky, and the cold want when unsuccessful — is in a state of feverish restlessness, which requires to be allayed before it can safely be operated upon. Now, I know of no employment which will allay the excitement and tranquilize the mind, so as to prepare it to be acted upon by a firm kindness, like steady hard digging, and this is one point in which lies, as I think, the great value of agricultural employment. A boy comes to us, usually quick and

energetic by nature (for unless he be so he is not likely to have distinguished himself in evil), and with a restless craving for change and excitement caused by long continued vagabond and lawless habits. Set him at once to tailoring or shoemaking, and while he feels an apparent confinement of his body within four walls, his mind has full liberty to return in imagination to former scenes of excitement. But, on the other hand, put him to hard and unused bodily exertion; his energy expends itself, not only harmlessly but profitably on the stiff clay; the very feel of the fresh air and the appearance of liberty tend to tranquilize and allay the feverish excitement, and, when the labor of the day is over, he is disposed rather to enjoy his rest in his new career than to revert to his former courses.

"We also find another great advantage in farm labor. The greater part of the boys come from towns, and if we taught them trades, to towns they must return. True, we should probably endeavor to place them in other towns than those from which they came; yet still, to a boy used to the vices of the streets, a large town will always have great temptation.

"But there is yet another point to be most zealously watched and guarded against, namely, that we do not allow the warm interest we take in the criminals under our care—or our own natural vanity in turning them out as creditably to ourselves as may be—to induce us to give them superior advantages, and thus make them an object of envy to the innocent.

"It must always be difficult to avoid this. We are all prone—the educated more than the uneducated—to think others better off than ourselves; but if there were once raised a general feeling that admission to a school of this kind were a thing to be desired, we should, I fear, have done a positive evil to the many which would outweigh whatever benefits we should give to the few.

"We must bear in mind that our boys, being far above the average in quickness and energy, will, in all probability, if we can succeed in rightly directing that energy, eventually surpass their more honest neighbors in the course of life.

"This I would not attempt to hinder. If they are cleverer or more energetic, let them, when they have acquired a right direction, raise themselves to the utmost of their power. But while on the one hand I would not attempt to repress them, I would not on the other allow their crime to be the direct cause of their elevation.

"In many small or thinly populated counties, I believe that one school of from twenty to forty boys of fifteen years of age might suffice for two or three counties where there was no large town at hand, and so far as I can judge, by my own experience, I should say that this would be found to be the most convenient size to manage.

"An old farm-house will hold this number and be infinitely better than new buildings, for the very reason that it looks more homely and plain. The more simple and unambitious your building can be,

the less inducement will it hold out to the honest, and the better will it prepare the boys for the rough life and accommodation which they will afterward find in a farm-house.

"I confess I believe that the moment you get a building which will strike the vulgar as ornamental, you to that degree commence a decided evil. Picturesque you may have it. An old half-timbered farm-house is a most pleasing object to the better educated. Our own school, with its plain red brick gables and its low tiled roof, will, when the creepers have got up the walls, be not an objectionable looking building to see on one's estate. But this excites no envy; no feeling among the honest poor that 'there is a grand place built for thieves while I and my honest wife and children are forced to put up with a wretched cottage.'"

The following, from a paper written in 1855, is valuable:

"The act of last session empowers magistrates, when they 'commit youthful offenders' to reformatory schools, to make an order on the parents for part of the cost of their maintenance. This power is practically of the greatest value to the ends of justice, and the prevention of crime, by making the parents in some degree responsible for the good conduct of their children.

"Without such a check as this, many parents will be glad to get their children taken off their hands by any means, and I cannot but fear that the increased numbers at present in our school are in some degree owing to the fact of many boys, whose parents could well afford to pay, having been lately sent to us without such an order being made.

"The effect of this, if so felt, must be most prejudicial. The spreading an idea that a parent, by allowing his child to fall into crime, may secure a home for that child without cost to himself — in fact, that by his child's crime he may be a gainer to the extent of the cost of the maintenance, would be allowing a most dangerous temptation. I trust you will forgive my again urging that, in almost all cases, however honest the parent may be, an order should be made on him or her to at least such an amount as the child would have cost them if kept at home."

We seem then, in this State, to have gradually adopted as system of dealing with boys who need reforming, directly contrary to what is recognized by experts in reformatory science, to be the wisest and most effective.

Small institutions, where the personal influence of the officers can be brought to bear on each individual, and where the character and tendencies of each individual can be studied with a view to appropriate treatment in the institution, and the choice of helpful surroundings for each, when he can safely be discharged, are acknowledged to be of the utmost importance. We have institutions so large, that it is a physical impossibility to discriminate in the treatment of individuals.

Classification, to prevent contamination is considered to be of the very first importance. We have hundreds of boys of all ages and of all shades of criminality, working, eating and playing together, which must go far to counteract even the moral training that is possible in such great collections of wayward children and youth.

Training boys to farm-work and encouraging the tastes which will lead them out of cities into the country, is accepted as one of the wisest means for preventing their being again subjected to the temptations by which they have shown themselves liable to be led astray. In our reformatories, not one boy in a hundred is taught either farming or gardening. All the training they receive is in mechanical work, usually the tending of machines.

To remedy the evils pointed out, we need a totally new system of dealing with our juvenile criminals. We need a number of small, country reform schools to treat incorrigible boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen years.

Each county should have one or more of such schools, under the management of volunteer boards of managers and supported by the payments from the parents of children committed to it, supplemented by such payments from the school districts to which each child belongs as may be necessary to make up the deficit for his support. It should be made for the interest of all parents and of the community to keep children out of the reform school.

Children under twelve years of age, unless exceptionally vicious, should be placed on probation, under the charge of the board of managers, but not transferred to the reform school.

The following bill, if it becomes a law, would render possible the establishment of small country reformatories, as above suggested.

An Act for the formation of societies for establishing reformatories to diminish the sources of crime.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Any five or more persons of full age, a majority of whom shall be citizens of and residents within this State, who shall desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of establishing reformatory societies to diminish the sources of crime, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any person authorized to take the acknowledgment of deeds in this State, and file in the office of the clerk of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known in law, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of trustees, directors or managers to manage the same, and the names of the trustees, directors or managers of such society for the first year of its existence; but such certificate shall not be filed, unless by the written consent and approbation of one of the justices of the su-

preme court, of the district in which the place of business or principal office of such society shall be located, to be indorsed on such certificate, and such consent and approbation shall not be given except upon the recommendation of the State Board of Charities.

§ 2. Upon filing the certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors shall thereupon by virtue of the act, be a body politic and corporate, by the name stated in such certificate, and as such shall have power:

1. To have perpetual succession by such corporate name.
2. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity.
3. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.
4. To appoint such officers, teachers, managers and other agents as the business of the corporation may require, and to fix their compensation.
5. To make by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs.
6. To contract and be contracted with.
7. To take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise or bequest, any property, real or personal, and the same to dispose of at pleasure. But such corporation shall not, in its corporate capacity, hold real estate the yearly income derived from which shall exceed the sum of \$50,000.

§ 3. Any justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate, may commit to any reformatory established under this act, any child under the age of sixteen years, that shall be convicted before him, upon being satisfied that such child has been theretofore arrested; and may also commit to any such reformatory any child, under said age, that shall be convicted before him, of such grave offense as to satisfy the magistrate that the child is of depraved mind. The fact of such prior arrest or that the magistrate is satisfied that the child is of depraved mind, shall be recited in the warrant of commitment.

§ 4. No child shall be committed under the foregoing section for a shorter period than during the minority of such child. The warrant of commitment shall order the parents, or parent, of such child to contribute the weekly sum of one dollar and fifty cents toward the maintenance of the child. The contribution shall be payable, at the end of each week, to the managers of the reformatory, and may be sued for and recovered in the corporate name of the reformatory. The rate of contribution may be revised from time to time, or the contribution may be temporarily remitted, by the committing magistrate, or in case of his death or disability, by any other magistrate of the county for cause shown.

§ 5. Any father, mother or guardian of a child that is under sixteen years of age may surrender such child to any such reformatory, and such surrender shall be irrevocable during the minority of such child.

§ 6. Such surrender shall be made :

1. By the father of the child.
2. If he be dead, or be not of legal capacity, or if he shall have abandoned his family, and such abandonment be certified by a justice of the peace of the town within which such family resides, then by the mother.
3. If the mother be dead, or be not of legal capacity, then by the guardian of such child duly appointed.

§ 7. Such surrender shall be made by an instrument in writing, signed and acknowledged or proved by such father, mother or guardian, and such instrument shall be substantially in the following form :

"I _____, father (mother or guardian) of _____, do hereby surrender the said _____ to the (naming the reformatory), during the minority of such child, pursuant to the provisions of chapter _____ of the laws of _____.

(Signature)

(Acknowledgment)

§ 8. The person who shall surrender a child under section 7 of this act shall contribute the weekly sum of \$1.50, toward the maintenance of such child. This contribution shall be payable at the end of each week, to the managers of the reformatory, and may be sued for and recovered in the corporate name of the reformatory. The rate of contribution may be revised from time to time, or the contribution may be temporarily remitted, by the managers of the reformatory, for cause shown.

§ 9. Whenever the sum actually paid by the parent or guardian for any week toward the maintenance of a child shall be less than \$1.50, the difference between such sum and \$1.50 shall be a charge upon the town in which such child resided at the time of commitment or surrender, and shall be paid to the managers of the reformatory by the supervisor of said town.

§ 10. Any child committed or surrendered to any reformatory created under this act may be at any time permanently discharged, or may be, at any time, and from time to time, temporarily discharged or placed out on trial with any person willing to receive the child under such regulations as may be established by the managers of such reformatory; and any child so committed or surrendered may be transferred by the managers to any other reformatory, or suitable institution; but any child so temporarily discharged or transferred may, at any time before its term shall have expired, be reclaimed and retaken by said managers, and shall, upon complaint before any magistrate, by any agent of such reformatory, be re-committed to said reformatory for such unexpired term.

§ 11. The contribution toward the maintenance of a child referred to in this act shall be payable only during the time when such child is an inmate of the reformatory. In case a child shall have been temporarily discharged or placed out, such contribution shall be sus-

pendent until such child again becomes an inmate of the reformatory. Such contribution shall not be suspended in the case of a child transferred to another reformatory or institution, but shall be payable to, and may be sued for and recovered by the reformatory or institution to which such child shall have been transferred.

§ 12. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impose on any corporation, created under this act, the duty of receiving any child committed or offered to be surrendered to it.

Should the proposed bill become a law and should small country reformatories be extensively established, under its provisions, as it is to be hoped they would be, one of the good results would be the depletion of the two institutions upon which reports have been made, the New York House of Refuge and the State Industrial School. These institutions, as appears by the statistics given, receive, at present, a very mixed class of young persons, among others, youthful criminals who require stern reformatory discipline.

This latter class are the persons for whom the two institutions were founded, and for whose occupation the buildings (still occupied, but totally unfit for comparatively innocent children) were intended. Were these two institutions left comparatively empty by the withdrawal of the class of children who could be much better treated in small country reformatories, it might be possible to convert them into reformatories for felons under twenty-one years of age, sentenced under a law similar to that under which felons under thirty years of age are now sentenced to the State Reformatory at Elmira. Such institutions are much needed in this State and would do untold good if managed on the principles which now govern that Reformatory.

(I.)

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE.

Inspected December 4, 1886.

Census on that day: Officers and teachers, 38; paid employes, 21; boys, 645; girls, 161; total inmates, 806; total census, 865.

By a curious coincidence these total figures are exactly the same as on the date of the last inspection, January 4, 1886, although the total number of inmates in January (806) was composed of boys 650 and girls 156, a slight variation from this year.

The day of the week being Saturday, the children enjoyed a holiday and were seen in the yards, wash rooms and dining halls, but not at work or at school. The boys were first seen in the yards. There are two of these, one for use by each division. Both the yards were found in excellent order; that for the use of the smaller boys has been enlarged during the year, by setting back the fence

on one side, and it is the intention shortly to enlarge the other yard. The closets in these yards have been lately renovated and were found clean and in good order.

The children, generally speaking, are healthy, neat and intelligent in appearance, and seem to come mainly from respectable parentage. The larger boys occupy one dining room, and the smaller boys and girls another. The dinner furnished consisted of beef, beets, potatoes and bread, which were all put on the children's plates some time before they came into the rooms and must have been cold when eaten.

At table the manners were good, the girls especially, as usual, presenting a pleasing appearance. The Superintendent stated that the children are in school four hours and a half; those old enough work three and a half hours, and all have three hours of recreation, and that their employment is as follows: Boys—Tailors, 60; mending, 50; shoemakers, 18; bakers, 7; farm from 6 to 20; domestic work in the dining rooms, 16; wards, halls, etc., 40; general work, 10; total boys employed, 207 to 221. Girls—Sewing, 50; mending, 15; laundry, 6; domestic work, dining room, 10; wards, halls, etc., 20; total girls employed, 101. The girls help in the washing, but several paid laundresses are employed. We are still of the opinion expressed in previous reports that the introduction of industrial training for the older boys would be highly beneficial to them, by improving their opportunities for finding work as mechanics, etc., on leaving the asylum. This is not a theoretical proposition. Younger boys than many in this institution are now skilled workers in different trade schools in this and other States.

The buildings were found in good order and repair. A new wing has been added to the boys' department, and is now under roof, though unfinished. It will accommodate 175 boys. The material is grey stone, like that used in the construction of the main building. Its total cost, including furniture, will be nearly \$50,000. The passage of the law regulating the air space for each occupant of a dormitory, and requiring the beds to be separated by a distance of two feet has been the means of materially and greatly relieving the overcrowding in the dormitories. The Superintendent stated that the air space in the dormitories was on measurement shown to be sufficient, but that the requirement for two feet of space between the beds had necessitated temporary provision for the excess elsewhere. We found that a large room, known as the old chapel, had been converted into a dormitory for little boys, which contained 96 beds. Eleven other boys and 29 girls find temporary lodging in the halls, thus in all the overflow from the dormitories amounts to 136 out of 806.

These will soon be provided for in the new wing. The boys' dormitories are guarded by a night watchman and teachers sleep in rooms opening into them. There is no night watch in the girls'

dormitories, and possibly better supervision over these should be exercised, as the teachers who have them in charge sleep at a great distance from each other, two having charge of three rooms. All the clothes worn by the boys and girls, including also shoes, caps, shirts, underwear and mittens are made by the children in the institution.

There have been no epidemics during the year, and but three deaths, one a girl of spinal meningitis and two boys of Bright's disease and pneumonia. There were no boys in the hospital and but one girl, with cold.

Your committee is glad to state that the Juvenile Asylum, its grounds, buildings and inmates were on the occasion of this visit found in a more satisfactory condition than on any previous inspection in recent years, being in very good order.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION, 61 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, N. Y.

Inspected December 7, 1886.

Census: Officers and employes, 14; boys, 76; total, 90.

Only boys are received in the House of Reception, and the average period of their detention before they can be sent to the asylum is six weeks. The building was found to be in good order. The boys were seen at school and looked well and clean. Most of them are little fellows; two were in the hospital with cold, and heart trouble. There were no deaths at the house during the year. The dining tables were set for dinner and were clean and homelike. The dormitories also were found in good order. To provide sufficient floor space to meet the requirements of the board of health, in the larger dormitory thirty-three beds have lately been removed, sixty-one now remain and are all occupied at night. The cubic air space owing to the high ceiling is such that this ward is licensed to contain 100 beds. In the smaller ward up stairs on the top floor, for the same reason twelve beds have been taken out, twenty-one remaining. Fifteen boys sleep in these. The books of record of the asylum are well kept at the House of Reception by a colored clerk, who, twenty-five years ago, was an inmate of the house. Applications for admission are referred for general information as to the necessities of each particular case, to an aged member of the police force, who is detailed by the department of police for duty at the institution for that purpose.

(K.)

NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTOR, NEAR WEST FARMS, N. Y.

Inspected December 2, 1886.

Census on the day of inspection: Male department — Brother Rector, 55 Brothers of the Christian Schools, 98 paid employes and 1,391 boys. Total of the male department, 1,545. Female depart-

ment — Mother, 36 sisters of charity, 741 girls and 111 little boys. Total female department, 889. Total of both departments, 2,434.

These total figures show a slight falling off from last year.

In the male department the boys were seen at work in the shops, washing for dinner and in the yards. They looked generally in ruddy health and were better clothed and neater in appearance than on previous visits. The day was very cold, but the boys, in troops drawn up in lines, were washing in running cold water down to their waists, and apparently without any discomfort.

The shops presented a busy and attractive appearance. The boys were assigned to work as follows: Making hosiery in the senior division, 317; in the junior division, 295; shoemaking by machinery, 250; shoemaking by hand, 14; chair caning, 111; tailoring, 65; printing and electrotyping, 60; domestic work in halls, dormitories, refectories, etc., 145; too young to work or at the house of reception or under medical treatment, 134; all being thus accounted for.

The 12 boys who are steadily employed repairing and making shoes by hand, do all the repairing for the institution, and make 4,500 pairs of shoes a year. They make all the shoes worn by the boys. In the tailors' department the boys do very good work, making all the winter and summer clothes of the inmates, and the new suits given to the boys who go out. These clothes are good and substantial, well-made at a cost for materials of about \$4 a suit. We were informed that during the year ending October 1, 1886, 65 boys in this shop made 3,060 suits, 4,100 shirts, 3,241 towels, 572 pairs sheets, 459 bed spreads, 865 pillow covers, repaired 395 garments a day, besides making other minor articles.

The silk industry, introduced as an experiment two or three years ago, has been given up. It was found that the boys' handling of the shuttles was not delicate enough for good work.

Before beginning work in the shops the boys say a short prayer together.

During the year ending October 1, 8 boys died; of pneumonia 1, scarlet fever 2, heart clot 1, cardiac dropsy 1, tubercular pneumonia 1, phthisis 1, and one poor little fellow died of acute pneumonia, erysipelas and Bright's disease. On the 2d of December, of about 1,400 boys, 8 were in the infirmary for treatment, 2 hurt at foot-ball, 1 slight pneumonia, 1 jaundice, 1 sore breast, 2 with stomach trouble and 1 with diseased hip. The Protectory has recently met with a great loss by the death of Dr. Purroy, for several years their faithful and efficient medical advisor.

Speaking generally, the grounds and buildings of the male departments were found in good order and repair, and attention has evidently been given to previous recommendations or friendly criticisms of your committee. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly 1,400 boys of whom all but about 75 from Westchester county, are committed from New York city as vagrants, truants, etc., can be managed and instructed practically without any discipline whatever in the way of corporal punishment. Assurances are given that this is of rare and exceptional necessity.

In the female department the sisters of charity continue to preserve the same beautiful order and cleanliness in the buildings, and to receive the same affectionate obedience from the girls committed to their care.

The dormitories and halls and class rooms have been painted during the year, and present a fresh and pleasant appearance. The girls were seen either at work or in the class rooms, and were employed as follows: Glovemakers, 83; shirtmakers, 65; shirtfinishers, 84; dressmakers, 35; embroiderers, 18; domestic work in hall, dormitories, kitchen, etc., 120; total employed as above, 405. The other girls are too small to work. In the female department of the Protectory there are no paid employes. The girls do all the work, make their own clothes, and besides the industries named, repair the clothes of the male department. The gloves and shirts are sold to contractors who furnish the institution with the material and pay a certain price for the manufacture of the goods, the Protectory owning the machines. Nothing can exceed the cheerful attractive appearance of these shops and their inmates. During the year to October 1, 1886, 3 girls died, 2 of consumption and one of hip disease, and on the day of this visit but 2 were in the hospital, both chronic cases, one of heart disease, the other of rheumatism. A new hospital building for this department is under roof and will be ready for use early in 1887.

This building was much needed, is very well built and will provide wards for epidemics, and for the treatment of all ordinary medical and surgical cases.

The little boys occupy a building by themselves. They are cared for and instructed by the sisters until they are ten years of age, and then if need be, are transferred to the male department.

They were seen at school and appeared to be healthy, mannerly little fellows and were neatly dressed. They average about eight years of age. Several of them were little more than babies. None were sick on the date of this visit, three had died during the year of scarlet fever.

HOUSE OF RECEPTION, 415 BROOME STREET, NEW YORK.

Inspected December 8, 1886.

Officers and employes all paid, 6; inmates, boys, 21; girls, 9. Total, 36.

This is an old fashioned private residence altered to suit its present purposes. It has been for several years used as the office of the Protectory and as store house for the shoes manufactured there. Owing to recent legislation requiring the establishment of a House of Reception for the Protectory in the city of New York, it has been arranged for that purpose and was opened for the reception of children on the 23d of August, 1886. The basement is used for the storage and sale of shoes made at the Protectory. The first floor contains the offices of the Protectory where its records are kept and

a room used for the meetings of the Board of Managers. The second floor contains the office and room of resident physician, a sitting-room, bath-room, closets, etc. The third floor contains the children's dining-room and boys' dormitory with twenty-three beds. The top floor contains the girls' dormitory with twelve beds, the kitchen, etc. The house was found to be in good order. The average period of detention at this house is five days, and the medical inspection of the children is made here. The attending physician has a convenient office for that purpose in the building. The boys, generally speaking, looked well and healthy. Most of the girls had sore eyes or some other infirmity and seemed to have come from a very low class. Contagious diseases are treated here or elsewhere under the care of specialists and are cured before the children are sent to the Protectory. A police officer detailed by the city, inquires into the cases of the children committed and brings back any who may have escaped.

(L.)

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROTECTORY, BUFFALO.

Inspected August 16, and November 11, 1886.

On the last day of inspection, the census showed Father Nelson F. Baker, superintendent, 4 male assistants, 14 Sisters of St. Joseph. Total staff, 19, and 99 boys; in all 118.

Since our last inspection one assistant has left and there are nine boys less than in December, 1885. The Sisters of St. Joseph who formerly, while instructing the classes, slept in an adjacent asylum, now occupy dormitories in the main building of the Protectory. This is a change for the better.

The buildings are old, poor and in bad repair and the dormitories are especially unsuitable for the purpose, being ill ventilated and dangerous in case of fire. There are two of these, accommodating about fifty boys each, one on the third and one on the fourth floor. The exits from the upper dormitories are two, a steep narrow wooden stair-case leading to the hall below, and a trap door which opens from below only to the third floor. The dormitory on the third floor has but one exit into the hall. If a fire should originate in the hall there would be no exit from the dormitory on the third floor, and only the possible exit by the trap door from the dormitory on the fourth floor.

The windows in both of these dormitories are very small and barred. It is doubtful if there are more dangerous dormitories in the State, and having previously called attention to the facts, information of their condition has been sent to the fire department of Buffalo. In other respects the buildings were in good order and improved facilities for bathing the boys have been supplied during the year, eight single bath tubs, separated from each other by curtains, having been supplied.

The Protectory receives children under 14 years of age intrusted by parents or guardians, and children of Roman Catholic parentage between 7 and 14 years of age committed as idle, truant, vicious, homeless or vagrant. Commitments are made from the counties constituting the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Judicial Districts. It will be noted that no criminal children can be received under the law. This little Protectory therefore should be classed with the New York Juvenile Asylum and the New York Catholic Protectory. By a recent amendment to the law of incorporation, the Protectory is authorized to charge not less than one dollar a week for each committed child, and the supervisors are authorized to determine the specific sum to be paid per week, which each county must pay.

On the 11th of November there were 99 boys in the institution, 28 from Erie county which pays \$1 a week; 6 from Niagara county which pays \$1.50 a week; 6 from Onondaga county which pays \$1.45 a week; 2 from Orleans county and 6 from other counties paying \$1 a week; 4 from Cayuga, 2 from Genesee and 2 from Yates counties which pay nothing; 18 supported by parents at an average of \$1.50 a week and 25 supported by charity. The institution is heavily in debt, and it is creditable that the boys are decently clothed and fed at an average rate of less than \$1 a week.

The boys are employed as follows: at type-setting 12; in the chair factory, where they make and finish the whole chair, 38; electrotyping 1; and shoe making 1. The other boys are too small for industrial training. The boys spend 4 1-2 hours at work in the shops and 5 hours in the school, the Sisters teaching. There are no paid employes except the men in the shops.

The boys presented a very healthy appearance. Their eyes were clear, skins healthy and expressions good. There had been little sickness and no deaths during the year. The lads, however, were ill-mannered and should be taught better discipline in the yards. The dinner furnished was sufficient in quantity and of good quality, consisting of a stew of meat, potatoes and bread. The superintendent states that he has been quite successful in finding places for the boys with farmers in the neighborhood.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,
JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL,
ROBERT McCARTHY,

DATED NEW YORK, December 9, 1886.

Committee.

REPORT
ON THE PUBLIC CHARITIES OF NEW YORK CITY, FOR
THE YEAR 1886.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

In looking back ten years, or even five years, it is encouraging to note radical improvements in the management of the charitable institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. One of the gravest charges brought in the earlier reports which the New York City Commissioners made to the Board on these institutions, was that political and personal influences were the strongest powers in the department, the interests of the city and the welfare of the inmates being always ignored, if in opposition to them. I am very happy to say that this can no longer be asserted of the Department. Although political and personal influence can not truly be said to be entirely unknown, yet there are none of the flagrant instances of their power which were so common and so painful during the first five years I was acquainted with the Department. The heads of the institution have, as a rule, the power to discharge inefficient and unruly subordinates, and the Civil Service Rules, although they are not strictly applied to the selection of subordinates in the Department (owing, it is said, to the lack of applicants for appointment, which renders a competitive examination often impossible) yet have raised the grade of persons applying for these positions. There is undoubtedly a very much better "tone" to be observed throughout the Department, and a faithful discharge of duty is much more apt than formerly to receive recognition, while direct insubordination and disgraceful neglect of duty may be said to be sure of punishment. For several years there were almost no changes among the heads of the institutions, and as these gentlemen were generally men of character and some ability, the condition of the institutions was decidedly improved. Some changes have been made during the past year, but the public service has not suffered in consequence, so far as appears. The difficulty referred to above, of finding a sufficient number of applicants for certain positions to make a competitive examination possible, has, unfortunately, induced the Commissioners of the Civil Service Board more often than seems good for the service, to exempt certain minor appointments from the operation of the Rules, which is to be regretted, even though these appointments are not in themselves important, since every such exemption tends to encourage the idea that the Rules are to be set aside whenever it suits the convenience of politicians.

Next to political and personal influence, the defect chiefly dwelt upon in past reports on the institutions in question, has been the want of a large outlook on the part of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction and their failure to adopt preventive measures. This defect still exists and is due, in my opinion, to the very mixed character of the institutions and classes of persons to be dealt with by the Commissioners, which renders it difficult to follow up thoroughly the study of any single branch of their work. While, as I have said, the general tone in the Department has certainly improved, and, while as will appear by the facts which I shall present, the condition of special institutions has also decidedly improved, yet there is still a sense that there is no head to the Department; that there is no central intelligence at work, studying the great problems presented in the fast increasing number of helpless, suffering, degraded and vicious men, women and children, who are, year after year, falling into the hands of the Commissioners to be cared for, and helped, if possible.

I believe, as I did years ago, that the real solution of the difficulty that confronts us is the breaking up of the Department of Public Charities and Correction into three departments, one to have charge of the criminals and able-bodied paupers, one of the sick, insane and helpless, and the third to have the care and supervision of the dependent children of the city, who numbered in the year 1885, as I reported to you, 20,005, and cost the city \$1,505,663, from its public funds.

The following draft of a bill, which is almost identical with one drawn by Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, is submitted as containing provisions which would remedy many of the evils which are still to be found in connection with the care of the poor in New York city.

AN ACT

TO DIVIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK INTO THREE DEPARTMENTS, AND TO DEFINE THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SAME.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Department of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New York is hereby abolished.

§ 2. In place of the Department of Public Charities and Correction hereby abolished there shall be three departments, as follows:

Department for the Care of Dependent Children.

Department for the Care of the Insane and of the Sick and Dependent.

Department for the Care of Criminals and Able-bodied Paupers.

§ 3. The head of the Department for the Care of Dependent Children shall be called 'The Commissioner for Dependent Children of the City of New York. He shall have all the authority concern-

ing the care, custody and disposition of the dependent, pauper and vagrant children of the City of New York, which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction now have, and he shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in respect to such children as such Commissioners now are; he shall have the general direction and charge of all institutions belonging to the City of New York, which are or shall be devoted to the care of dependent, pauper and vagrant children. But no person shall be received in any such institution, who is over sixteen years of age, and no person shall be retained in any such institution after he or she shall have become sixteen years of age, as a dependent of the city.

The said Commissioner shall have power to commit dependent children to private institutions in which their maintenance is paid for in whole or in part by the City of New York; he shall also have power to remove any child committed to any institution by the Commissioner for Dependent Children, whenever he may think proper to do so. But he shall have no power to remove a child committed to a reformatory for violation of law, and he shall commit no child to any private institution who is more than twelve years of age, and no child committed by said Commissioner shall be retained in any private institution, at the expense of the City of New York, after it shall have reached the age of twelve, except in a reformatory.

Said Commissioner shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to administer oaths, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so in order to learn the propriety of committing or removing a child to or from any institution. All acts and parts of acts giving power to other public officers or magistrates of the City of New York to commit children to public or private institutions except for violation of law are hereby repealed. All bills for the support of children committed to private institutions by the Commissioner for Dependent Children shall be examined and approved by him before they are presented to the Comptroller of the City of New York.

The Commissioner for Dependent Children shall publish once a month in the *City Record* the names and residences of all children committed or removed by him during the previous month, and the name of each institution to or from which each child has been committed or removed.

§ 4. The head of the Department for the Care of the Insane, and of the Sick and Dependent shall be called the Commissioner for the Hospitals of the City of New York. He shall have all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of the Insane of the City of New York, which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction now have, and he shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in respect to such Insane as such Commissioners now are, and he shall have the general direction and charge of all institutions belonging to the City of New York which are or shall be devoted to the care of the Insane.

He shall have all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of the Dependent and Pauper Sick and Infirm of the City of New York, other than the Dependent Children under sixteen years of age, which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction now have, and he shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in respect to such sick and infirm as such Commissioners now are. He shall have the general direction and charge of all hospitals and institutions belonging to the City of New York, which are or shall be devoted to the Care of the Dependent and Pauper Infirm, other than such as shall be under the care of the Commissioner for Dependent Children. But no able-bodied pauper shall be committed to or retained in any hospital, institution or building under the charge of the said Commissioner.

The Commissioner for the Hospitals shall have power in relation to all persons who shall be committed to any institution under his charge as vagrants, by reason of their being persons who shall have contracted an infectious or other disease in practice of drunkenness or debauchery, requiring charitable aid to restore them to health, after the same shall have been, under medical treatment, sufficiently cured to be discharged, or to work or labor, in his discretion, to commit such persons to the workhouse until, from the proceeds of their work and labor there shall have been received by the Department for the Care of Criminals and Able-bodied Paupers, beyond the charge of their support while in said workhouse, a sum sufficient to reimburse all the expenses of their charge and care while under medical treatment, as aforesaid, provided that no person so committed shall be detained in the workhouse for a longer period than one year.

§ 5. The head of the Department for the Care of Criminals and Able-bodied Paupers shall be called the Commissioner for Criminals and Able-bodied Paupers of the City of New York. He shall have all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of the criminals and the able-bodied paupers of the City of New York which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction now have, and he shall be subject to the same duties and obligations in respect to such criminals and able-bodied paupers as such Commissioners now are.

He shall have the general direction and charge of all the prisons of the city or county, and of all institutions and buildings for able-bodied paupers belonging to the City or County of New York.

§ 6. Each of the Commissioners provided for in this Act shall be appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York, and unless sooner removed shall hold office for six years from the time of his appointment and until his successor shall be appointed and shall have qualified.

§ 7. Within twenty days after the passage of this Act the Mayor of the City of New York shall assign one of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to be Commissioner for Dependent Children, one to be Commissioner for the Hospitals, and one to be Commissioner for Criminals and Able-bodied Paupers. Each of

the said Commissioners shall be Commissioner of the Department for which he shall be assigned by the Mayor during the unexpired part of his term of office as a Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction, unless sooner removed, as provided in this Act, but no longer, unless he shall be re-appointed by the Mayor.

§ 8. The salary of each of the Commissioners named in this Act shall be six thousand dollars a year.

§ 9. The Mayor shall remove any Commissioner named in this Act whenever in his opinion such Commissioner has neglected or violated his duty as Commissioner, or is unfit or incompetent to perform such duty. The Mayor shall state the grounds for the removal of any Commissioner in the order making such removal.

§ 10. The Commissioners appointed or assigned under this Act shall, within two months after the passage of the same, prepare and submit in writing to the Mayor a plan for the division between the three departments hereby created, of the islands, buildings and property of the City and County of New York, now owned or used by said city or county for charitable or correctional purposes. When the said plan shall be approved by the Mayor, the said Commissioners shall proceed to carry out the same as speedily as the interests of their departments and of the city will permit.

§ 11. Each of the Commissioners appointed or assigned under the Act shall, within three months after the passage of the same, prepare and submit in writing to the Mayor, a plan for the conduct of his Department, and for the purchase and distribution of supplies for the same, and the number, grades, general duties and salaries of his subordinates, which plan, upon being approved by the Mayor, shall be strictly followed until modified by the Commissioner with the approval of the Mayor.

§ 12. The reports and rules provided for in sections 10 and 11 of this Act, and all modifications of the same shall be published in the *City Record* for three weeks before they are approved by the Mayor.

That the problems presented to the Department of Public Charities and Correction are serious, and that they imperatively demand the study of able and intelligent men for their solution, cannot be questioned in view of the following figures, showing the increase in the various classes of dependents since the year 1876.

On December 31 of that year there were in the City Institutions 10,062 dependents, and on December 31, 1886, 13,144 dependents.

TABLE No. 3.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	INMATES IN 1886.				OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.			Estimate for salaries 1887.	Estimate for supplies 1887.	Per capita daily cost.
	Average census.	Number received.	Number discharged.	Number died.	Total.	Resigned in 1886.	Dismissed in 1886.			
Bellvue Hospital, including four branch hospitals.....	945	13,471	12,204	1,318	101	37	34	\$42,323 50	\$126,500 00	Cent ^{ts} 45
Charity Hospital.....	1,060	6,661	6,059	597	87	26	4	19,624 00	116,850 00	30 7-10
Alms House.....	1,690	2,898	2,418	492	26	8	.....	6,714 00	78,175 00	11 6-10
Incurable Hospital.....	1,108	42	1	89	3	1	.....	612 00	6,645 00	15 1-10
Work-house ..	1,369	21,637	21,758	182	85	5	7	16,172 00	65,715 00	15 4-10
Lunatic Asylum	1,862	643	356	154	155	54	3	40,359 00	127,200 00	24 3-10
Homoeopathic Hospital.....	618	3,379	3,065	289	37	12	2	10,318 00	54,755 00	32
Insane Asylum	1,876	612	321	258	169	89	93	60,720 00	162,350 00	34 3-10
Randall's Island Hospital.....	1,056	1,101	961	106	73	23	.....	21,852 00	75,350 00	25 4-10
Infants' Hospital.....	426	1,247	974	371	30	3	.....	8,236 00	36,920 00	32 4-10
Branch Work-house.....	382	1,321	1,386	.....	24	4	.....	10,380 00	13,115 00	27 2-10
Branch Lunatic Asylum.....	590	166	25	37	45	20	5	12,896 00	41,850 00	23 6-10
Hart's Island Hospital.....	285	408	341	68	15	8	1	4,272 00	19,380 00	23 5-10
	13,217	53,526	49,848	3,791	*799	291	151	\$254,478 50	\$934,105 00	.....

* Physicians not included.

These tables, furnished by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, show an increase of the total dependent population of the institutions under the charge of that department in ten years of 3,082.

The Summary of the Estimate of expenses of the Department of Public Charities and Correction for the year 1887, is as follows.

RECAPITULATION OF ESTIMATES FOR 1887. *

1. Salaries—All Officers and Employees of the Department of Public Charities and Correction.....	\$435,485 50
2. Supplies—For all Supplies for the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and for the Maintenance of Inmates of the Colored Home and Hospital, sent there by the Commission of Public Charities and Correction; and also, the Children transferred from Randall's Island Nursery to various institutions, and embracing the Board of 40 Trained Nurses at Bellevue Hospital, at \$10 each a month.....	1,102,660 00
3. Alterations, Additions and Repairs to Buildings and Apparatus.....	80,050 00
4. Distribution of Coal to Out-door Poor.....	30,000 00
5. Poor Adult Blind.....	20,000 00
6. Transportation of Paupers, Medicines, Coffins, and Support of Out-door Poor.....	10,000 00
7. Transportation, Maintenance and Expenses of Insane Criminals at Auburn, N. Y., in accordance with Chap. 289, Laws 1884. Also, for Transportation and Maintenance of the Insane in other State Institutions, in accordance with Sec. 396, Chap. 410, Laws, 1882.....	1,000 00
8. Donations to Discharged Prisoners—For Money, Clothing and Mileage to be furnished Prisoners on their discharge from the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, as required by Chapter 471, Laws of 1879. (The entire sum paid out under this statute is refunded to the City of New York by the State at the close of each fiscal year, September 30).....	4,500 00
9. Construction of New Buildings.....	279,500 00
10. Expenses of the Training School for Nurses at Charity Hospital.....	500 00
11. For uniform increase in the salaries of the Orderlies of this Department, 25 per cent each.....	5,450 00
Grand Total.....	\$1,969,145 50

* NOTE.—The above summary includes, besides the charitable institutions of the city, also the city prisons and penitentiary, which institutions the members of the State Board of Charities are not empowered to visit, and do not, consequently, report upon.

Very interesting and suggestive results may be obtained from a careful study of the detailed estimates, and I have tabulated these, together with some further statistics obtained direct from the institutions, confining my inquiry, of course, to the charitable institutions which the Board is required, by law, to inspect and to report upon to the Legislature.

In looking over Table III, the large number of changes during the year 1886, among the paid officers and employes, amounting to 56% of the total number cannot fail to attract attention. It is a most important matter, because such frequent changes in the service must, to a very great degree, interfere with order and discipline, and with the effective carrying out of any plans, however good, formed by the heads of the institutions or by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The facts show, that in New York, we either secure a poor class of officers, who fail to perform their duties satisfactorily, or that their pay is so low and their positions so little desirable, that they will not remain in the service of the city, and I think there is no doubt that all these causes operate to bring about so undesirable a result as we find. In connection with the number dismissed (151 or about 19% of the whole force) the statistics concerning the dismissals and forced resignations among the same classes of officers and employes, during the same year, in the work-houses and asylums of England and Wales, as given in the Report of the Local Government Board, is interesting. The following table is published in that report:

Total No.		Resigned to avoid inquiry.	Forced resignations.	Dismissal	Total.
562	Chaplain.....	..	...	....	..
781	Medical Officers.....	2	...	....	2
32	Dispenser.....	..	1	....	1
749	Master Stewards, or Supt	5	7	....	12
762	Matrons.....	1	3	....	4
305	School masters.....	..	4	5	9
315	School mistresses.....	3	2	1	6
587	Porters.....	4	7	18	29
2, 819	Nurse or attendant....	13	14	21	48
515	Industrial Teacher....	3	3	8	14
155	Supt. of labor.....	..	..	..	..
89	Supt. of vagrants.....	..	1	3	4
<hr/> 7, 171		<hr/> 31	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 129

That is, out of a total of 7,171 paid officers, 31 resigned to avoid inquiry, 42 were forced to resign, and 56 were dismissed, making a total of 129 dismissals or forced resignations. One explanation of the great difference between our condition in this particular in New York, and the condition of the work-houses and asylums in England and Wales may be found in the table which immediately follows the one from which the above statistics were taken in the report of the Local Government Board, and which contains a "statement of the number of officers to whom superannuation allowances were

awarded by Guardians in England and Wales, during the year ended the 31st of December, 1885." They are as follows:

1 Chaplain	1 Tailor	1 Engineer.
8 Masters	1 Supt. of laborers	1 Store keeper.
4 Matrons	1 Schoolmaster	3 School mistresses.
2 Asst. Matrons	5 Porters	2 Laundresses.
16 Nurses	1 Stoker	2 Ind. Trainers.
1 Portress	6 Med. officers	11 Relieving officers.
2 Cooks	2 Attendants	1 Collector of poor rates.
1 Registrar of Births and Deaths.		

Seventy-three in all, whose salaries and board and lodging had amounted to £6,783 6s. 1d. and to whom superannuation allowances were granted to the amount of £2,402 11s. 10d.

It is well to call attention to this difference in practice between our city and English localities, since the results are so different and so disadvantageous to us, for no one can fail to appreciate the many drawbacks, to use a very mild term, which cannot fail to follow from the large proportion of changes among the subordinate officials in our charitable institutions.

Another interesting feature of Table III is developed, by comparing the number of officers and employes in each institution, and the per capita daily cost of supplies, with the number of inmates. Taking, for instance, the hospitals, the Table shows the following facts:

Bellevue and its Reception Hospitals, with an average population of 945, have 101 officers, and its patients cost 45 cents per day for each one. "Charity Hospital" has 1,060 patients, 87 officers, and each patient costs 31 cents a day. The Incurable Hospital has 108 patients, 3 officers, and 15 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents is paid per day for each patient's support. The Homœopathic Hospital, with 618 patients, has 37 officers, and 32 cents each day for each patient. The Randall's Island Hospital, with 1,056 patients (including several hundred children), has 72 officers, and 25 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents for the support of each patient a day. The Hart's Island Hospital, with 285 patients, has 15 officers and 22 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents a day for each patient.

The Table shows also that the work-house on Blackwell's Island, with 1,369 prisoners, has only 35 officers, and the support of each inmate costs 15 $\frac{4}{10}$ cents a day, while the work-house on Hart's Island, with 332 prisoners, has 24 officers (or one-fourth as many inmates and two-thirds as many officers as the Blackwell's Island work-house), and each inmate's support costs 27 $\frac{2}{10}$ cents a day.

Can it be possible that such incongruities would exist if each class of institutions was under a separate management, with a Commissioner in charge, whose whole time and thought were given to their care, instead of being one of an incongruous collection of institutions under the charge of three Commissioners, all responsible for the oversight of the whole confused mass?

The fact that the City owns five different islands, which are now devoted to the care of its paupers, criminals and sick, would make

the division of the Department of Public Charities and Correction into three departments a very easy and simple matter.

Blackwell's Island, being near the city and accessible to physicians and the friends of patients, is admirably fitted for the hospitals of the city and for the helpless aged who require medical care. Ward's Island, for the same reasons, would be a suitable location for the hospitals for acute insane. Both these islands should be under one Commissioner, presumably a physician, who should also have charge of the Reception Hospitals in the city. Randall's Island, a small island very beautifully situated, would be excellent for a Quarantine and Hospital Station for children previous to their commitment to, and after their discharge from, private institutions, and for such as are too diseased or defective to be admitted to these, and should be under a special Commissioner, and entirely disconnected from all association with paupers or criminals or insane. Riker's Island, comparatively inaccessible, and at a distance from the city, affords an excellent situation for the penitentiary, as Hart's Island does for the same reason for the work-house, and these two penal institutions should be under the charge of an experienced Penalogist who should also control the city prisons.

By these means, the sick and unfortunate would not be banished to a distance from their friends, while criminals and able-bodied paupers would be removed from easy communication with theirs, and their punishment would have one additional deterrent element.

The institutions under the charge of the Commissioners, as appears by the lists I have given, number 13 (apart from prisons) and received during the year 1886, 53,367 inmates, and discharged 49,728, while 4,026 died. Their average population in 1886 was 12,217.

I have made 27 visits to these several institutions during the past year, and shall report to you the condition in which I found them. The medical inspector of the New York City Commissioners also visited Bellevue and Charity Hospitals, and I have added his reports to mine, and a visitor of the State Board of Charities visited for me the alms-house and homœopathic hospitals, and I have embodied her criticisms in my reports on those institutions.

BELLEVUE AND EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

Visited June 17, July 1, July 9, 1886.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

	Bellevue Hospital.	Emergency Hospital.
Inmates December 31, 1885.....	585	9
Received during the year	11, 830	156
Discharged	10, 681	154
Died.	1, 197	2
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	537	9
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886	31	....
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886	30	
Capacity of building.....	891	12

Census December 31, 1886.

	Bellevue Hospital.	Emergency Hospital.
Number of standing beds.....	891	12
Visiting physicians and surgeons.....	56	2
Resident physicians and surgeons.....	30	...
Paid officers.....	5	....
Paid employes.....	76	3
Patients, men.....	367	...
Patients, women.....	170	9
Unpaid help, men.....	62	....
Unpaid help, women.....	55	....
Work-house help, men	1	....
Work-house help, women	35	....

In the "cells" are received the alcoholic cases; on the date of my visit there were twenty-four men (2 fastened to the beds) in the male cells, which consist of a corridor in the basement with five rooms opening off it; in each of these rooms are two beds, so that ten men can sleep in the rooms, the rest having beds made up on the floor outside; sometimes they are put into a small dark passage way, leading into the tower which contains the water-closet and bath. The average number is from 12 to 14 every night; the highest reached since January 1st was 26. There are 2 orderlies.

In the women's cells, which correspond with the men's and are on the opposite side of the hospital, there are also five rooms. In one of these, on beds on the floor, sleep the six "steamboat women," that is, work-house prisoners who work on the boats.

In one of the cells which serves as a passage-way to the closet, on the morning I was there, were six horrible looking women, filthy, battered, stupid with drink. The nurse said that they had all been washed and "changed" the night before on being received, but that they had all been dressed in their own clothes again that morning to go to the Island and had missed the boat and were consequently waiting for the next boat. They were a disgusting sight.

The work-house women who are employed at Bellevue sleep in a large room near the women's cells. There are seventy-five bunks (iron frames with canvas stretched across, each one two "stories" high). These women go about the hospital in the most disreputable way, often barefoot, with disheveled hair, with torn dresses, with dresses with no hem and trailing on the ground, with stained and dirty and greasy dresses and with dresses without a single button, but pinned up the front with three or four pins. They sit outside the doors in the yard on the ground smoking. They disgrace the hospital everywhere by their presence. There appears to be great difficulty in getting clothes for both "helpers" and patients; no sewing is apparently allowed to be done in the hospital.

The male "help" who are convalescents, sleep in another basement supplied with bedsteads and bed ticks, and the necessary bed-clothing.

Under the north-east wing of the hospital is a basement used as a patients' clothes room. Here is put away, just as it is taken off, the patient's clothing, tied up in bundles and laid on shelves. For what are termed "lousy clothes," a primitive disinfecting and isolating process has been devised. A trough containing chloride of lime is built down the middle of the room, between the shelves; in this are placed the barrels containing the articles in question which are sprinkled with carbolic acid. This is all the means of disinfection used. None of the patient's clothes are ever washed or cleansed; they are simply bundled up and when the patient leaves, he or she receives them in exactly the state they were in when they took them off, except for the manifold wrinkles resulting from the tying up. Besides these clothes, which were waiting to be used again, there were in the clothes room eleven barrels of old rags, (clothing of dead patients, unfit for further use) which had been there three months, and were, in time, to be sent over to the store-house on Blackwell's Island to be sold. The air of this unique clothes room, it is needless to say, was very close and unpleasant; not exactly suitable for the basement of a hospital.

In the male "Lodging House" (which is a basement room under the extreme end of the "new wing" on the north-east) there are eleven old spring beds and sometimes there are thirty men sleeping there. Both this and the women's "Lodging House" next to it, which has five beds, were much cleaner and better than I had ever seen them. They had been repaired, enlarged and white-washed. They are used for persons needing temporary lodging, or who arrive too late to go to the Islands, and are, consequently, usually entirely empty by day.

In a kitchen next to these rooms the unpaid help and the work-house women eat. It is dark and not particularly neat.

The cellars were generally found in a most reprehensible condition, dirty, with foul rags thrown around, and, naturally, smelling badly. In one cellar on the south-east corner were twenty-five barrels of old rags (the clothes of dead patients, never cleansed since they were used) besides bundles on the floor and a large pile of old shoes; the odor was very foul—so bad that I could not stay in it.

The store-house cellar was also dirty and smelled badly.

The "Laundry" (a small detached two-story building near the wall of the hospital) is simply saturated with the dirt of years. The cellar is sickening; the wash-house is necessarily always steaming with foul vapors, and the ironing room upstairs is so out of repair that the plaster has fallen off in several places and the roof leaks, the water frequently running down on the clean clothes.

MARQUAND PAVILION.

Beds, 32.

A very pleasant large ward, containing sixteen children and fifteen women, with five nurses and three work-house women. There are fourteen large windows, and ventilating transoms in the main

ward, and the whole appearance of the place is very attractive. Up stairs there are operating rooms and wards for patients. The pavilion is very well arranged, it seems, but is already shabby and is not kept in very good order, outside the ward itself. The seat of the water closet used by the patients is directly next a large window, which looks out on the yard. The lower part of the window should be painted and fastened down.

PAVILION FOR INSANE.

Beds, 18.

The centre corridor on the women's side of the pavilion for the insane has been very prettily painted and is hung with pictures and furnished with straw chairs and benches with backs, and some books are supplied. The whole has been greatly improved.

There are but nine rooms, and sometimes as many as sixteen patients.

The bath room and closet are small and inconvenient and have cement floors which must be very cold in winter. The patients' rooms would be rendered much more attractive (they now look like prison cells) were the walls painted some warm color and shades put in the windows.

This pavilion is only for the reception of patients, and has for the last year been in charge of two trained nurses for day service, and one at night, and it has its own physician. All this is a very great gain and improvement on the old system.

In the men's side of the pavilion for the insane, there were five patients on July 1st, but there have been as many as 20 at one time. There are two orderlies and one work-house helper. There are only nine rooms for patients and the pavilion is very like a prison. There were some bugs found in the beds.

THE STURGIS PAVILION.

Beds, 28.

This pavilion is very beautifully fitted up for surgical cases, and had fifteen patients and two nurses from the training-school at the time of my visit.

ERYSIPELAS PAVILION.

Beds, 12.

This pavilion is built of corrugated iron and has two wards, one for men and one for women, with five patients in each at the time of my visit, and one nurse and helper on the women's side and one orderly and helper on the men's.

MAIN BUILDING.

In the main building, the wards are generally found in good condition, especially, of course, those under the trained nurses, for not only have these ladies the advantage of being thoroughly instructed and inspired by the ambition to fit themselves for an honorable

profession, but, in proportion to the number of patients to be cared for, they also usually outnumber the orderlies who have charge of the other wards in the proportion of three to one.

The appearance of the work-house women in the wards is as bad as elsewhere, and it is so difficult to get them to do the work decently that there is no doubt they are too much indulged by the nurses and orderlies, who do their utmost to induce any moderately industrious and respectable woman to remain over her time. This practice is demoralizing, as there is no actual control over them after their time has expired, and they frequently leave suddenly from caprice or pique, just at the most inconvenient time, early in the morning, for instance, when the work of the ward is half done. Sometimes the wards are left without "helpers," and the nurses and orderlies are so glad to have one, that they accept even the most unpromising.

In Bellevue Hospital, containing at times 700 patients, and never less than 500, there are no paid mechanics, with the exception of the engineer, and no paid laborers. The nurses, clerks and orderlies are the only paid subordinates in the hospital. All the cleaning, painting, kalsomining, carpentering, repairing and plastering required, is done either by the work-house women or by convalescent men. The engineer attends to gas fitting and plumbing, and a paid carpenter was employed for one month during the year. With this exception all repairs must wait until a mechanic comes as a patient and gets well enough to work, and is willing to give his time for nothing. It is not much wonder that the hospital has a dilapidated appearance in many parts of it.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR. NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

Of course it is impossible for Bellevue Hospital to be every-thing one would have it in the way of sanitary perfection. The fact that it was built so many years ago renders this impossible, but its general condition at present is good. This is undoubtedly due to the carefulness of those in charge; and more especially to the trained nurses, who take charge of a great number of the wards, to whose energies is due the fact that cleanliness rules in the place of filth. The authorities only wish that the training school could supply nurses for all of the wards. Constant changes of the bed linen are made when necessity demands, and in those cases where the patient is up and about during the day-time, a complete change is made once a week.

There are a number of towers connected with the wards, in which are situated the water-closets, bath-tubs and sinks. The closets are of the hopper variety and are clean and in good condition. All the pipes leading from these are trapped. It is a great pity that this principle is not carried out throughout. In a certain number of wards, the closets are simply in an adjoining room, the

door to which merely consists of a curtain ; so that there is, in fact, open communication with the ward. This should be remedied.

Perhaps the greatest fault that can be found is with the cells which are situated in the basement under one of the wings. This is not the place for them. They should be in a separate pavilion, where proper care could be taken of those confined in them. While in their present position it is, of course, very difficult to keep them in good condition, though at present they seem to be about as clean as possible.

The general use of antiseptics and disinfectants in the dressing of all wounds, has had a tendency to improve the general condition of the hospital, both directly and indirectly. The Sturgis and Marquand pavilions connected with the hospital, the first devoted to the treatment of surgical cases and the latter at present almost entirely given up to children, are in all their appointments about as perfect as can be.

In conclusion, it is perhaps not saying too much to state that, with the exceptions mentioned above, Bellevue is in about as good a condition as it well can be, looking at the age of the buildings and the fact that they were not originally intended for a hospital, the number of years it has been used and abused as such, and the number of patients that are treated within its walls every year. Order and cleanliness seem to obtain and the sanitary arrangements are, in the main, good.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, EAST 26TH STREET.

July 9, 1886.

Beds, 12; patients, 5, women awaiting confinement; superintendent, 1; nurses, 2; workhouse helper, 1.

This hospital is intended to receive maternity cases which cannot be transferred to Blackwell's Island. It is a branch of Bellevue Hospital and has nurses from the Training School. It is a very small and very pleasant little hospital, and was found, as usual, in very good condition.

A small detached building, intended for cases which might be dangerous, seems now to be entirely devoted to the use of the superintendent and as a receptacle for extra beds.

The clean (?) sheets, washed at Bellevue, were gray with the dirt washed into them.

GOUVERNEUR AND NINETY-NINTH STREET HOSPITALS.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

	Gouverneur Hospital.	Ninety-Ninth Street Hospital.
Inmates on December 31, 1885.....	16	18
Received during the year.....	821	664
Discharged during the year.....	753	616

	Gouverneur Hospital.	Ninety-Ninth Street Hospital.
Died during the year.....	68	51
Remaining on December 31, 1886.....	16	15
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....	6	....
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886.....	3	1
Capacity of building.....	30	26

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	30	26
Visiting physicians.....	1	2
Resident physicians.....	3	3
Paid officers.....	5	2
Paid employes.....	5	5
Patients, men.....	13	12
Patients women....	3	3
Unpaid help, men.....	2	2
Unpaid help, women.....	...	....
Work-house help, men.....	...	....
Work-house help, women....	5	5

GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL.

Visited July 10, and November 30, 1886.

Beds, 30; patients, 16; officers, 5.

This is a new hospital, opened in October 1885, and is very attractive and seemed to be in good order.

The building was formerly an engine house and has been newly fitted up, and newly furnished. It is well situated near the river, standing alone in the middle of a small square, and having plenty of large windows on all sides, nine in each ward.

Unhappily the dirty, untidy and disgraceful looking work-house women serve to mar the otherwise pleasing impression. There was no paid cook on the occasion of my visit.

The lower floor is used for dispensary and stable for ambulance the second floor for two male wards, ten beds each; the third floor for one female ward (ten beds) and for the resident physicians.

This hospital serves the seventh and tenth wards; it is impossible to imagine why the thirteenth ward is not also included in its district, since that ward is nearer to it than any part of the tenth and nearer than a large part of the seventh.

Bellevue Hospital, however, sends its ambulance to accident cases in the thirteenth ward, taking perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes to reach them, while the Gouverneur Hospital stands within five minutes' drive of a very large part of this ward.

The hospital is a branch of Bellevue and receives its supplies from there twice a day.

The kitchen, store-room and cellar were not in such good order as is desirable, and in the store-room, with some small supply of stores, were also some of the patients' clothes bundled up.

The work-house women have to sleep in the female ward.

NINETY-NINTH STREET HOSPITAL.

Visited July 10, 1886.

Beds, 26 ; patients, 15 ; officers, 2.

This is an important hospital, but is not apparently so considered by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. The hospital consists of a small three-story dwelling-house, a tent, a shed with three tubs and a stove for a laundry, and a shed for erysipelas cases.

It receives about 650 cases during the year, answering ambulance calls from 59th street up to 120th street. There are two ambulances, and sick patients are transferred to Bellevue, if not too sick, this hospital being intended for accidents only. Nevertheless, all patients are first brought to this hospital, and then the Bellevue ambulance is telephoned to come for them. There seems to be some want of intelligence in these arrangements, entailing considerable unnecessary work on the part of ambulances, physicians, drivers and horses, and considerable unnecessary weariness to patients already sick and suffering and needing care and rest.

Of 65 cases in April, 43 were transferred to Bellevue.

Of 67 cases in May, 29 were transferred to Bellevue.

Of 68 cases in June, 25 were transferred to Bellevue.

200

97

and it would appear as if it might have been possible to send these 97 patients directly to Bellevue without bringing them to 99th street hospital first, and then starting them out again on a drive of three miles and a half over rough pavements.

On July 10, in the tent were three patients ; the beds were clean and the tent seemed comfortable, far more so to my mind than the little shed which was in the process of building to shelter erysipelas cases, pending their removal. This looked very much like a hen-house, had one door and one window, the latter 3 x 4 feet. The sloping roof, 10 feet at its highest point, had an uncomfortably hot and close look.

The shed for laundry purposes was a late improvement, and was very welcome, as formerly all the washing had been done in the kitchen, which is in the basement, and small. The removal of the tubs from the kitchen adds somewhat to the available room.

The bread is kept in the dark unventilated store-room leading from the kitchen, in which is also kept the hospital clothing, there being no other place. The air of this store-room was necessarily

close and unpleasant. An old refrigerator, very dilapidated, standing under the back stoop, is the only place in which to keep the meat for the hospital. On this day the beef was decidedly not good; it was green and slimy and smelled badly. As the supply wagon does not reach the hospital until 11:30 A. M., and the meat is not used for twenty-four hours, this is not to be wondered at. Some vegetables sent up from Blackwell's Island, were also unfit for use.

The wards were found in comparatively good order; the visiting surgeon, Dr. Dennis, had presented the hospital with ten wire spring beds, which add greatly to the comfort of the patients — one of them unfortunately was already destroyed by rust.

The first floor of the house contains two wards for men, the second floor one ward for women, and a room occupied by prison women; these last are sent from the Harlem prison, and on the day of my visit, were dirty and untidy. On the second floor is also a bath-room, but the bath, it was said, was not used for patients.

The third floor is occupied by the Resident Physicians.

CHARITY HOSPITAL AND PAVILION INCLUDING HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1885.....	828
Received during the year.....	6,661
Discharged during the year.....	6,059
Died during the year.....	597
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	833
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....	26
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886.....	4
Capacity of building.....	1,080

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	1,040
Visiting physicians.....	37
Resident physicians.....	11
Paid officers.....	5
Paid employes.....	82
Patients, men.....	417
Patients, women.....	312
Unpaid help, men.....	85
Unpaid help, women.....	20
Work-house help, men.....	2
Work-house help, women.....	82

CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Visited May 19, and May 22, 1886.

The patients, both men and women, on arriving at this hospital, are taken to the "reception ward," a small office on the ground

floor, where the physicians question them in presence of each other. Should there be any occasion for an extended physical examination, a screen is put up in one corner of the room. The want of privacy is painful in this place, and the effect on a sick person sent to the hospital, for the first time, must be injurious. Separate reception wards should be provided for men and women and a trained nurse should always be present in the women's ward.

The cellar, on May 19, was found in excellent condition as to cleanliness; the areas around the windows had lately been white-washed and cleaned. The air, however, was not fresh and it is very desirable that all the windows should be kept constantly open.

A "convalescent" helper has the charge of the cellar and remains there all the time, with orders to keep the doors locked and allow no one to enter. There was no accumulation of rubbish, but at the east end are some of the clothes of patients put away in bundles; these not being cleansed at all, must necessarily tend to contaminate the air.

One-half of the attic, on May 19, was examined by me and was found to be very dusty, not having been cleaned for a long time evidently. There was no accumulation of rubbish, however.

The men's wards were all found in good order on May 19; closets and baths comparatively so, beds usually clean and neat.

A work-house woman is detailed to each ward to do the general cleaning, an objectionable practice. In one ward (No. 12) it seemed to be the habit to take the pillow cases off at night and let the patients sleep on the pillows, in order to present a clean appearance during the day.

In the centre of the hospital is the clothes room, very well kept, clean and neat. Next to it and opening into it, is a store room for the patients' own clothes, which smell badly and of course render the air of the hospital unhealthy.

The kitchen and kitchen closets were not found in good condition, but as the one paid man in the kitchen receives but \$25 per month, and cooks for 980 persons, a very high standard can scarcely be maintained. He has eleven "convalescent" helpers.

The pavilion for convalescent and work-house male helpers was in good order; there are two rooms, one with 26 beds and one with 30. There were 40 men. All eat in these rooms; one man (unpaid) takes care of it. The sheets and beds were clean.

On May 22, the female wards in the main building of Charity Hospital were examined and found in good condition. On the ground floor the nurses' reading room, dining room and kitchen were all pleasant and neat.

The special diet kitchen is too small to be of any particular value; only sixteen patients were on the special diet list on May 22, and the pans are not large enough to cook for more. Almost the only use of this kitchen is the practice it furnishes to the nurses in preparing food, and female patients are permitted at 2 P. M., to come and make tea there, a privilege they doubtless value very much.

The only ward on the women's side, in which the bath tub was found in proper condition, was ward six; here the tub was painted and clean and the nurse said that the patients were bathed in it once a week. In every other ward, the bath tubs were so rusty that they were evidently unfit for use, and indeed it was stated that patients were never bathed in them; that they washed in pails and that the bath tubs were used merely for sinks.

The wards and beds were usually clean, pleasant and airy; the large windows and beautiful views make them cheerful, and the coloring of the walls is attractive.

Some of the wards were so over-crowded that the patients have to be sent into other wards to sleep, and unhappily it is usually to the venereal wards that they go. It would seem far wiser to put all the venereal patients into two wards, taking the third for other cases, than to leave the three occupied in part by venereal patients and send other patients in among them. On May 19, for instance, there were but fifty-two venereal patients in three wards containing eighty-nine beds, while there were seventy-nine patients in the female medical wards with sixty-seven beds.

The supply of clothing is not what it should be, but this deficiency is partly made up for by sending some pieces every day to the laundry.

In the ophthalmic ward with twenty-three patients, the supply of towels was but twenty-six.

In ward ten (Female Medical) the bath tub was unpainted and dirty, but the nurse stated that it was used weekly.

In the venereal wards there is not sufficient oversight of the patients; they should be treated as if they were in a reformatory. One improvement here is the substitution of permanent nurses for the nurses of the Training School, and these patients are not generally allowed to go about the hospital, but they are, sometimes, sent downstairs, on errands, which should be stopped.

July 9, a penitentiary prisoner was seen going to the rear of the hospital to work, and a second going into the hospital itself, neither accompanied by an officer. It is wrong to allow these prisoners to associate in this way with patients who are not accused of any offense against the law. It tends to break down all proper sense of the distinction between convicted offenders against the laws and innocent persons.

On July 21, also, one of the penitentiary prisoners was seen near the hospital without an officer.

PAVILION O & P.

This pavilion contains twenty-four epileptic patients and fourteen paralytics—a very troublesome charge—and the pavilion offers no facilities for their proper care. It was, nevertheless, in most excellent order. The beds are quite close together, and the tables for patients are placed down the middle of the ward, leaving

so little space between the foot of the beds and the seats, when the men are at meals, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to pass. There is no hot water in the pavilion, the bath tub is used only for a sink, and the patients who can walk are taken to the main hospital to be bathed. It is scarcely possible to imagine less favorable conditions, and yet the patients do well. The record of fits shows a most wonderful change for the better during the past two years. With the same number and almost the same individual patients, the following extraordinary diminution in the number of attacks seems scarcely credible.

April, 1884, fits, 212.

May, 1884, fits, 324.

April, 1886, fits, 37.

May, 1886, fits, 24.

Great credit is due to the orderlies, especially to the senior orderly, who has been in this pavilion for two years, for its present excellent condition. The pavilion is greatly in need of painting in every part.

PAVILION N.

This pavilion is for erysipelas patients (men), and contained May 22, fourteen patients and eighteen beds. There was one orderly. The bath in this pavilion cannot be used. There is no means of getting hot water in summer except from the main hospital, and the pavilion had been neither painted nor kalsomined for four years.

PAVILION M.

This pavilion is occupied by female erysipelas and cancer patients, of whom there were fifteen at the date of my visit.

For these fifteen very sick patients, there was but one nurse for both day and night service, helped by two work-house women. The nurse sleeps next the pavilion and is called, if necessary, at night.

The pavilion, like all those connected with charity hospitals, is of wood, and plastered; the walls are quite prettily painted, and every window in the pavilion is also painted, even those on the water side, so that the beautiful view, which might give pleasure and comfort to some of the patients, is entirely cut off. The beds were clean. The closets and bath-room are like those in Pavilions N, P and O, built over the river, and there is no means of heating them, so that in winter it must be really impossible for the patients to use them. There is no hot water in this pavilion, a most crying need with this class of patients.

LAUNDRY.

The laundry was built in 1883 and is a substantial stone building, with an attic for the work-house help. The building was not in good order. The laundry and ironing-room were dusty and dirty, even the walls being black with dust.

It is a great improvement to have the work-house women removed from the hospital itself and kept under some kind of discipline, but their condition is disgraceful in the extreme. Those at work in the laundry and ironing-room were most of them in ragged, dirty dresses, with disheveled hair, and barefoot.

Up stairs in their dormitory there were sixty-two beds, and all were in use. In some of them there was almost no straw at all; each woman takes care of her own bed; some were clean and some were not. They each have two sheets and one of these is washed on Saturday and put back again on the bed the same day.

The women who had finished their work were congregated in this large upper room, where they eat, sleep and live; they were almost all of them in a disgracefully untidy condition, in ragged and stained dresses, some of them not affording a decent covering.

On being received at Charity Hospital from the work-house, these women receive a chemise, dress and petticoat; no shoes and no stockings are supplied; they wear their own or none. They have no combs, and no matter how long they remain, they receive no change of clothes. The clean ones, when given out, are often quite unfit to wear. One of the women was engaged in trying to mend a heap of dresses, just sent down from the clothes room, but they were only a mass of rags, and were stained and dirty. The bath tubs in the attic were dirty, and there is but one closet for the use of sixty-two women.

MATERNITY PAVILION.

This service has been wonderfully successful since it was removed to the vicinity of Charity Hospital. There has been no fever since 1883, and but few deaths from any cause. The greatest care is taken. Each pavilion has only a small number of patients, and is emptied and fumigated about every three weeks. The patients each have two bed-ticks, newly filled, which are used on alternate days, and left out to air on the intermediate one. Great care is taken in using disinfectants also. There are three trained nurses besides the head nurse.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF CHARITY HOSPITAL, BY THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

November 29, 1886.

During the past year, a change has been made in the internal arrangements of the hospital which will give an increased number of beds, and obviate, it is hoped, the necessity of putting three patients in two beds as has heretofore been the practice, during the winter months when the hospital was crowded. The accommodations for the Training School have been moved from the hospital proper to the building formerly used as the small-pox hospital, which has been thoroughly disinfected and refitted; at present there are quite a number of empty beds.

Quite a difference is to be noted between the wards under the

care of the trained nurses and those not under their care. The latter, though in the main clean, do not seem to be in as good a condition as the former, and there is nothing like the same air of neatness.

The water closets are in rooms adjoining the wards and in too close proximity; in a few cases they are out of order and do not work properly.

In some of the pavilions the closets are built over the river. This plan I do not like, for although it may tend toward cleanliness, the risk to the patient is great.

Each patient upon entering the hospital is given a bath unless excused by the physician, and this is repeated every week.

A complete change of bed clothes is made once a week, and oftener if necessary.

The dormitory of the work-house helps over the laundry is decidedly over crowded and not clean.

The hospital appears to be in a good condition, taken as a whole, many of the wards and pavilions are now being repaired and repainted. It would be well if it were possible to separate the water closets from the main building and at all events to have them repaired, and if possible, replaced by new ones.

ALMS-HOUSE AND INCURABLE HOSPITAL.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

	Alms-house.	Incurable.
Inmates December 31, 1885.....	1, 665	105
Received during the year.....	2, 838	42
Discharged	2, 418	1
Died	422	39
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	1, 663	107
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886....	8	1
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886....	.....	1

Census December 31, 1886.

	Alms-house.	Incurable.
Number of standing beds.....	1, 343	110
Visiting physicians	7	....
Resident physicians.....	2	....
Paid officers	4	....
Paid employes	22	3
Inmates and patients, men	778	53
Inmates and patients, women	817	54
Work-house help, men.....	3	....
Work-house help, women.....	65	....

NOTE.—The above statistics show the total number of pauper and work-house inmates to be 1,770; the number of standing beds, 1,458. The fact is that there are 317 more inmates than there is room for, and that they sleep on beds made upon the floor.

The alms-house has a separate male and female department, placed one on each side of the main building, which latter contains the warden's office, the steward's office and store room, the store-keeper's house and, above these, the chapel.

There are also numerous other buildings connected with the alms-house; on the east shore are situated the cooper's, carpenter's, blacksmith's, machine and tin shops, in which a very fair quantity of work is done by the alms-house inmates.

The men's and women's buildings are alike. They face north and south, have a centre (containing dining room, officers' rooms, etc.), and two wings east and west. These wings on each story are surrounded by large piazzas which serve as corridors, and contain the only stair-cases; they are of wood with iron railings. The wards run across the wings, having doors and windows on the north and south only, except at the ends of the buildings. There are, of course, no halls and no stairways inside the buildings. Each wing has three stories with eight and ten wards on each story, beginning with the ground floor.

The stairways, at least, on one side in each building, should be covered in winter, as the old people have to go up and down to their meals. Some of the piazzas, too, need repairing.

The bath houses for both men and women (near their respective buildings) are a most admirable feature of this institution. They are built on the same plan, are cheap wooden one-story structures, with a number of separate bath rooms in each and a double sink dividing the main corridor, with faucets on each side and separate tin basins, soap dishes and towels, besides looking glasses.

FEMALE ALMS-HOUSE.

The cleanliness of all the wards, and of the cupboards, beds and vessels is especially remarkable, as there are no paid attendants except in wards 25, 26 and 27 (the last two being the "blind wards"), and the unpaid attendants have no incentives to take good care of the wards, having no extra privileges.

In the upper wards this cleanliness is really extraordinary, since all the water used has to be carried up three and four stories.

The wards are many of them very pleasant and cheerful in warm weather, the outlook is beautiful (over both rivers), the windows all have white curtains and in many wards there are very pretty plants in the windows. The fact that from eight to fourteen old women in each ward were sleeping on beds made up on the floor, in the middle of summer is not so very hard, but in winter the suffering from this source is very severe, the wards being then extremely cold.

The ceilings in the attic wards (centre) were in a very poor condition, the plaster having already fallen in many places, and the roof leaking also. There are fire-escapes from these upper wards. The round stools with which the wards are supplied do not afford suffi-

ciently comfortable seats for the poor old decrepit woman. There should be more arm-chairs.

It appears that none except curable cases are sent to the hospital, so that those who are sure to die are left in their wards, with only the care they happen to receive from more or less kindly companions.

The inmates, except those who are helpless, all dine in the common dining room in the basement, where it is necessary to serve two dinners. The blind, epileptics and helpless eat in their own wards, and in each of these wards there is a paid attendant, who receives eight dollars a month and sleeps in the ward.

The women wear in winter a cotton flannel chemise, two cotton skirts, and a cotton dress.

In summer, a cotton chemise and one cotton skirt and dress constitute their clothing. They have no drawers and are not allowed to wear their own, if they have them, on account of the washing, and they have no flannel skirts or woolen dresses.

They bathe once in two weeks in their bath house, which is arranged as above described and is very neat and nice, although the water closet connected with it and used by all the inmates except the crippled and blind, is in poor condition, not having enough water to flush it, and this renders the whole building unpleasant and offensive; the bath house is not large enough.

There is a separate water closet for the blind and epileptic patients, near their wards (which are on the ground floor) and this is kept wonderfully clean by one of the inmates who takes great pride in her work. She is unpaid. The closet needs painting.

The "tea-room" is a very small room, in the laundry building, fitted up with thirteen gas burners on a sort of counter running the length of the room. Behind this stands a woman who is in charge. On each burner is a numbered ticket of tin. At certain hours the old ladies from the alms-house bring in their tin cans with a small supply of tea (received from friends or bought by themselves), and each receives the ticket of the burner on which her can is set to boil, and waits patiently until she is called to receive it. This is a great comfort to the poor old bodies, and there is no chance for quarreling or any misappropriation of each others cans, and the old practice of allowing the women to boil their tea in the laundry is done away with.

Above the "tea-room" is an excellently arranged clothes-room for the clothing of inmates, which has been lately finished (September, 1886).

The kitchen on the female side is very much improved, both in itself and in its management. There is a good paid cook (receiving \$20 a month) who has eight alms-house helpers. The cooking is done by steam.

The laundry, though very defective still, has a new boiler. The washing for 1,600 inmates is done by work-house women, by hand, and there are but forty tubs in the wash-room and no drying-room of any kind, so that all the clothing, even in winter, is dried out of

doors. The clothing is sometimes so poorly washed that the body vermin are not killed.

There are thirty-two work-house women who come daily from the work-house to wash and scrub, and fifty more detailed to work in the alms-house, who sleep there.

To oversee all these inmates and see that the work is properly done there are three female officers; a matron (who for thirty years has given her time and heart to the care of these poor creatures) and two assistant matrons, one in the sewing-room and the other in the laundry. In the sewing-room about fifty-eight women knit and mend.

The clothes-room is not well kept since the death of the woman who had charge of it for twenty-five years (at \$8 a month), nor does the new officer (who receives \$15 a month) seem to know much of her duties in the reception ward, of which she also has charge. She seemed indeed to be quite incompetent to do the work required of her. The cellar was clean.

The women's hospital pavilions (formerly the maternity hospital) had each thirty patients and thirty beds. They have paid nurses also and are very pleasant wards. Sometimes, however, they are not in good condition.

MALE ALMS-HOUSE.

Considering the fact that, as a rule, the orderlies having charge of the wards are not paid, the condition of things is extremely creditable. They are very neat and clean.

The dining-room, on the ground floor of the centre building, will seat 346 men. There is no paid cook; the cooking for the 660 male inmates, many of them sick, all old and infirm, is done by an unpaid man.

A small shed is used for a mat making and brush making shop.

The blind inmates have a smoking-room separate from the rest of the inmates; here they sit all day in bad weather and every day after dinner they have reading here.

The mass of the inmates sit in the "shed," which is a large pavilion, shaped like a T, the long end having been lately added. As this runs parallel with the river, on the east bank of the island, it is a comparatively pleasant place to sit, and a great improvement on the "shed" of some years since, but it is overcrowded like the rest of the alms-house, with the resulting evils of overcrowding — bad air and disorder.

The men's hospital is a pleasant pavilion with three wards and fifty-three beds, and three paid orderlies. There were thirty-eight patients at the time of my visit, and there seemed no reason why patients should be left to die in the alms-house wards, without hospital care, while there were fifteen vacant beds in this pavilion. It is stated that the food is not sufficient for sick people, and that consequently, of course, the patients suffer. The men's bath-house

seems to be well kept, and I was assured that 125 men bathe there daily. The tubs needed re-painting.

Clean towels and new pieces of soap are daily supplied, and all the men who can leave the wards use this lavatory every day.

INCURABLE HOSPITALS.

The two incurable hospitals are simply separate pavilions for a few of the more respectable, or favored, chronic inmates of the alms-house. The pavilions are not unpleasing in appearance; they have each twenty-four windows and some little attempt at adornment, and the patients have a somewhat better diet than the general run of inmates, milk and eggs being allowed them.

MALE INCURABLE.

Beds, 54; patients, 54; paid orderly, 1; unpaid helpers, 6.

Of the patients in this pavilion, 16 were helpless. The orderly, who has kept his place 18 years, receives \$16 a month, and his unpaid helpers are alms-house men. He sleeps in a small room off the pavilion. An alms-house inmate has just been appointed at \$5 per month as paid night watch. The clothes closet was found in order, but the beds unhappily had some bed-bugs in them, especially those with wooden springs. The pavilion needed painting and white-washing.

The pavilion contains 8 wash basins, 18 roller towels, and 12 hand towels. The water-closets are on the east end of the pavilion.

FEMALE INCURABLE.

Beds, 54; patients, 52; paid nurse, 1; helpers, 9.

Of the patients in this pavilion, 19 were bed-ridden. The nurse receives \$15 a month; her hours of duty are from 6 A. M., to 6 P. M. She sleeps in a small room off the pavilion. Her helpers are work-house and alms-house women, and at night, work-house women have the sole charge of all these suffering old people.

The closets, bedsteads, beds and patients were all found very neat and clean and in good order. The nurse seemed devoted and kind. A paid night nurse is needed.

WORK-HOUSE.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates in work-house December 31, 1885.....	1,669
Transferred to other institutions.....	1,110
Received during the year.....	21,637
Discharged.....	21,758
Died during the year { work-house 94 }	132
{ other institutions, 38 }	
Remaining in work-house December 31, 1886.....	1,514

Transferred to other institutions	1, 012
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....	6
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886.....	7
Capacity of building	1,298

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of cots and bedsteads.....	1, 298
Visiting physician	1
Resident physicians.....	2
Paid officers.....	20
Paid employes.....	15
Inmates, men.....	856
Inmates, women.....	658
Transferred men.....	573
Transferred women	439

I shall make no report upon the work-house.

Within the year a new superintendent and a new matron have been appointed, whose desire it is to make radical reforms, and who are trying to introduce a better system of discipline.

Whether, with a building so absolutely unfit, and with officers so inadequate in numbers, any real improvement is possible, remains to be seen, but whatever changes may be made, I can only insist that this institution ought to be part of an independent Penal and Reformatory System, which should include all the city prisons and penitentiary, and which should be under the charge of an experienced penalogist.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

*Ward's Island.**Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.*

*Inmates, December 31, 1885	517
Received during the year.....	3,379
Discharged during the year.....	3,065
Died during the year.....	289
Remaining December 31, 1886	542
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....	12
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886.....	2
Capacity of building	700

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	700
Visiting physicians.....	24
Resident physicians.....	9
Paid officers.....	4

* The 150 insane patients are included here and also in the general statistics of the insane of the Department.

Paid employees.....	33
Patients, men.....	294
Patients, women.....	98
Insane women.....	150
Work-house help, men	18
Work-house help, women.....	50

Visited July 9 and December 1, 1886. (At the latter date by visitor appointed by State Board of Charities.)

This is not an old building and ought to be kept in good order, but it was not found so on the occasion of my visit in July. In December there was much improvement.

In the basement in the rear is the meat and bread room. The man in charge (a convalescent patient) says that the meat box is cleaned daily and it seemed to be in good order.

The cellar of the hospital was clean, but the part forming the dormitory of the work-house women was not in good repair and the walls were apparently full of bed bugs on July 9, but the beds themselves were clean, both then and in December, when also the cement floor had been mended, and the whole dormitory was found in good order.

The women have a bath room connected with their dormitory.

In another part of the cellar is situated a bath room for the bathing of newly arrived male patients. It was in charge of a convalescent patient and had been for two years, and was very clean. Every patient, the man said, had clean water. He also had charge of the patients' clothes which are kept in three rooms in the cellar. The "lousy clothes" were piled in bundles on benches round one of these rooms, and he pointed out a "quarantine" for the worst clothes, on a stool in the middle of the room. He poured crude carbolic acid on these and he also had, at one side, a pile of old clothes to be burned.

In the cellar are also to be found the dark and padded cells; one of the latter had been pulled to pieces six weeks before I saw it by an occupant, and the carpet and horse-hair were still scattered about it.

In the rear of the hospital, and partially disconnected from it, is a wing containing the general kitchen, the officer's kitchen, and the laundry. There is one paid cook with nine convalescent patients to help him. The ironing rooms and laundry are above the kitchen and were very dirty on the day of my visit. There had been no paid laundress for five months, the work being done by fourteen work-house women, usually committed for three months. In December a paid woman, receiving \$10 a month, was in charge and the work was reported as being well done.

The clothes room on the first floor, in charge of a convalescent patient, was found by me in an unsatisfactory condition, being neither clean nor neat.

The wards on the first and second floors were, as a rule, found on the occasion of both visits in comparatively good order, though the

straw needed renewing in some of the beds, and in July there were some bed bugs to be seen. At that date the number of nurses and orderlies on duty was very insufficient, and the total number allowed the hospital is too small for efficient care of the sick.

In the top of the hospital are several small rooms for erysipelas and medical cases. The closets were found clean and the tub fit for use. In the erysipelas ward all the clothing and bed clothing is marked with a large and very conspicuous red number, a good way to keep them separate. The beds were found to need straw and there were some bed bugs in them.

In this hospital for some years there have been two wards for insane women.

WARD F.

Beds, 71 ; insane patients, 71 ; nurses on duty, 2 (full number, 4) ; night nurse, 1.

The patients were found sitting idly around their day-room (which has a number of beds in it), and had not been out at all owing to the absence of the two nurses. They were said to go out usually from 9:30 to 11:30, when they sit in the shade on the banks of the river.

Each small room is occupied by two patients. Five were found sick in bed. The beds and closets were clean. One wardrobe, with 13 hooks, is supplied to keep the clothes of the 71 patients.

WARDS G AND H.

Beds, 79 ; insane patients, 79 ; nurses on duty, 2 (full number, 4).

The patients here were also all idle and had not been out on the day of my visit. They were very poorly dressed, in old brown ragged dresses, and their hair was disheveled.

The fire escape from the highest room was locked, and the patients never use it.

One nurse on duty looked ill and overworked ; another had just come from "pass" and was scarcely fit for work ; the ward was neglected ; one patient in bed was not clean ; the wardrobe was not in good order ; the patients uncared for.

The hours of duty for nurses are from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

The Homœopathic Hospital building has been much improved during the past few years, by the taking out of the partitions which used to render some of the wards very dark and unpleasant, and by putting in new water closets. It might, under good management, be made an attractive and comfortable hospital.

The insane women should of course be removed.

INFANTS' HOSPITAL — RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

	Mothers.	Infants.	Boarded out.
Inmates December 31, 1885.....	120	207	48
Received during the year.....	399	794	54
Discharged during the year.....	437	529	8
Died.....	...	337	34
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	82	135	60
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....			2
Employes transferred in 1886.....			1
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886.....			None.

Capacity of building 470.

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of beds, 232; cribs, 238.

Visiting physicians....	14
Resident physicians.....	6
Paid officers.....	2
Paid employes.....	28
Inmates, infants.....	135
Inmates, mothers.....	82
Unpaid help, men.....	None.
Unpaid help, women.....	None.
Work-house help, men.....	24
Work-house help, women.....	30

Visited April 16, 1886 and November 5, 1886.

On the occasion of both visits, the wards were all in very good order; all pleasant and prettily ornamented with pictures, and many had growing plants in the windows, but in almost every one the women were untidy and wore torn dresses. In the kitchen and among the work-house women in their ward this was particularly the case, especially in April. At the second visit there was improvement in this particular. In April also there were several children over three years of age, among them one blind boy of seven, and two idiots of the same age; these had been transferred in November and the census was much lower than usual.

The children in the asylum are all washed every day and have clean clothes, and the fact that there has been no epidemic during the year tends to show that they have had good care. These children are, many of them, foundlings, and many inherit diseased and depraved constitutions, and there is no doubt that they are difficult to build up into healthy children and that many must inevitably die.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1885.....	304
Received during the year.....	427
Discharged during the year.....	383
Died during the year.....	28
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	320
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....	7
Paid officers and employes dismissed in 1886.....	None.

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	282
Visiting physicians.....	11
Resident physicians.....	3
Paid officers.....	3
Paid employes.....	28
Boys.....	196
Girls.....	124

SOUTH HOSPITAL.

Visited March 17, and November 10, 1886.

Beds, 109 ; inmates, 111 ; nurses, 5 ; assistant nurses, 4.

This is the permanent home of a large number of crippled and defective boys, and in it are also received such boys as are sent temporarily from private institutions because of diseases and defects which cause them to be troublesome to care for.

In the ward on the ground floor, on March 17, there were thirty-seven boys and young men, ranging from seven to twenty-one years of age. Of these,

Seven were 16 years old.

Three were 20 years old.

Three were 18 years old.

Two were 21 years old.

Two were 19 years old.

That is, seventeen were beyond the age of childhood, and among these there were seven epileptics and one idiot. These are scarcely desirable companions for young boys, and yet it is sad that there is nowhere for them to go except the alms-house. Some of the seventeen referred to above were transferred to that institution, and it is reported that "most pitiful letters have been received from some of them, begging that they might return. They complain of insufficient food and very few changes of clothing. They are with paupers of all ages, and the hopelessness of their condition has deeply impressed some of them, as the question, 'Have we to stay here until we are old?' very plainly shows."

Many of these have been several years on Randall's Island, and it is a cruel injury that no pains have been taken to train them to

support themselves, which, with some of the cripples, might have been done.

Work-house women have at last been removed from this hospital and the children are no longer contaminated by their presence and example.

Paid assistant nurses are employed.

The whole of the South Hospital was extremely clean and in good order on the days of my visits, including beds, bedding, closets, etc., and the wards themselves are very pleasant rooms, newly painted, with bright pictures and other little adornments, and kind and devoted nurses.

A very objectionable feature of the inside wards is the dark closet and bath room, without ventilation except into the ward. The beds of the nurses have been surrounded by light wooden partitions, making small rooms in the corners of the wards, which is a great improvement.

In March, in one of the upper wards, were boys with "sore eyes;" in November, such cases had been mostly removed to Pavilion G., but there were thirty-one sick children, of whom six were in bed, requiring much care, two of them having had operations performed, and there was but one nurse and one assistant to attend to them, and but twenty-three beds for them to sleep in. In the next ward, where the "surplus" boys from this and other wards usually sleep, were twenty-three boys from the Hebrew Guardian Society, suffering from the itch. There was no other place to receive these children, the pavilion for contagious diseases being in use for diphtheria, whooping cough and ophthalmia.

The Commissioners have asked for \$30,000 for new quarantine pavilions on Randall's Island, but it would be much better to spend \$2,000 for three or four of "Ducker's Portable Barracks" for that purpose.

NORTH HOSPITAL.

Visited March 17, and November 10, 1886.

Beds, 123; inmates, 109; nurses, 6; assistant nurses, 5.

This is the hospital for girls, and this also has been freshly painted, and has pictures and mottoes adorning the walls.

On both visits the wards were all very clean, the beds and closets neat, and all in good order. During the summer the bath tubs had all been relined and other repairs made. Assistant nurses have also taken the place of work-house women here.

This building is the counterpart of the South Hospital (occupied by the boys) and has the same objectionable dark bath rooms and water closets in some wards, with no ventilation except into the ward itself.

Some of the wards have flowers in pots, which add greatly to their cheerfulness. The blinds are kept closed too much in some of the wards.

The nurses in this hospital, also, have small private rooms in the wards, a great improvement.

The supply of clothing all through the hospital was plentiful and neatly kept.

An engine house was built a year or two ago for fire engine and horses, but it has since been converted into a ward for children suffering from contagious disease of the eyes, received from some of the private institutions of the city. On March 17, it contained 27 children all said to be convalescent. They had during the winter been taught apart from the other children, a teacher coming to them in the engine house. On November 15, there were many new cases of purulent ophthalmia, received during the summer and autumn from the Dominican Convent in East 63d street.

THE QUARANTINE PAVILION.

Visited March 20, and November 5, 1886.

This pavilion is of brick and contains three wards. In the first of these, on March 20, were 13 boys, suffering from purulent ophthalmia. One nurse and one work-house woman have the care of the ward, which was found in good order, the beds and closets being clean. There were two towels for each boy, which were hung on his bed. These boys were, several of them, from private institutions. They have no teaching and no occupation except what they find for themselves.

On November 5, there were twenty-eight boys and twenty beds. The boys were generally from private institutions and had contagious ophthalmia.

One of the other two wards was occupied on November 5, by whooping cough cases, and the third contained one case of suspected diphtheria. As I have stated above, Ducker's Portable Barracks would form much better quarantine wards for Randall's Island than these expensive pavilions; especially when it is necessary to isolate one case, as in this instance. The barracks are easily put up in case of an emergency, and accommodate from four to twenty-four patients, as required.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

There are 146 children on the public school register on Randall's Island, and four teachers, including the Principal.

All the pupils are defective in some way, deformed, lame or blind.

The school rooms occupied by the primary classes are too small, and the poor, diseased children, with their crooked backs and weak bodies, look sadly weary, as they sit through the school hours on the hard, straight-backed benches, crowded together, breathing impure air. Appeals to the school commissioners seem to produce no change, and the teachers fear to lose either their places or part of their salaries if they fail to conform to all the usual school regulations.

If any one in authority had the time to care for these children, many might be saved. The Randall's Island Hospitals for Children constitute almost the one spot (outside the prisons and work-house), in the Department of Public Charities where some preventive work might be done; these children have many of them a long life before them; with a careful system of instruction, they might be made happy, useful citizens. They are, on the contrary, condemned to a painful life of dependence on the city. To take the place of the eighteen young men and women transferred to the alms-house in the spring of this year, 20 little creatures of three years came from the infant asylum to the hospitals.

Besides this class of children, however, there is another and very large one, now to be found in the Randall's Island Hospitals, those from the private institutions, who, when suffering from contagious diseases, are sent there to be treated. This is a proper disposition of them, were there any central authority to whom both the private institutions and the Randall's Island authorities could appeal, but at present the whole matter seems to be most unfortunately managed.

Children are not sent from the institutions to Randall's Island, as the physicians of the latter hospitals complain, until they are so badly diseased that their cure is a most difficult matter; they are then treated, and, as appears by the hospital records, cured, and discharged to the institutions, from which they are sometimes at once, or shortly, returned, again diseased, those in charge asserting that they have not been cured at all.

Meanwhile, the institutions from which these children come with contagious diseases, continue to receive other children by commitment from the courts, and there is no one whose duty it is to notify the magistrates of the dangers of such commitments and there is no one who has authority to put a stop to them.

The remedy I propose for this evil I have already submitted to the Board in a report on the Dependent Children of New York city. It is the creation of a new department of the city government, to which should be given the care of all the children in city institutions, and also the authority to commit and remove from private institutions all children whose board is paid by the city.

BRANCH CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1885	112
Received during the year	629
Discharged during the year	552
Died during the year	64
Remaining December 31, 1886	125
Paid officers and employees resigned in 1886	4

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	138
Paid officers and employes	6
Patients, men.....	82
Patients, women.....	43

Visited April 16, and November 10, 1886.

These wards are always found in very good condition, the air generally fresh, the beds neat, the closets in good order.

In November, both hospitals had been newly painted and looked very well, especially where, as in the women's wards, some green paint had been used on the posts, the ventilators, etc.

Each of the six wards has one nurse or orderly, and from fifteen to thirty patients.

There are no work-house women employed in the men's hospital.

IDIOTS.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1885.....	285
Received during the year	38
Discharged during the year.....	25
Died during the year.....	8
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	290
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....	3
Capacity of building.....	311

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	311
Visiting physicians.....	2
Resident physicians.....	3
Paid officers.....	3
Paid employes.....	22
Patients, boys.....	173
Patients, girls.....	117
Work-house help, women.....	12

IDIOT SCHOOL.

Visited March 17, and 24, 1886, November 15, 1886.

The industrial work done in this school is very creditable in quality and quantity. There is a class of thirty of the older boys and young men engaged in mat making, and a class of thirty-two girls who do dressmaking, and the results are very good indeed.

The individuals belonging to these classes are in the school-rooms proper, only a portion of the time; the younger ones have school from nine to twelve and from one to two the first four days in the week, and from nine until twelve on Friday. There is one class

for boys, one for girls and one mixed class, about 100 in all ; the teaching is not of the best in any one of them, and the teacher of the mixed class was appointed without ever having had any experience in the teaching of defective children.

The children in the idiot school are very neatly dressed. The girls have nice dresses, not uniform, tidy shoes and stockings and smooth hair.

Some of them I saw do some very good calisthenic exercises, and their singing was very creditable. All these children should be constantly drilled in physical exercises, marching, etc.

The writing of the first class of girls was very good.

The cellar of the idiot school was found in most excellent order in every part, including the engine room, closets, etc.

The dormitories were in excellent order also, the ticks and bedsteads clean and the air fresh. The girls do all the housework, under the charge of their nurses, and no work-house women are allowed in the institution. The only criticism to be made was that the windows in the dormitories were not left open. There are slate troughs for washing in the dormitories, but these are not used, the children being washed in tin wash basins.

Roller towels are used all through the building and should be discontinued. The bath tubs all need painting.

There are two dormitories and three day-rooms on the second floor, and the girls who cannot attend school, including fourteen epileptics, are here cared for by nurses. The day-rooms are quite pleasant and are somewhat ornamented, and the children have some toys to play with.

The boys have a play-room down stairs on the same floor as the school-rooms, and have a man and woman to take charge of them out of school. They sleep on the third floor, and on the day of my visit the beds were all spread out to be aired all day, which is done once a week in each dormitory. The boys have a man sleeping next to their dormitory. The pillows on their beds were found stained, on account of the practice of taking off the pillow cases at night to keep them clean for day use.

In the hospital pavilion of the idiot school there are about twelve girls, all helpless ; one nurse and two work-house women take charge of them.

The ward and closet were in good order ; a new self-cleansing closet had been in use about a month on November 15, and seemed to be very excellent.

PAVILION D.

Visited March 20, and November 15, 1886.

Beds, 65 ; inmates, 63 ; orderlies, 4 ; helpers, 2.

The unteachable idiot men and boys occupy this building. There are 49 older ones, in charge of two men, and they, with the help of some boys from Pavilion E, to scrub, do the work and do it well. The closets were very neat and clean. These unhappy beings are a

very difficult and discouraging class to care for, and the present orderly seems to do very well for them. They are kept out of doors and exercised a great deal. The man who is responsible for the whole care of these idiots receives only \$20 a month, the same amount as his assistant.

The patients are bathed on Saturday in a large tank, the water being changed "about four times". It would be well to bathe a smaller number each day. They sleep on the upper floor (the insane men occupying the second) and are taken up stairs by their orderlies at 6 p. m. and put in charge of the night watch. The bedsteads and beds were clean, and the closets also.

In this same building is a separate department, under charge of a matron, for twelve younger incurable idiots. These seem to be kindly cared for, and the ward was clean and had some pictures on the walls.

PAVILION G.

Beds, 29; patients, 30; nurses, 2, 1 at night; helpers, 2.

Here, thirty unteachable idiot girls and women are kindly and carefully cared for by the nurses, who have two work-house women to help them. The wards, beds, bedding, closets, clothes-press, and the girls themselves were all very neat and clean, showing much devotion on the part of the nurses. The children are bathed once a week; the bath tubs need painting.

The idiot girls occupy the upper dormitory and at night are in charge of a night nurse, who dresses them in the morning by six o'clock, when the day nurses come on duty.

The second floor is a ward for thirteen crippled idiot boys, who are perfectly helpless and are devotedly cared for by a nurse, with one work-house helper, who has worked in this ward for four years without pay.

The ward is really cheerful and pleasant, having been tastefully ornamented by the nurse.

PAVILION E.

Visited March 20, and November 15, 1886.

Beds, 50; inmates, 61; orderlies, 3.

In this building are housed the larger teachable idiot boys, under the charge of male attendants.

The building is always found in excellent order; closets, pantry, beds, and floors all neat and clean. All the work is done by the inmates, no work-house women being allowed in the building.

The beds were very well made but needed new straw and new pillows and pillow covers.

Twenty-eight of the inmates attend school in the Idiot School Building, and work at mat making. Three do the house work, two row on the ferry boat; sixteen of the others are epileptics.

They bathe once a week, and from eight to ten are washed in the same water.

The whole building was in a very creditable condition, the walls nicely painted, and the ceilings in better order than elsewhere. The wards were very well aired, and this may be said of all the buildings I inspected on the same day, though the weather was rather cold and damp and not favorable to good ventilation.

INSANE MEN.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1885.....	132
Received during the year.....	7
Discharged during the year.....	1
Died during the year.....	6
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	132
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886.....	9

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	132
Paid employes.....	10
Patients, men.....	132

This is one of the overflows from the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. The patients are all of a quiet character causing but little trouble. Forty-four of them sleep in another building at some distance from their own, the rest of which is occupied by incurable idiot men and boys.

The patients are a helpless, hopeless looking set of men, slouching and unpleasant. Whether it would be possible to improve them, even a little, by a different course of treatment, I cannot tell. They are not taught to move in order, and rush pell-mell to their meals, but each goes to his own place.

Twenty of them work outside on the farm, twelve do the work of the dormitories, and six have care of the dining room. Three wear canvas overalls. There is no restraint. Once a week each patient has a bath, twenty being bathed each day.

The dormitories were found in good order, all the work being done by the patients, even the scrubbing. No work-house women are allowed in the building.

The bed-ticks would be better if sewed up. There are two sheets and a pillow case to each bed; the closets were clean, and the general appearance of the wards very encouraging.

A night watch is on duty in each ward.

The ceilings were being renewed in November.

PAVILION FOR EPILEPTIC WOMEN.

Visited March 24, and November 15, 1886.

This ward is in the idiot hospital pavilion, and here are thirty-two of these pitiful women who were some years ago transferred

from Blackwell's Island. The ward and closet were found in good order; beds clean and neat.

The women do the work of the ward, no work-house women being employed, and also their own sewing and the mending for the work-house women on the island. They go out daily.

THE LAUNDRY.

March 24, 1886. This is a most dilapidated and insufficient place for the work required. The smell pervading the room is very bad, and the wooden tubs and floor are really disgusting, being saturated with the dirt of many years washing, and the ironing room above is also in need of renovation. There are two paid women receiving \$16 and \$10 a month, and twenty-five work-house women.

All the washing for the Island, except the Infant's Hospital, is done here, and the aprons, pillow cases, and orderlies' and nurses' wash are ironed as well.

July 8, 1886. On this day I found that some change and improvement had been made in the laundry since March. One of the old "Quakers" which was useless had been removed, thus making more room, and four new wash tubs had been put in, bringing the total number up to fourteen.

The laundry, however, still continues very inadequate for the work to be done with it. This work is distributed as follows:

On Monday the wash of the orderlies and of the children, North and South Hospitals (for 340 persons in all), is done.

On Tuesday that of the idiot school and pavilions.

On Wednesday that of the penitentiary men, the insane and the nurses.

On Thursday that of the two branches of Charity Hospital.

On Friday and Saturday any thing "extra."

STORE.

The "store" for the use of all the institutions on the Island, except the Infant Hospital, is under the charge of an unpaid man, and is closed at 1 P. M. each day, so that all the supplies have to be issued before that time, including the butter. On July 8, the weather having been very hot for some days, I found that the butter to be used at supper was being distributed to the various buildings at 10 A. M. The butter, even at that hour, was not fit to eat, and it was to be kept in the wards without ice for seven hours more. On inquiry at the store, I found that neither was there any ice there, and that the butter being used was taken from a tub, which, with two others, had been received on the morning of July 5, and had been kept in the store without ice during the interval, the mercury having stood during the three days at about 95 degrees.

There was no ice chest at the store, but there were two available cellars, one of which was not used at all, and the other only used for coal and refuse.

On June 28, a diet kitchen was opened for the use of the sick children and adults, in consequence of the representations of the Visiting Committee of the State Charities' Aid Association. On July 8, I found it beginning to be used, but there was no paid cook employed, only a work-house woman. The list of extra diet comprised steaks, oat meal, rice, gruel, eggs, coffee and beef tea.

There seemed, however, some decided want of system in the supply; only a very few of the patients in the Children's Hospital were receiving any extra diet.

The work-house women on Randall's Island have been moved from the attic of the school building, to a dormitory in the laundry building, a much more suitable place, and very much more decently kept. There are forty-four beds only, and forty-four "day women" who use them at night, and nine "night watches" who use them by day. The sheets are changed once a week and there are no pillow cases. The beds would be better if the ticks were sewed up, but on the whole, they were not so bad as they used to be, and the dormitories had just been freshly kalsomined. November 10, for the use of these women, a bath-tub has been put up in the basement of the Boys' Hospital and they are bathed once a week. In their dormitory there is one gas-light, and the women spend their evenings in this room, being locked in at 6 P. M.

The laundry-women sleep in a separate room on cots, with blankets and sheets. They wash themselves in the laundry.

A paid woman has charge of the work-house women and accompanies the "scrub gangs" to the different places where they work. There is a small room used for a dining room for these women, in one of the hospitals. This has been repaired and painted, but has no gas-light in it. It might be easily fitted up for the women to use in the evening as a sitting-room.

The kitchen needs repainting. A paid cook who receives \$30 a month, is employed, and he has six assistants, work-house men. The cooking for 1,100 people is done in this kitchen.

March 24, 1886. The workhouse men sleep in a dormitory over the kitchen, so small that the thirty-four cots are placed close to each other. There is no closet in this room, and one faucet for the men's use. In winter it is heated by a stove, but the pipe had already been taken down on March 24, and there were no means of heating.

Randall's Island, as appears by the foregoing account of its various branches, is a most complicated machine to manage. It contained on December 31, 1886:

Penitentiary men.....	50
Work-house men.....	67
Work-house women.....	90
Insane men.....	132
Idiot men.....	63
Idiot boys.....	110

Idiot girls.....	117
Epileptic women.....	39
Hospital cases, men.....	82
Hospital cases, women.....	43
Hospital cases, boys.....	196
Hospital cases, girls.....	124
Infants.....	135
Mothers of infants.....	82
Total.....	<u>1,330</u>

There is no reason at all why all this incongruous mass of human beings should be placed on Randall's Island, except because the buildings there were available, and because the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction will not take the trouble properly to classify the inmates of their various institutions, and make sufficient effort to provide the necessary accommodations for them.

The Randall's Island buildings have lately been repainted, and the whole place looks in much better order than formerly, but what is needed is a complete reform. No outside improvements are of any value while this extraordinary collection of persons is allowed to remain on the island.

BRANCH WORK-HOUSE, HART'S ISLAND.

Statistics for year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1885.....	368
Received during the year.....	1,321
Discharged during the year.....	1,336
Remaining December 31, 1886.....	353
Resigned in 1886.....	4
Dismissed in 1886.....	<u>1</u>

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds.....	370
Resident physician.....	1
Paid officers.....	16
Paid employes.....	8
Inmates, men.....	335
Inmates, women.....	<u>18</u>

Hart's Island always presents an air of thrift and good management, which is very gratifying.

At the upper (north) end of the island is the branch work-house, where the men are evidently well disciplined and kept at work. It is a matter of regret that the efficient warden does not have a larger number of men sent him. The grounds belonging to this institution are always well kept; the paths are of asphalt and clean, the

fields are well cultivated and free from weeds, the grass is neatly cut, the barracks are in good order. These barracks are of wood, and six were occupied as dormitories, the men sleeping on single cots. There is also a barrack used as a church and library, one for the bakery, another for the kitchen, and a fourth for the dining room, with a tailor's and a shoemaker's shop built on at one end of it. All these as well as the clothes room, were found in good condition. The dormitories were none of them nearly full.

No. 1 is being repaired.

No. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	has	3	cots,	and	3	men.
No. 2	"	64	"	"	40	"
No. 3	"	34	"	"	18	"
No. 4	"	43	"	"	21	"
No. 5	"	40	"	"	34	"
No. 6	"	42	"	"	28	"
No. 7	"	40	"	"	9	"

266
153

153

Leaving 113 vacancies.

Attached to each barrack is a lavatory, with a great tub in the middle for night use. This has no cover, and must be offensive at night. Roller towels (ten clean ones twice a week) are used. There is one man in charge and responsible for each barrack.

All the scrubbing and other work is done by the men. No work-house woman is allowed on the men's side, at any time or for any reason, a very great improvement.

The impression of good discipline at the branch work-house is very gratifying.

HART'S ISLAND HOSPITALS.

Statistics for the year ending December 31, 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1885	228
Received during the year	408
Discharged during the year	341
Died during the year	68
Remaining December 31, 1886	227
Paid officers and employes resigned in 1886	5
Paid officers and employes transferred in 1886	3
Paid officer and employe died in 1886	1
Paid officers and employes relieved in 1886	4

Capacity of building, 236 beds.

Census December 31, 1886.

Number of standing beds	236
Resident physician	1

Paid employes.....	15
Patients, men.....	97
Patients, women.....	130
Workhouse help, men.....	10

The Hart's Island hospitals are under the charge of the same Medical Superintendent as the Branch Lunatic Asylum. They consist of four old pavilions on the upper end of the island, near the branch work-house, used exclusively for men, and of three pavilions for women on the lower end of the island, near the Branch Lunatic Asylum. Two of these are very old and worn, the third has been renovated within the year, having been plastered and had a new floor laid and a new closet put in. Why 120 sick patients should be kept in this out-of-the-way place, where their friends have to visit them at an expense of forty cents, and of the whole day each time they make the trip (taking four hours there and back, while but two are allowed on the island) and 150 insane should be left in the Homœopathic Hospital who might very well be transferred to these pavilions, is one of the mysteries of the department.

I visited the men's hospital July 21, and the women's hospital October 22, and found both in comparatively good order.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE IN NEW YORK CITY.

The greatest advance in the condition of any institutions under the Department of Public Charities and Correction during the past five years is to be found in the three large asylums for the insane, where the most flagrant evils, which used to disgrace their administration, have certainly been remedied.

Wonderful changes have taken place in the almost entire abolition of restraint, and in the employment of patients in work, play or exercise. The transformation of the character of the patients, consequent upon these two great reforms, is something most encouraging; for, whereas, in former years it was the rule to hear shrieks and cries from almost all the different parts of the asylums where certain classes of the patients were confined, it is now a most uncommon occurrence to hear any unpleasant noise from any quarter, and the "violent cases" have almost entirely disappeared.

These great improvements have been made possible by the payment of salaries to the resident staff in the various asylums, sufficient to retain them for at least a reasonable time in the service of the department, and also by the employment of an adequate number of attendants; but of course the chief credit is to be given to the three superintendents who were in charge of the large asylums for many years, and who knew how to profit by the greater facilities which they never ceased to ask for. Dr. T. M. Franklin, who for seven years was at the head of the great asylum for women on Blackwell's Island, devoting to it his time and his thoughts, had the satisfaction of leaving it, when he resigned in May, 1886, in a very

different condition from that in which he found it. The change was so gradual as to render it difficult to realize, but to any one who recalls what the asylum was when Dr. Franklin became its medical superintendent, and who sees it now, the change cannot fail to be a great gratification. Dr. A. E. MacDonald, superintendent of the insane asylum for men on Ward's Island, had a less difficult task, but to him also the improvement of the last few years must be most satisfactory, and Dr. Andrew Egan, in charge of the Hart's Island asylum, has also done well.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have taken a great step in advance in placing all the asylums under one General Superintendent, and the choice of Dr. MacDonald for the latter office is evidently a wise one.

The prospect for the proper care of the insane is, indeed, better than it has ever been before in this city, for I think it is not too much to say that almost all the worst evils now to be found in the city asylums are due to their over-crowded condition, and would be obviated, were proper buildings to be put up on the large tract of land already bought by the city on Long Island for the purpose of providing suitable care for the insane of the city. This land (1,000 acres) has been in possession of the city for three years, but no use has, so far, been made of it, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment having made no appropriation for building, refusing even to transfer an appropriation of \$60,000, made in 1884, for a hospital pavilion on Ward's Island, which the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have, more than once, requested leave to devote to the erection of buildings on Long Island.

Meanwhile, the number of insane under the city care continues to increase at an alarming rate, and the buildings provided for them are so inadequate that on December 31, 1885 there were one thousand and one hundred and eighty more than could be rightly provided for, while during the past year the number who have not adequate accommodations has increased to one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight.

The following table shows the capacity and census of each building in the department in which the insane were housed on December 31, 1885 and 1886.

Male Patients.

	1885.	1886.
On Ward's Island with 169 acres of land, in main building and wings (capacity 1,000)	1,342	1,371
In Emigration Annex, belonging to Commissioners of Emigration, (capacity 300)	310	320
On Randall's Island (in old building not suited for them)	132	132
Number of patients (male)	1,784	1,823
Proper accommodation	1,000	1,000
Surplus not properly provided for	784	823

Female Patients.

	1885.	1886.
On Blackwell's Island, in main building, lodge, retreat and pavilions (capacity 1,274)	1,605	1,709
On Ward's Island in Homœopathic Hospital (capacity 150).....	149	150
On Hart's Island, with 28 acres of land in six pavilions (capacity 430).....	496	540
Present number of female patients.....	2,250	2,399
Proper accommodation for	1,854	1,854
Surplus women not properly provided for.....	396	545
Surplus men not properly provided for	784	823
	<u>1,180</u>	<u>1,368</u>

The above figures are startling when it is considered that the persons so crowded into inadequate quarters are crazy men and women, people with diseased brains and nervous systems, for whose cure, quiet is necessary. The great need of proper provision for them, and the immense gain which would result to hundreds of them could they be transferred to a retired country asylum, such as could be cheaply built on the Long Island land already owned by the city, cannot fail to be acknowledged, but to build such an asylum will take years, and meanwhile the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have tried to obtain possession of an obvious means of relief, which lies close at hand, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have refused the necessary appropriation.

The Emigration Commissioners hold for the State about 1.0 acres on Ward's Island, on which island are situated also the Insane Asylum and the Homœopathic Hospital of the department of Public Charities and Correction.

The Emigration buildings are as follows:

	Capacity.
Verplanck hospital.....	350
Four pavilion hospitals.....	180
The barracks.....	105
Quarantine	100
Dining-hall	100
Insane asylum.....	200
Nursery.....	75
Refuge.....	100
Annex building now loaned to Commissioners P. C. & C..	300
Superintendent's house.....	40
Doctors' residences.....	40

Many of these buildings are out of repair but others are in good condition. Their total capacity is 1,590. The number of inmates

on June 3, 1886, was 170, and at no time during the past two years has the number exceeded 200.

The Commissioners of Emigration are desirous that the department of Public Charities and Correction should lease or buy these buildings, and it would seem to be the plain duty of the city to utilize them, the need of immediate relief for the overcrowding of the insane being so imperative.

Persons in New York city who are supposed to be insane, and who have not the means to pay for their care in private or State asylums, are placed in the Pavilion for Insane at Bellevue Hospital, to await examination by the city physicians, appointed for the purpose, and, if found to be insane, commitment and transfer to the appropriate asylum.

There are two principal asylums, one for women on Blackwell's Island, and one for men on Ward's Island, besides a branch asylum on Hart's Island, and two receptacles for the insane, one at the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, and one on Randall's Island.

As has been said, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have very wisely placed the charge of all the insane of the department under one general superintendent, Dr. A. E. MacDonald, who for many years was the energetic and efficient superintendent of the Ward's Island Asylum.

Dr. MacDonald has, at my request, kindly supplied me with notes in regard to each one of the institutions under his charge, and these notes I shall append to my own reports, or, where the institution in question has been reported upon in connection with the hospital of which it forms a part (as in the case of the Bellevue Pavilion, the wards in the Homœopathic Hospital, and the Pavilion on Randall's Island), I shall present them without comment.

PAVILION FOR THE INSANE, AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, 1886.

[Notes furnished by DR. A. E. MACDONALD.]

"Work-house help has been abolished upon the male side of the pavilion; the female side is the only place in the department where there is now contact of female work-house prisoners with the insane.

"The wages of the male attendants have been raised to \$25 per month—the sum paid to head attendants at Ward's Island—and vacancies have been filled by the selection from Ward's Island of attendants of long and satisfactory service.

"Chairs, benches, window blinds and other articles required for the comfort of the patients have been supplied.

"Suits of clothing for both male and female patients have been sent to the pavilion from the main asylums, so that patients in want of clothing can be properly and cleanly dressed as soon as they come to the pavilion, and without waiting until they are forwarded to the islands.

"The average stay in the pavilion of patients has been greatly lessened, the rule requiring all for whom commitments are received

to be forwarded to the asylum at once. Formerly patients were kept there for a number of days, or even weeks, under various pretenses, their treatment being thereby delayed, and the pavilion so crowded, that it was a common thing to have patients sleeping upon the floor and two or three in a room. The examining physicians are now required to visit every day, and to prepare certificates and commitments without delay. Inmates of other institutions in the department whose transfer to one of the asylums is deemed necessary, are now examined at the institution of which they are inmates; for instance, an insane man at the Homœopathic Hospital is now examined there and sent directly to the asylum, instead of making the double journey to and from the pavilion."

NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Statistics for 1885 and 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1884..	1, 508	December 31, 1885..	1, 605
Received during the year....	529		643
Discharged and transferred			
during year.	293		385
Died during year.....	139		154
Remaining December 31, 1885	1, 605	December 31, 1886..	1, 709

* Census December 31.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Consulting physicians	9	9	9	9
Resident physicians.....	9	11	12	11
Patients.....	1, 451	1, 508	1, 605	1, 709
Employes	150	153	161	155
Work-house help, men.....	36	34	40	2
Work-house help, women.....	60	62	60	..
Unpaid help	7	7	8	5
Employes dismissed during the year..	14	7	6	a3
Employes resigned during the year..	51	37	45	b54
Daily average of patients engaged in amusements.....	255	325	466	600
Daily average of patients employed..	696	751	797	c1,013
Daily average of patients taken out to walk	1, 008	1, 215	1, 433	c1, 616
Daily average of patients in restraint or seclusion.....	9.79	6.87	4.41	0.87
Suicides.....	1	1	0	1
Fatal accidents.	1	..	1	..

* The census for the past four years is given in order to show the increase in the number of patients, and also the improvements in the numbers employed, taken out to walk, in restraint, etc.

a Includes those relieved from duty.

b Includes those transferred.

c Average evidently computed by the number of "working" or "walking" days instead of the whole 365.

Asylum visited May 7, June 1, 5, 8, November 16, 19, 26, 1886.

The kitchen and laundry are still in the same building, notwithstanding the fact that a new stone kitchen has been in process of being built for at least two years. The partition between the kitchen and laundry does not extend to the ceiling, and the fumes from both commingle in an unpleasant manner. There is one paid cook, assisted by fifteen dirty work-house men. The cooking for patients and nurses (1,662 on May 7), is all done here.

In the laundry and ironing room all the work is now done by patients, fifty working in the morning and fifty in the afternoon. There are three attendants in charge.

RETREAT.

Visited May 7, and November 16, 1886.

The "Old Retreat" continues in the same condition, entirely unfit for a hospital for the insane, but kept in very good order by the attendants. It was built on a miserable plan and is now quite dilapidated. The only thing to be done with it, is to pull it all to pieces and rebuild it.

The "New Retreat" is on a much better plan, and is comparatively cheerful and pleasant. Every ward was found in good order, so far as the attendants can make it so. The plaster is broken and dirty, however, needing repairing and painting, and it would be well to put wainscoting in all the wards.

The number of patients has been much increased in all these wards, and they need an extra table in each dining room and more benches. In the day-rooms are comfortable settees with backs, made at the penitentiary.

The patients are quiet and no restraint is used; they all walk out twice daily. The fence in front of the Retreat has been taken away, the ground graded and a good road made. It presents a much improved appearance.

THE LODGE.

Visited June 1, and November 26, 1886.

This building, as has been frequently reported, is more objectionable than the "Old Retreat" even. It is old and having been for many years occupied by the worst class of the insane, even if properly constructed, it would now be time to pull out the inside partitions, which are so saturated with filth as to be, in some cases, incapable of purification. It would be an easy matter to improve this building, by placing the rooms in the middle corridor, and moving the iron grating back close to the windows.

The fence around the yard at the Lodge has been removed, and the patients are now taken to walk, instead of being exercised in the yard, a decided change for the better. In the building itself, all the wards were found comparatively quiet, some entirely so. Twelve

or thirteen patients were in each and two attendants. One patient was found in restraint on June 1. All the closets and cupboards were very neat, clean, and in good order, and the halls were ornamented with bright pictures and looking glasses in each, and there were plants in one.

Although the whole building is so objectionable as to its construction, there is a very great improvement in the way the place is kept and in the manner of treating the patients. They sew and knit and are taught to behave like human beings and are treated as such, instead of being tied up like wild beasts.

The appointment of an intelligent and kindly supervisor has done much to bring about these changes, and it seems as if \$20 a month were a low salary for so responsible an officer, whose hours of work are from 5 A. M. to 8 P. M.

There is a piano in the front hall of the Lodge and various pretty adornments.

The kitchen of the Lodge and the nurses' dining-room, both in the basement, are much neater than they used to be. There is no paid cook, the meals for the eighty-six nurses who eat here being cooked and served by patients, who work under the charge of the supervisor and do very well.

MAIN BUILDING.

Visited May 7, June 8, and November 19, 1886.

The wards in this building are always found in good order, all the beds neat and the closets clean.

The number of patients in each ward is very large, but they are quiet and seem to be well cared for.

There are now no patients sleeping on the floor, and two dinners are served in each dining-room, so that every patient has a seat at meals. The convalescent hall, the hospital, and the reception hall are especially pleasing in appearance; the day-rooms of all the halls are prettily ornamented, and indeed, the attendants seem to take much pride in keeping them in excellent order.

The Pavilions.

The pavilions, nine in number, were visited June 5, and were found in remarkably good condition, as they always are, so far as the attendants can keep them so, every bed, every closet, every clothes-room, etc., etc., being exceedingly clean and neat. Some of the pavilions are adorned with pictures, dried grasses, etc., and present a very pleasing effect.

At the date of my visit, however, almost every pavilion was much out of repair, needing re-plastering, whitewashing, painting, etc., etc., and the appearance of the patients was not what it should be, owing to the miserable material from which their dresses were made, which after one washing looks stained and faded and tears easily.

Better goods would be more economical and much better in every way.

The pavilions, I am told, have since been repaired, and an attempt is being made to provide better dresses for the patients.

Employments.

June 5, 1886. A mat and brush shop has been opened and about seventy patients are employed, half in the morning and half in the afternoon.

About 1,000 or 1,100 patients are engaged in various ways; some sew for other institutions.

Amusements.

A good deal of attention has for some time been devoted to this important subject. In the amusement hall is a small stage, and a teacher has been engaged to train the patients who have a taste for acting, and entertainments are given which are attended by 600 patients. There have been three representations during the past year, and about sixty patients have taken part in them. Calisthenic exercises and dancing are also taught, a special teacher being engaged for these branches of instruction. There are 120 patients in her classes.

The matron, who has for forty years devoted her life to the care of these unhappy women, has within the past five years revived an old practice of selling the fancy work of patients to raise an "amusement fund," and she has with this fund bought four pianos, four orguinettes, and a "carousal," costing \$500.

"This is in daily use, every patient who is able to walk to it being permitted to enjoy it; an exception is made in the case of those who are persistent in their attempts to get into the river.

"The salt water bath, in summer, affords diversion for many of the patients, as great a number as 600 having enjoyed it in a single day."

Attendants.

The attendants in the lunatic asylum are worked very hard, and too little attention is paid to their comfort. Many of them are lodged in the wards, liable to be disturbed by the patients at night, and some sleep in the attic of the "Lodge" in rooms which are not heated in any way. There is no sitting-room provided for them, and no general dining-room as yet, although this last deficiency is, it is said, soon to be remedied.

Their hours are from 6:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. every other day, and from 6:30 A. M. to 8 P. M. on the alternate days, and they have twenty-four hours leave of absence once in fourteen days. For this service they receive \$16 a month, the head attendant in each ward receiving \$18.

It is of the greatest importance that a proper dormitory should be provided for the attendants, with a sitting-room for their use.

Frequent complaints are made of the quality of the food supplied to the attendants, and they say that they are often obliged to buy provisions from their scanty salaries. It is to be hoped that, when the new arrangements for the general cooking are made, these evils may be remedied.

NEW YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, 1886.

[Notes furnished by Dr. A. E. MACDONALD.]

"The staff of physicians has been increased to 16, the same as at Ward's Island Asylum, thus allowing two physicians, a senior and junior, for each service, and giving responsible charge to an assistant only after he has served under an older member of the staff and gained the necessary experience. The Ward's Asylum system of night medical service has been established, so that an assistant physician is now on duty at all hours of the day and night.

"The salaries of 35 attendants of longest service and greatest efficiency have been raised from \$16 to \$18 per month, among those benefited being several who had been over 30 years in service and had never received more than the first named sum.

"The female work-house help have been entirely dispensed with and male work-house help reduced in number. None of the latter now sleep at the asylum or remain there except during the hours when they are actually employed, being instead, brought from the work-house each morning and returned each afternoon.

"The number of attendants has been increased, and in such places as the hospital, epileptic and filthy wards, two attendants are now on duty at night instead of one.

"A mat-factory and mending-room have been established. Patients have taken the place of work-house women in the kitchen and elsewhere. The number employed at the laundry has been increased, and a much larger quantity of sewing, knitting, etc., is done than ever before, the number of patients employed being increased at least 300. Further increase in the number thus employed has been limited for want of work to be done, the store-keeper often being unable to furnish a sufficient quantity of unmade garments, while at the same time supplying other institutions. I have now arranged with the Commissioners that the asylum and the Hart's Asylum Branch shall have the preference in the distribution of work, and that not only the making but the cutting-out shall be done there, so that a considerable increase in the number employed will now be possible.

"At the beginning of the year 400 patients slept on mattresses placed upon the floor and about 300 had to stand at their meals, now, every patient is provided with a bedstead and a seat at table.

"The bathing of patients is better attended to. Bath-towels are now furnished which was not done before, and the supervisors are required personally to superintend the bathing of patients. The salt water bath has been more generally used, as many as 600 pa-

tients bathing in it in a single day, double the number of any former year.

"Out-door exercise has been increased and the old airing courts have been dispensed with and the fences removed.

"The 'individual dose system' of administering medicines has been introduced, securing better regularity, lessening the risks of accidents and making it impossible for the attendants to administer medicines improperly.

"The daily average of restraint has been reduced to $\frac{87}{100}$ in 1886, as against 4 and $\frac{41}{100}$ in 1885.

"Theatrical and musical entertainments have been more frequently given, attended by larger numbers of the patients and as many as 100 patients have taken actual part in them.

"A uniform has been adopted for the attendants similar to that worn in the training school but of a distinguishing color, with department buttons, made for the purpose, and caps and aprons. These uniforms are provided by the department.

"The machinery for the new laundry is now nearly all in place, and before the close of the year it is expected that the removal from the old laundry will take place. This will separate the kitchen and laundry, the association of which and the consequent contact of patients and work-house prisoners was so unfortunate. The space freed by the removal of the laundry, will make possible the enlargement of the kitchen and thus better cooking and service. It will also enable us to establish a separate kitchen and dining-room for the nurses. When this is done instead of having their food sent to them in the wards and pavilions cold and unappetizing, they will come to the dining room for their meals and will be allowed a short release from duty after each.

"The use of the cottage by the staff and the fact that no more work-house prisoners sleep at the asylum, gives space for comfortable accommodation for the night nurses, and removes them from the very unsuitable quarters in the attics which they formerly occupied.

"There has been an increase in the general matter of supplies and the promptness of their arrival. Tables, benches and wicker chairs for the use of the patients have been obtained, and improvements in the comfort and appearance of their dress are in progress."

NEW YORK CITY INSANE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND.

Statistics for 1885 and 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1884..	1, 509	December 31, 1885..	1, 652
Received during the year....	575		612
Discharged during the year..	190		321
Died during the year.....	242		252
Remaining December 31, 1885	1, 652	December 31, 1886..	1, 691

<i>* Census December 31.</i>	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Consulting physicians	9	9	9	9
Resident physicians.....	12	14	13	13
Patients	1,364	1,509	1,652	1,691
Employees	123	130	162	169
Number of employees, dismissed ...	66	76	115	293
Number of employees, resigned	58	61	100	689
Work-house help, male.....	28	27	32	28
Work-house help, female	10	13	13	.....
Daily average number of patients employed	416	441	551	561
Daily average number of patients out to walk.....	814	878	1,083	1,073
Suicides	2	....	1	1
Fatal accidents.....	2	1	1	.....
Daily average in restraint.....	0.11	....	9	.....
Daily average in seclusion.....	1.81	....	....	.....
Daily average in seclusion and restraint... ..	0.35	....	....	.....

Visited May 11, and June 3, 1886.

It is necessarily impossible that I should be able to report upon the internal management of this asylum. I can only see the external faults or advantages and get a general idea of the system.

Taking into account the very great difficulties under which the medical superintendent has always labored, partly because of the character of the building, partly because of the number of patients (largely in excess of the reasonable capacity of the building), partly because of the comparatively low character of many of the attendants, the salaries paid not being enough to secure a higher grade, it has always seemed to me a great wonder that the asylum should have been kept up to so high a standard.

Within the past three years there have been very marked improvements in many directions. Mechanical restraint has been completely abolished; no patient has been in any restraining apparatus nor shut in his room by day during that period. Medical treatment is used to prevent and lessen the periods of excitement, and physicians are constantly on duty during the whole twenty-four hours, and are on hand in all emergencies.

The patients are much more generally occupied than formerly, and besides those employed at trades, the whole work of the asylum, including laundry work, is done by the patients. This change has enabled the superintendent to dispense with all the

* The census for four years has been given in order that the increase in the number of patients may be noted and also the improvement in the number employed, taken out to walk, in restraint, etc.

a Includes those relieved from duty.

b Includes those transferred.

work-house women, who formerly disgraced his asylum, as they still do almost every other institution under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, except the lunatic asylums.

The patients at the Asylum on Ward's Island are now engaged in the following trades :

Carpenters.	Printers.	Blacksmiths.
Tailors.	Clerks.	Plumbers.
Mat-makers.	Drivers.	Plasterers.
Broom-makers.	Painters.	Laundrymen.
Tinsmiths.	Shoe-makers.	Hospital nurses.
Firemen.	Basket-makers.	Farmers.
Masons.	Chair caners.	Laborers.

A printing office has for some years been carried on, and all the printing of the department done here, but it is not easy to get all the necessary work accomplished and the printing of the Report of the Commissioners for 1883 was not finished in June, 1886. It would be a very wise measure to pay the patients even a very small amount for work done, as it would incite them to industry and so tend toward their recovery. Where this experiment has been tried, in some of the foreign asylums, I understand it has had very excellent results.

The number of physicians is much larger than formerly and the staff is paid ; the number of attendants also has been greatly increased ; there are now 170 attendants, or one to every ten patients.

As a consequence of all these various advances, the character of the patients seems to have changed, at least to the casual observer. The quiet of the wards is extremely gratifying to one who remembers what their condition used to be.

The asylum is always found in very good order ; the wards are all, with very few exceptions, very prettily painted and ornamented with quite elaborate frescoing, the work of the patients, whom the superintendent has employed for years in renovating the building in every particular. In fact, the original work was so very poorly done that it has been necessary almost to rebuild the asylum, so to speak, the last piece of work being the filling in with brick of all the spaces under the windows, which being covered with wooden panelling had been left absolutely empty, with nothing between the outside brick wall of the building and the wooden panels.

The hospital ward has been moved from the upper to the lower floor, a much more convenient location for it. It would be still better could it be put outside the institution altogether. It is a most difficult ward, of course, containing seventy-one patients, all but fourteen of whom are bedridden. There are five attendants and twelve patients to assist in the care of the sick.

The "Annex" is a building on the grounds of the Emigration Commissioners, which for several years has been used for the surplus from the insane asylum. It is a large brick structure of four floors,

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ounting the basement, each one forming one large apartment. It as a stone stairway on the west side. In the basement, which has a stone floor, the patients eat; it always smells of grease and bread and is not an attractive place. Tin pans and plates are used. On the east side is the engine-room and five bath tubs where the men are bathed once a week. The supervisor stated that each man was bathed separately, a physician being always present at the time of the bathing.

The wards were found in good order, No. 3, the upper floor, presenting even a pleasing appearance, owing to fresh whitewash and a line of green paint round the windows.

The building is unsuitable, however, and very crowded. There are no day-rooms, and the men when not out have to stay in the apartments where they sleep. They are out daily from 10 to 11:30 A. M. and 2 to 4:30 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, WARD'S ISLAND, 1886.

[Notes furnished by Dr. A. E. MacDonald.]

"The old system of plumbing is in course of being changed, \$10,000 having been appropriated for that purpose and expended during the current year.

"Thus far it has been entirely changed in two of the wings, containing seven wards, and also in the center building containing one ward, the kitchen, store-rooms and officers' quarters.

"Entirely new lines of waste and sewer pipes have been laid, and new bath tubs and closets of the latest pattern have been substituted.

"Single hopper-closets properly ventilated have been put in, instead of the open school sinks formerly in use, and two bath tubs have been put in each ward instead of one as before.

"The new lines of waste pipe are taken out of the building by the shortest possible course, instead of running under it for its full length as before.

"The old lines of waste pipe and sewers have been dug up, the earth about them removed and replaced by ashes, and the whole securedly cemented over, except beneath a portion of the center building, where the work was interrupted by the strike of plumbers and for other reasons. Unfortunately this leaves the old sewer underneath the kitchen and the physician's apartments, and serious influences upon the health of the asylum are resulting.

"The changes in the main building will, when completed, exhaust the old closets, bath-tubs, etc., are unchanged. The two new wards also require some changes, though of less extent and cost.

"The changes in the plumbing, and the increase in the number of bath-tubs enable us to bathe the patients much more satisfactorily. No two patients are now at any time bathed

"The salt water bath has been used this summer more than ever, about 65 per cent of the whole number of patients having used it regularly, as many as 852 using it in a single day. A physician is now required to be present whenever a patient is bathed, whether in the building, or in the salt water bath. In this way the proper bathing of the patients is insured, and any marks of injury are detected and investigated at once.

"The office of steward has been abolished, leaving a salary of \$1,000 to be applied to increasing the number of attendants, etc., and efficiency and discipline have been improved in consequence.

"A new piano has been purchased and placed in the amusement hall, being used for the first time on Thanksgiving night. The purchase money, \$300, was contributed by ladies and gentlemen who received in return articles manufactured by the patients; mats, baskets, etc., from the rushes growing upon the island.

"The Annex building is still, unfortunately, in use, but it has been possible to reduce the number of patients occupying it from 350 to 320 owing to the occupation of the new wings and the transfer of 60 patients to the branch asylum at Hart's Island. It is now occupied only by patients who are able to spend the day out of doors, one-third of them being working patients, so that the discomforts of the occupants are in some degree lessened.

"A system of testing the efficiency of the night service has been inaugurated, the telephone operator at the Commissioner's office being required to call up the asylum at irregular intervals and record any failure or delay in replying. This has been extended to the other asylums and institutions of the department.

"Work-house female help has been at length entirely abolished and the male help of the same kind still further reduced by substituting patients for them wherever possible. Now that the several asylums are under the same management the plan of making one help the other is being carried out, the fine washing for the Ward's Island Asylum, for instance, which cannot be done by the men, is sent to the Blackwell's and Hart's Island asylums to be done by patients there.

"There has been no restraint or seclusion during the year.

"The number of patients employed has been increased, the daily average being 572 this year, as against 551 last year, although 60 of the best working patients were transferred to the Hart's Island branch."

BRANCH ASYLUM, HART'S ISLAND.

Statistics for 1885 and 1886.

Number of Inmates December			
31, 1884.....	495	December 31, 1885..	496
Received during the year....	32		166
Discharged during the year..	3		25
Died during the year.....	28		37
Remaining December 31, 1885	496	December 31, 1886..	600

<i>Census December 31.</i>	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Physicians.....	3	3	3	3
Employees.....	41	42	42	45
Work-house help, men.....	29	46	47	..
Work-house help, women.....	21	*..	*..	..
Patients.....	422	495	496	600
Number of employes dismissed.....	5	2	..	5
Number of employes resigned.....	9	14	10	a20
Average number of patients out for exercise.....	352	394	417	324
Average number of patients employed daily.....	144	196	192	222
Different patients under restraint during year.....	..	..	8	b0. 07

The Branch Lunatic Asylum is composed of many different buildings.

The two oldest are wooden barracks (formerly used for a Soldiers' Hospital) of one story, narrow, and with almost none of the requisites for the care of the insane. In each of these barracks are eighty patients, and five attendants, including those on duty at night.

The wards were found in very good order, freshly painted with a pink tint, and very clean, closets and wardrobes included.

There are no separate day-rooms, but the patients are usually out of doors from 8 to 11:30 A. M. and again in the afternoon, sitting under the trees, and walking about, and they also have sea-bathing during the season.

There are three new pavilions (two accommodating 90 patients and the third 194), which were built for the insane, and have more conveniences than the old barracks. Two are of one story, and the ceilings are most unnecessarily high (16 ft.) with extraordinarily large windows and almost too many of them, which, however is a good fault. There are no separate day-rooms, the women sitting in the main hall (which is the dormitory), but there are dining-rooms and pantries, good nurses' rooms, and bath rooms. The third pavilion is a two story building. These have all been painted and ornamented with elaborate stencil work and really look pleasant and cheerful. They were found in very good order indeed. The walls are hung with pictures, engravings framed on the Island, which add greatly to the general effect, and the great windows on the west have been supplied with blinds.

A new pavilion to accommodate 200 patients is being put up. It is to have four large dormitories, with twelve windows in each, and thirty-six single rooms, besides two dining-rooms, and two small dormitories.

*Work-house women were employed at the asylum in these years, but were carried on the census of Hart's Island hospital.

a Includes transfers.

b Daily average.

A new stone building for kitchen and laundry has been built and is now occupied, and presents a very satisfactory appearance, but the most gratifying feature of the laundry is that all the work is done by patients. Indeed there is not a work-house woman now employed in the Branch Lunatic Asylum. The patients not only do all the work of the asylum but the cooking for the physicians as well, and take the place of waitresses, etc. They also do the sewing and mending for the Ward's Island Insane Asylum. The dormitory over the laundry and kitchen is occupied by sixty male patients who do all the work at the Branch Lunatic Asylum, including carpentering, painting, etc. They also do all the grading and make the walks about the grounds.

There are no work-house men employed in this asylum.

The whole aspect of the Branch Lunatic Asylum is encouraging, and great improvements have been made in the last few years. The grounds around the pavilion, are graded and laid out in grass plots, and a new path is being made from the boat landing. Six new wells have been sunk and the supply of water is good and abundant.

BRANCH ASYLUM, HART'S ISLAND, 1886.

[Notes furnished by Dr. A. E. MacDonald.]

"Work-house help both male and female has been entirely dispensed with not only at the asylum, but, through utilizing the labor of the asylum patients, at the Hart's Island Hospital also. From the asylum 26 work-house women and 50 work-house men have been returned to the branch work-house, and all relations between the two ends of the island and commingling of their respective occupants have been suspended. As a consequence the space formerly occupied by work-house help has become available for patients, and the overcrowding at the two main asylums has been in a measure relieved by the transfer of 101 patients.

"All the laundry work of the branch asylum and the Hart's Island Hospital is now done by the asylum patients, as is also the washing and mending for the medical staff of the Ward's Island Asylum.

"The place of the work-house men has been taken by 60 working patients transferred from the Ward's Island Asylum, on the first day of September, who, in addition to the ordinary labor of the place, have already made substantial new roads and reclaimed about an acre of ground at the lower end of the island which can be cultivated next year, have done the necessary grading about the new pavilion, and done a good deal in the way of carpentering and painting.

"The number of patients employed in the way of knitting, sewing, etc., is larger than ever before, and will be still further increased under the arrangement mentioned in regard to the Blackwell's Island Asylum. The labor list of the branch asylum for January of this year shows a daily average of 175 patients, for November of 270.

"The number of attendants has been increased by two in order to give an additional night attendant in the hospital and feeble wards.

"Head attendants, seven in number, have been appointed for each ward and their wages increased from \$16 to \$18 per month."

BRANCH ASYLUM, HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, WARD'S ISLAND.

Statistics for 1885 and 1886.

Patients December 31, 1884....	149	December 31, 1885....	149
Received during the year.....	18		14
Discharged during the year	4		3
Died during the year... ..	14		10
Remaining December 31, 1885 .	149	December 31, 1886....	150

<i>Census December 31.</i>	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Patients remaining	150	149	149	150
Day attendants.....	8	8	8	8
Night attendants.....	2	2	2	2

[Notes furnished by Dr. A. E. MacDonald.]

"No particular changes have been made at this branch as I hope soon to be able to abandon it and secure the transfer of the patients to Hart's Island. This will be possible as soon as the new pavilion there is completed; in the meantime some additions have been made in the way of benches, tables, wicker chairs, clothing, etc., to the comfort of the patients."

BRANCH INSANE ASYLUM, RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Statistics for 1885 and 1886.

Inmates December 31, 1884....	131	December 31, 1885 ...	132
Received during the year.....	11		7
Discharged during the year	5		1
Died during the year.....	5		6
Remaining December 31, 1885.	132	December 31, 1886....	132

<i>Census December 31.</i>	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Physicians.....	3	3	3	3
Patients.....	126	131	132	132
Emploves	7	7	7	10
Daily average of patients employed...	42	46	48	52
Daily average of patients taken out to walk.....	78	76	79	70

[Notes furnished by Dr. A. E. MacDonald.]

"The same remarks apply to this branch as to that at the Homœopathic Hospital. I hope to secure its abolishment and the transfer of the patients, so that all the insane of the department may be provided for in the two main asylums, the Hart's Island branch and at the Long Island farm, when funds become available to fit it for occupation. Thus far the Board of Apportionment has not complied with the request of the Commissioners to transfer for that purpose the \$60,000 appropriated three years ago for a hospital pavilion at Ward's Island, and as a consequence the money remains idle, the hospital pavilion which is much needed in any event remains unbuilt, and nothing can be done to develop and occupy the Long Island farm.

"At the Randall's Island Branch, the staff of attendants has been increased by two, and their wages have been raised from \$20 to \$22 and \$25 per month, under the same rules as have been in force at Ward's Island. Work-house help has been entirely abolished, the work formerly done by them is now done by the patients, and they are also employed to an increased extent in farm work, road making, etc. Tables, benches, etc., have been added, and clothing, etc., is now more liberally furnished."

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

December 15, 1886.

**DISTURBED AND VIOLENT INSANE IN COUNTY
ASYLUMS AND POOR-HOUSES.**

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In compliance with the resolution of the Board of December 15, 1885, directing me to visit the insane asylums of the various counties exempt by the Board from the operation of the Willard Asylum Act, under chapter 713 of the Laws of 1871, and also to visit the poor-houses and asylums of such other counties of the State, having the custody and care of insane, as thought desirable, to advise with the superintendents and other proper officers with the view of securing the removal of any disturbed, violent or filthy patients in these asylums and poor-houses, not suitably provided for, to the appropriate State institutions for the insane, and to communicate to the Board my action thereon, I beg respectfully to report:

My visits to asylums of the exempted counties during the present calendar year have been as follows: To Cattaraugus, Chenango, Cortland, Lewis, Oswego and Wyoming counties each once, and to Broome, Chautauqua, Erie, Jefferson, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Queens, Suffolk, Tioga and Wayne counties each twice. The poor-houses and asylums of the following other counties have also been visited one or more times during the year, viz.: Albany, Cayuga, Columbia, Genesee, Herkimer, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Ontario, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Seneca, Sullivan, Warren, Washington and Yates.

In making these visits, I have frequently been accompanied by the local commissioner of the Board, and frequently by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, who have united with me in recommending removals, and in other recommendations affecting the care and well-being of the insane. The attendance of the visiting physicians, whenever practicable, has also been secured, and in several instances, these physicians, at my request, have visited and examined the insane in the asylums and poor-houses of their respective counties, and reported to me the results of their visits and examinations, which are embodied in this report.

The condition of the insane in the asylums and poor-houses of the various counties visited during the year, and the number and condition of the insane in the other counties of the State, as shown by the reports of the superintendents, keepers and visiting physicians, will now be briefly considered.

ALBANY COUNTY.

This county has provision for about 40 chronic insane, in a separate building on the grounds of the Albany city alms-house which is also used for the temporary custody of recent cases, awaiting removal to the State hospitals. The number of insane reported under care October 1, 1886, was 30, viz.: 15 men and 15 women. There are two attendants, one male and one female, and a woman employed as cook. It is the practice of the county to retain only mild and quiet cases, sending the disturbed and violent classes to the State asylums. In frequent visits to the institution during the year, there has seemed no occasion to advise any removals, the authorities being attentive and vigilant in this respect.


ALLEGANY COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county, upon the plan of detached wooden cottages, is designed for a classification of the inmates, and a complete separation of the sexes. It makes no special provision for the insane poor, and retains only such cases as are in condition to associate with the other inmates. The number of this class reported in its care October 1, 1886, was 5, of whom 2 were men and 3 women. No opportunity has offered during the year to visit the institution.

BROOME COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited March 11, 1886, in company with Superintendent Payne. The asylum department then contained 72 insane, 32 of them being men and 40 women. The day was pleasant and about twenty of the men were in the yard sawing, splitting and piling wood, devoting two hours in the forenoon and two hours in the afternoon to this work. The men in-doors were orderly and well behaved, and entirely free from restraint. The hands of two of the women were confined by muffs; the others were at liberty, well dressed, clean and orderly. The supper, served during my visit, consisted of bread and butter, boiled rice and molasses, tea and milk for those who desired it. All the patients except one man and two women were at the tables, and the meal was partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. There are two male and three female attendants, and the supervision appears to be kind and thoughtful, with constant and well directed efforts toward improvement. The separation of the idiotic and filthy demented cases from the insane, now provided for in a detached building, has greatly bettered the condition of the asylum department, and largely added to the comfort and well-being of the patients. It seemed unnecessary to recommend any removals, as there was no crowding, nor any greatly disturbed or troublesome cases.

Visited November 17, 1886, with Commissioner Walrath. The insane then numbered 68, of whom 32 were men and 36



women. Since my last visit, the partitions in the front of the men's building have been removed so as to give an additional day room twenty-five feet square. A broad front veranda has also been constructed, and a walk of flag stones laid along the front of the entire buildings. The institution in all its parts was remarkably clean, and the patients well clothed, and, with the exception of two women, entirely free from excitement. There were no cases in restraint, and all means of restraint have been removed from the institution. The supper, being prepared during our visit, consisted of bread and butter, plain cake and tea, with an abundance of stewed green apple sauce. All of the patients, except one woman, were in condition to go to the tables. The paid force are two male and three female attendants, a night watchman, and a woman as cook. Under this careful supervision, the superintendent has found it unnecessary to move any patients to State asylums, as cases of prolonged excitement or disturbance seldom if ever occur.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

The buildings for the insane of this county, consisting of four cottages, with a central residence for the keeper, and dining halls, have accommodations for 140 patients, equal as to the sexes. In a visit to the institution, June 23, 1886, accompanied by Dr. King, attending physician, the number of insane was found to be 67, of whom 31 were men and 33 women. There are two classifications of each sex, the quiet and orderly patients occupying the cottages nearer the central residence, and the more disturbed and troublesome cases, the remote cottages. Of the former, there were 20 men and 23 women and of the latter, 12 men and 12 women. The institution had spare room for 73 patients, and there was said to be no pressing demand for admission. The buildings are newly painted and in fine condition, the water supply is abundant, and the sewerage in good order. There are one male and two female attendants. The men were generally quiet and orderly, and several of them were said to be good laborers. There were three disturbed women, and one was quite violent and noisy, but I did not regard it necessary to recommend any removals.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited September 13, 1886, with the State Commissioner in Lunacy, Superintendent Olmstead being also present. The number of inmates was 87, said to be about equal as to sex. We made a careful enumeration of the insane, and found that there were 15, viz.: 9 men and 6 women. These occupy a wing of the building, which is also devoted to the custody of feeble-minded and other infirm and helpless inmates. All were chronic cases, many of them of very long standing. There had been no admissions recently, and no cases requiring any special attention are retained. The men all labor more or less, and three

of the women were said to be good domestics. Only two, so far as could be learned, had ever been at any State asylum. The building is warmed by steam, introduced last year, and the institution throughout was clean and in good order.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited June 22, 1886, accompanied by Joseph H. Plumb of the local visiting committee, the superintendents of the poor, Dr. Wilson, attending physician being also present. The register of the insane department showed 107 patients, of whom 51 were men and 56 women. The insane were first observed at their dinner, a plain substantial meal, partaken of in a quiet and orderly manner. An additional dining-room has been fitted up for the men, and the sexes are separated at the tables. A daily record is kept of the diet of the insane, of the labor performed by them, of the restraint used, and of any injuries to the patients from accident or otherwise, which record is preserved in bound books. The proportion of laborers among the men is quite large, and several of the women are good domestics, assisting in the daily routine of the household work of the institution. The day was pleasant, and most of the men were engaged in out-door work, and a large proportion of the women were also out-doors. There was one woman in the restraint of a muff, and one woman was disturbed and noisy; the others were at full liberty, and none of the men were in any manner restrained. The day-rooms were clean, light and cheerful, the dormitories well aired and the beds and bedding in good order. The water supply was abundant, and the closets and drains, all of which are annexed, were in proper condition. The grounds were clean and in good order, and most of the patients were at liberty to go in and out at their pleasure, and it was said that attempts to escape were seldom made.

Visited October 19, 1886, Superintendent Taylor being present. The number of insane then was 105, viz.: 50 men and 55 women. About 30 of the men, on my arrival, were engaged in shoveling and carting earth for filling and grading the front grounds, and a large number of the women were returning from an extended walk, the day being warm and pleasant. The dinner, served soon after, consisted of boiled salt pork, boiled cabbage and potatoes, bread and butter and tea. All of the patients, except two men and four women were at the tables; one of these men was blind, and the women were temporarily sick. One woman has frequent paroxysms of excitement and is then troublesome, and another was represented as being most of the time greatly disturbed and violent. I recommended the removal of the latter to the Willard Asylum, and Superintendent Taylor assured me that the removal should promptly be made. There were no cases of either sex in restraint. The paid force of the insane department are four men and four women, including the resident keeper and his wife, the family cook, and the

farmer having charge of the insane men when out at work. The annual aggregate salary for these amounts to \$1,782. It is believed that one other female attendant at least should be employed, and in view of the number of patients, a night service should be instituted, with special reference to the oversight and care of the filthy classes. These recommendations have been presented to the superintendents of the poor, and I am assured that they will early be carried out.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

This county sends all of its insane to the State institutions. The report of the keeper shows that the poor-house contained no insane October 1, 1886. It has not been thought necessary to visit the institution during the year.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited June 19, 1886. Its insane department then had 38 patients, of whom 11 were men and 27 women. One man has been transferred to the Binghamton State Asylum during the year. At the time of my visit one woman was confined in a chair; the other women, as well as the men, were at liberty. The woman in restraint has been an inmate about two years; transferred from the State Lunatic Asylum, and is very noisy and troublesome, especially at night. Another woman, brought from the State Lunatic Asylum in January last, has frequent sudden attacks of violence, and is then likely to injure others. I communicated with the superintendent, advising the removal of these cases to the Binghamton State Asylum. The re-adjustment of the patients in the institution has effected a complete separation of the sexes, except when at their meals. The rooms were clean and orderly, and the insane properly clothed and clean. There was a feeble-minded young woman, 23 years old, in the poor-house, with a child two years of age, and I advised her removal to the Newark Custodial Asylum, as soon as room could be secured.

CLINTON COUNTY.

The superintendent of the poor of this county reported 32 insane, 13 men and 19 women, in the asylum department of its poor-house, October 1, 1886. No opportunity has offered to visit the institution during the year, nor has any information been obtained regarding the character and condition of its insane. They are presumed, however, to be chronic cases only, of the quiet and orderly class, as the institution has no accommodations for disturbed and violent insane.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited May 27, 1886. Its insane then numbered 22, viz.: 10 men and 12 women. Of these, one man and three women were in the main building, and the remainder in the detached asylum structure. All were chronic cases, and many

in advanced life. There were two attendants, one male and one female. The women were very quiet and orderly and clean in their persons and clothing. Only three of the men seemed to need special supervision, and these it was said, were not troublesome. It was in contemplation by the superintendent, to remove a few of the insane to the Binghamton State Asylum, distribute the others through the poor-house department, and convert the building occupied by them into a hospital for aged, feeble and filthy men. I advised the adoption of this course, the number of insane under care being too small to warrant keeping up a separate department for them. A matron is employed in the poor-house, and its hospital and other wards were clean and in good condition. Among the inmates was a feeble-minded girl, sixteen years old, whom I recommended to be removed to the State Idiot Asylum at Syracuse.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

This county has accommodations for about 45 insane, in buildings connected with its poor-house. In a visit to the institution March 11, 1886, there were only 28 patients, viz.: 15 men and 13 women. They have a kitchen, and dining-rooms separate from the paupers, and a diet suited to their various conditions, a careful record being kept of the food composing each meal. There were no noisy or filthy cases, and their rooms, halls and beds were clean and in good order. One woman, inclined to destroy her clothing, was in the restraint of a muff; the others were at liberty upon the halls, and it was said cause no serious trouble. A number of the men are good farm laborers, and the women, under the guidance of the matron, do most of the sewing and other domestic work of the institution. There seemed no occasion to recommend any removals.

Under date of November 16, 1886, Dr. George D. Bradford, attending physician to the poor-house and asylum of this county, wrote me that there were then 27 insane in the asylum, 14 of whom were men and 13 women. He stated: "All are quiet and comfortable, and with the exception of two, they are able to do light work about the house and farm." He justly regards the sleeping apartments, halls and hospital accommodations for the men as insufficient, and adds: "I have called the attention of the board of supervisors of the county to these defects, and hope to get an appropriation to remedy them."

DELAWARE COUNTY.

The keeper of this county poor-house reports that it had no insane inmates October 1, 1886. All of this class belonging to the county, both acute and chronic, are provided for in the State institutions. It has not been convenient to visit the institution during the year.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

This county poor-house has no accommodations for the insane. The superintendent reports only one inmate of this class October 1,

1886, a man requiring no special attention. Its insane are all provided for in the institutions of the State. It has not been feasible to visit the institution during the year.

The Poughkeepsie city alms-house, set apart for the poor of the city and town of Poughkeepsie, also sends its insane mainly to the State institutions. The superintendent reports only four insane in its care October 1, 1886, viz.: one man and three women, all of whom are said to be quiet cases, causing no trouble. It has not been practicable to visit the institution during the year.

ERIE COUNTY.

The insane department of this county poor-house was visited June 29, 1886, accompanied by Commissioner Letchworth. The number of insane was, men 190, women 178, total 368. Of the women, 57 were in the detached cottage erected last year, nearly all of them being aged and feeble cases. These have a large, well-lighted and cheerful day-room on the first story, and commodious and well-ventilated dormitories on the second story. The cottage is comfortably furnished, and meets very properly the purposes for which it was designed. All of the men except those engaged in room work were out of doors, and 52 of them were said to be at work upon the farm and grounds. The women were mostly indoors, a few were employed in domestic work, but most of them were in idleness. There were a considerable number of disturbed and noisy women, and two of the men were also quite noisy, but no cases were in restraint. The rooms and halls were clean, and the beds and bedding in good order. The men's wards are crowded, and there are no spare accommodations for women.

Visited October 20, 1886, in company with Commissioner Letchworth. The insane then numbered 368, the only change since last visited being in the distribution of sexes, viz.: 193 men and 175 women. The day was pleasant and the men were generally out of doors; the women were mostly in the wards. There were fewer noisy cases than on the occasion of our previous visit and none were in restraint. The institution has no spare room, and its accommodations for men are considerably crowded. The subject of the extension of the buildings is under consideration by the board of supervisors, and a committee has been appointed to examine and report upon the matter, at its next session. One of the great needs of this institution has been proper exercise grounds for the women, the only space for them out-doors, being an inclosed yard at the rear. This is to be remedied by setting apart the front grounds for their use, which heretofore have been under cultivation, or devoted to meadow. These grounds, comprising several acres, are now being laid out in walks, with a fountain in the centre, and are to be planted with trees and shrubs, and set apart entirely to the women. It is probable that the work upon them will be completed so as to render them available early next year.

ESSEX COUNTY.

According to the report of the superintendent, there were 8 insane in the poor-house of this county October 1, 1886, of whom three were men and five women. It has not been practicable to visit the institution during the year, nor has any thing been learned regarding the character or condition of these insane. It is not probable, however, that any of these are disturbed or troublesome cases, as it is the policy of the superintendent to send this class to State asylums, the institution having no suitable accommodations for their custody and care.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

This county, from the opening of the Willard Asylum, has sent its chronic insane requiring asylum care to that institution. The keeper reports three insane in the poor-house October 1, 1886, all of whom were women. It has been impracticable for me to visit the institution during the year.

FULTON COUNTY.

The report of the superintendent shows that 20 of the inmates of this county poor-house October 1, 1886, were classed as insane, viz.: 8 men and 12 women. No opportunity has offered to visit the institution during the year. At my request, an examination of the insane in the institution was made by Dr. Beebe attending physician, who kindly wrote me regarding them November 11, 1886, as follows: "At the Fulton county poor-house there are about 20 insane cases of different types, including the epileptics. Two women are bed-ridden, and have to be fed in their rooms; all the others eat at the tables. One case, a young woman about twenty years old, is placed each night in a locked slatted bed, but during the day-time is allowed the liberty of other inmates. All are regarded as incurable, and most of them are cases of long standing, and old people. Curable cases are not retained in the institution, nor are dangerous ones. They are all allowed the privilege of other inmates, and are well cared for. There are no cases requiring removal."

GENESEE COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited August 28, 1886, the board of superintendents and Dr. Croff, attending physician, being present. Its records then showed 76 inmates, about two-thirds of them being males. There were 5 men and 3 women who upon examination were found to be insane, all of them being chronic cases, and most of them of very long standing, and repeatedly examined by me, in former visits. Two of the men were said to be good farm hands, but the labor of the women, with one exception, is of little or no avail. There were no disturbed or noisy cases, nor

any in any manner restrained or confined. The floors of the old building have recently been relaid, but no other changes in the buildings have been made during the year, and it remains in the extremely dilapidated condition heretofore reported. A good system of drainage of the institution has been effected, and all the waste from the establishment is collected and utilized for fertilizing. The farm crops were good, and a large and well-kept garden supplies the inmates of the institution with a great variety and abundance of fresh vegetables and other products. The institution was clean and the grounds and yards were in good condition.

GREENE COUNTY.

The number of insane in this county October 1, 1886, as reported by the superintendent, was 16, viz.: 7 men and 9 women. The poor-house has not been visited during the year.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

There is no poor-house or other charitable institution in this county, nor has any report been received the past year in regard to its insane or poor.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

This county poor-house, visited April 17, 1886, then sheltered 115 persons, of whom 45 were insane, viz.: 16 men and 29 women. There is a rear extension for a part of the men, the remainder, as well as the women, being in association with the other inmates. The employes are, one male and two female attendants, and a night watchman. One of the men is noisy and seeks every opportunity to escape, and I advised his removal to the Binghamton State Asylum. The others were generally quiet and orderly cases, and none of them were in any manner restrained. Several of the men were said to be good farm-hands, and the women aid largely in the domestic work of the institution, a considerable number of them, at the time of my visit, being engaged in sewing, kitchen and laundry pursuits. All were comfortably clothed and clean, and the institution throughout had an air of neatness and good order.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The insane department of this county poor-house was visited in the early morning hours of March 26, 1886. The number of insane was 44, viz.: 8 men and 36 women. The female patients were engaged in the morning work, making the beds and putting the rooms in order. There were quite a number of aged and feeble women, but no disturbed or violent cases, all being free from restraint. There are one male and two female attendants. The building was warm and comfortable, and the patients were well clothed, and clean. It was not deemed necessary to advise any removals.

Visited August 7, 1886, the insane then numbering 46, being an increase of two, both men, since my last visit. The patients were mostly in-doors and were well clothed, clean and orderly. There was entire freedom from restraint, and the institution throughout was in good condition and comfortable.

LEWIS COUNTY.

The poor-house and asylum department of this county was visited April 1, 1886. The number of insane then was 39, of whom 24 were men and 15 women. There were two male and two female attendants, and a woman employed as cook, who also supervises the laundry. My visit was early in the morning, and the insane were observed at their breakfast. This consisted of fried salt pork, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and tea. All of the patients were at the tables, and they were quiet and orderly during the meal which was abundant and well prepared. Eight of the men were said to be very good laborers, and the women assist more or less in the domestic work of the establishment. One woman, formerly in the Willard Asylum, becoming disturbed and troublesome, had recently been returned to that institution. There were no cases present seeming to require removal. The buildings were in good condition, comfortably furnished, and meet very properly the purposes to which they are applied. In the poor-house were two feeble-minded girls, aged respectively 14 and 16 years, and I advised measures looking to their removal to the State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse.

At my request, Dr. A. H. Crosby, attending physician, visited the asylum of this county near the close of the year, and reported to me regarding the insane as follows: "There are now 47 insane in the asylum, 31 men and 16 women; no violent cases; two are becoming filthy, but are not enough so at present to require removal. Since your last visit, several needed improvements have been made by the superintendents. The grounds in front of the asylum buildings and extending to the highways have been graded and inclosed by a wire screen fence, six feet high, which looks very neat and ornamental and furnishes beautiful grounds for the females during the warm weather. The grounds in the rear of the buildings contain several large shade trees, and seats have been made for the use of the men. There has been very little sickness in the institution during the year, and but one death."

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited March 22, 1886. The department for the insane then had 55 patients, viz.: 27 men and 28 women. There was one woman in the restraint of a muff, the others were at liberty, and generally quiet and orderly, and they were comfortably clothed and clean. Dinner was served during my visit, consisting of boiled corned beef, boiled potatoes, raw onions, bread and butter and tea. All of the patients, except three, took seats at the tables,

and they were well-behaved during the meal. The supervisors, in a recent special session, appropriated \$1,000 for a laundry in connection with the poor-house, and for introducing water into the asylum buildings. The walls of the latter are broken in many places, and are stained and dingy, but, it was said, they would early be repaired and cleaned.

MADISON COUNTY.

According to the report of the superintendent of the poor, this county had 24 insane in its care, October 1, 1886, of whom 10 were men, and 14 women. Its poor-house has not been visited during the year.

MONROE COUNTY.

This county has an asylum for its insane apart from the poor-house, and under a separate management. It, however, retains a few of its most quiet and orderly chronic insane in the poor-house with the other inmates. The number reported in its care October 1, 1886, was 11, of whom 7 were men and 4 women. The institution has frequently been visited during the year, and there has been no occasion to advise any removals of the insane, as it is the settled policy of the county to retain no cases in the poor-house requiring special supervision.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

This poor-house, visited May 28, 1886, then contained 73 inmates, of whom 10 were insane men and 13 insane women. During last year an additional building was erected for the insane women, and the buildings throughout, were thoroughly repaired and improved. A large and well-arranged kitchen and dining hall have been fitted up, and the sexes are kept separate. The water supply is abundant, good facilities for bathing have been made, and a thorough system of drainage has been introduced. The insane were all of the chronic class, and there were no disturbed or violent cases. Their rooms were comfortably furnished and clean, and were in good order throughout. The front grounds are set apart for the women. A few of the men labor upon the farm, and several of the women were said to be good domestics. The supplies were examined and found to be abundant and of good quality.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

The superintendent of the county reports that there were no insane in the county poor-house, October 1, 1886. From the opening of the Willard Asylum this county has sent its chronic insane to that institution, and it has no special accommodations for this class. It has not been practicable to visit the institution during the year.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The asylum department of the poor-house of this county was visited March 20, 1886, accompanied by Commissioner McCarthy.

The insane then in its care were 283, of whom 115 were men and 168 women. The completion of the additional building for men, and the remodeling of the old structure formerly used by them, last year, largely increased the capacity of the institution, giving better facilities for classification, and for a more convenient administration. The paid force in connection with the insane is: A matron at \$365 per year; five male attendants, each at \$360 per year; ten female attendants and one female cook at \$175 each per year. The annual salary of the visiting physician, chargeable to the asylum department is \$400, thus making the total yearly expenditure for the supervision and care of the insane \$4,490. There were a number of disturbed patients, especially in the women's department, but they were under the close observance of attendants, and no cases were in restraint. There was one extremely violent State patient, Samuel Duggan, whom I caused to be removed to the Binghamton State Asylum. The institution throughout was in good order, and a model of intelligent and efficient administration.

Visited October 16, 1886. The records of the asylum department showed 293 insane under care, 130 being men and 163 women. The paid force consists of a matron, 6 male and 10 female attendants, and a woman as cook. The attending physician makes daily visits and inspection of the institution. The buildings throughout were in good order, and the insane comfortably clothed and clean. A considerable number of them were disturbed and noisy, but these are under close and constant supervision. There were no cases secluded or in any manner restrained. It is the settled policy of the county, to retain all of its chronic insane under local care, sending the acute class to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. The institution has as good facilities as the State asylums for this purpose, and there seems no necessity to depart from this policy, at least as long as the present standard of supervision and care is maintained.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The asylum department of the poor-house of this county was visited February 2, 1886, in company with Commissioner McCarthy. Its accommodations are for only 120 patients, and it then had 118, viz.: 41 men and 77 women. The number is kept within the proper capacity of the buildings, by removals from time to time, to State asylums. We saw all of the patients, and there were no cases in restraint, except one woman whose hands were secured by endless sleeves. The day was extremely cold, but the halls and rooms were well warmed and comfortable. A large number of the women were engaged in sewing and other domestic work, but the men were mostly idle, owing to the lack of means for their employment. There were no greatly disturbed or noisy cases, and the institution throughout was clean and in good order, bearing evidences of careful supervision. The water supply, increased last year, seems adequate to the present requirement, and the closets were well

flushed and in good condition. It was not deemed necessary to advise any removals, nor are troublesome cases likely to accumulate in the institution, as it is the settled policy of the county, to retain only the more quiet and orderly class.

Visited August 6, 1886. The insane then numbered 118, of whom 41 were men and 77 women. Twelve of the men were at work upon the farm, the others were mostly on the halls or in the inclosed yards. Fifteen of the women were engaged in the sewing room, under direction of a seamstress, and nine in the laundry. Three were helpless and bed-ridden, and one was in the restraint of a camisole. There were no noisy or violent cases, and the rooms, beds and bedding were clean and in good order. There is great need for enlarged grounds for out-door patients, the present yards being small, with high, tight board fences, shutting out the air and rendering them extremely uncomfortable in hot weather. My visit was without notice and unattended by the keeper. The institution has no unoccupied room, the numbers being kept down by transfers, from time to time, to State asylums. The subject of providing further accommodation for the chronic insane is attracting the attention of the supervisors of the county, and it will probably be fully considered at their annual session.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited August 23, 1886. Its inmates then numbered 70, over two-thirds of whom were males, most of them being aged, infirm and helpless, thus giving to the institution the appearance of a hospital or an infirmary, rather than that of a poor-house. The only cases that could properly be classed as insane were two men, both of whom have been inmates for several years, and were said to be very good farm laborers. A man and his wife are employed as cooks, and the kitchen and dining room were clean and well ordered. The former also has charge of the steam heating, and the latter supervises the wash room and laundry. The farm is under a high state of cultivation, and its yield the present year has been very large. A well kept and extensive garden, under the immediate supervision of one of the inmates, furnishes an abundant supply of vegetables and other products for the purposes of the institution. The building was clean and well ordered, and the grounds, barns and out-houses were in good condition. A large orchard in bearing gave promise of an abundance and variety of fruits, set apart for the use of the inmates.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The asylum department of this county poor-house was visited June 3, 1886. Its records then showed 67 insane inmates, 32 being men and 35 women. One man and two women had quite recently been transferred to the Binghamton State Asylum, being disturbed and noisy cases, and one of the women a violent epileptic. Those

under care at the time of my visit were generally orderly and well behaved, and no cases were in any form of restraint. All of the men except five were out of doors, and several of them were at work in the garden and upon the farm, and a number of the women were engaged in domestic occupations. The interior walls of the building were being painted, and the bath rooms renovated and improved. The wards and rooms were in good order, the beds and bedding in fine condition, and the patients properly clothed and clean. The water supply is abundant, but the drainage is defective and needs correction. Two women were in bed, temporarily sick. The institution was not crowded, but it had little or no spare room. It is the settled policy of the county to retain no disturbed, violent or filthy insane, when room can be secured for them in State asylums.

Visited October 27, 1886, the board of superintendents and Dr. Farris, attending physician, being present. The records of the insane department showed that it had 73 patients, viz.: 37 men and 36 women. There are four attendants, one on each hall. A substantial and palatable dinner was being served on my arrival, and the insane at the tables were quiet and well behaved. The wards, rooms, beds and bedding were remarkably clean and in good order. The day was stormy, and the patients were nearly all indoors. There were no cases in seclusion or in any manner restrained. The institution has no spare room, and the extension of the building was said to be in contemplation by the supervisors.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

This county has no special accommodations for the insane in connection with its county poor-house, but sends those requiring supervisory care to the State asylums. The superintendent reports only three cases in the institution October 1, 1886, one man and two women. It has not been practicable for me to visit the institution during the year.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The asylum buildings in connection with the poor-house of this county have accommodations for about 70 insane. The institution was visited May 20, 1886, in company with Commissioner McCarthy and Dr. Johnson, attending physician. It then had 64 patients, of whom 30 were men and 34 women. The paid force being a matron, and two male and two female attendants. Since the commencement of the present year, two men and four women have been transferred to the Willard Asylum, and it is the fixed policy of the county to retain only the most quiet and orderly class. Of those under care at the time of our visit, one — a woman — was an acute case, awaiting removal to the State Lunatic Asylum; the others were all of the chronic class, said to cause no great trouble. The halls and rooms, especially in the women's department, were clean and in good order, and the patients comfortably dressed and tidy.

There were no disturbed or noisy cases, nor was there any mechanical restraint in use. A considerable number of the men labor upon the farm, and the women perform most of the domestic work of the institution, under the direction of the matron.

At my request, Dr. George P. Johnson, attending physician, visited the asylum of this county November 18, 1886, and kindly wrote me in regard to it as follows: "We have now in the institution 63 insane, of whom 32 are men and 31 women, and it is all we have dormitory accommodations for. There are no disturbed or violent cases in the asylum; we are at all times full, and as often as we receive a patient we select the most disturbed, violent or filthy one, and send it to a State asylum. We can care for only about seventy per cent of our chronic insane, and I would recommend an addition to be built without basement, cells or small rooms."

OTSEGO COUNTY.

No opportunity has offered to visit this county poor-house during the year. The keeper reports 15 insane in its care October 1, 1886, of whom 5 were men and 10 women, occupying a separate building. At my request, Dr. J. K. Leaning, attending physician, kindly visited the institution, and on November 10, 1886, communicated to me the result of his examination, as follows: "All the cases of insanity in our poor-house are chronic, and with the exception of three of a very mild character, merely monomaniacs on some trivial subject. These are well cared for and easily managed, and can as well be kept here as at an asylum. Of the three disturbed and more violent cases, one is a woman aged 94 years, and she is not very bad now as her strength is failing fast, and I do not think it prudent or advisable to remove her to an asylum. Of the other two, one is a woman recently received, who is also an epileptic. It is our intention to send her to an asylum next week; her age is 65, and her disease dates back some years. The other, a man, will also be sent to an asylum soon. He is not very violent, but tears his clothes and requires a great amount of care and treatment which we cannot give here."

PUTNAM COUNTY.

The keeper of this county poor-house reports that there were five insane, two men and three women, in that institution October 1, 1886. The county has no accommodations for its insane, separate from that provided for its paupers, but sends those requiring special oversight to the State asylum. The institution has not been visited during the year.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county does not receive insane, and no occasion has offered to visit it during the year. The insane asylum, near Mineola, was visited May 14, 1886, accompanied by Commissioner Carpenter. It then had 122 patients, 55 of whom were men

and 67 women. The men were entirely at liberty, and most of them were out of doors. Two of the women were in the restraint of camisoles and one woman was strapped in a chair, these being more or less violent and destructive. The other women were on the halls, in the yards, or engaged in sewing, kitchen and laundry work, and several of the men were also engaged in the wash-house. The washing is done without machinery, both sexes being employed, and the ironing is performed wholly by the women under the direction of an attendant. The patients work in details, so that all of them able to labor are, from time to time, thus employed. This work is an important feature of the institution, and the manner in which it is carried on has proved highly satisfactory, the bedding and clothing in use comparing favorably in cleanliness with that coming from laundries having the most approved machinery. It, moreover, gives useful employment to a much larger number of patients than could otherwise be employed, and thus serves to render them more contented and happy. The institution has no spare room, and frequent removals have to be made to the State asylums to prevent crowding. There is a proper corps of attendants, and we did not regard any immediate removals necessary at the time of our visit.

Visited October 29, 1886. The records of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1886, exhibit the following: The number of patients October 1, 1885, was 115; admitted during the year, 36; total under care, 151. Of these, 8 were transferred to State asylums, 15 were placed in the care of relatives and 5 died. This left 123 in the institution October 1, 1886, of whom 55 were men and 68 women. The expenditures for the year were as follows: For provisions and supplies, \$8,934.20; for clothing, \$1,420.46; for fuel and lights, \$686.54; for salaries, wages and labor, \$5,002.47; for all other purposes, \$2,968.42; total, \$19,012.09. From this should be deducted \$1,107.59, received from paying patients, and \$579.54, supplies on hand at the close of the year, thus making the net expenses to the county \$17,324.96. The daily average number of patients during the year was 121; the average yearly expense per patient \$142.35; the average weekly expense, \$2.75. There were 121 insane patients at the time of my visit, viz.: 53 men and 68 women. The institution was in good order throughout, and the patients well clothed and clean, bearing evidence of careful and watchful supervision.

The other institutions for the poor of this county are the Queens county poor-house, situated on Barnum's Island about ten miles from the asylum, the Hempstead town poor-house near Hempstead, and the Oyster Bay and North Hempstead town poor-house near Brookville. As none of these institutions provide for insane it has not been regarded important to visit them the past year.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

This county had 17 insane in its care October 1, 1886, two of whom were men and 15 women. The men are in association with

the paupers, the women occupying a separate ward in the poor-house, under the charge of a female attendant. All are chronic, quiet orderly cases, and it is said cause no trouble. No visitation has been made.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

According to the report of the keeper this county poor-house had 10 insane inmates, four men and six women, October 1, 1886. It makes no special provision for this class, sending its chronic insane mainly to the State Asylums. There has been no opportunity, during the year, for me to visit the institution.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

The report of the keeper shows that there were seven insane in this county poor-house October 1, 1886, of whom one was a man and six were women. The institution has good rooms for quiet and orderly insane, and it is the policy of the authorities to retain only this class. It has not been visited by me during the year.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited March 25, 1886, with Superintendent Sackrider. It then had 35 insane in its wards set apart for the purpose, of whom 12 were men and 23 women. One woman had recently been removed to the Willard Asylum, and one man a few days previous had committed suicide. He had been an inmate over three years, transferred from the State Lunatic Asylum, and had not been suspected. All were chronic cases, and there were none requiring special mention. A male and a female attendant are employed. The closet arrangements have been improved, and the water supply increased, so as properly to meet the requirements.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited September 9, 1886, when its inmates were said to number 120, the males being largely in excess. The number classed as insane was 16, of whom 7 were men and 9 women. All of these were chronic cases, and there had been no admission of insane during the year. Two disturbed women had recently been removed to the Binghamton State Asylum, and it is the established policy of the county to retain only the most quiet and orderly class. The poor-house inmates were generally aged and infirm, many of them proper hospital cases. The institution was clean and orderly, and the grounds and yards were in good condition. The farm had been fairly productive, and its crops were mostly harvested and well secured.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

The superintendent of this county reports three insane in its county poor-house October 1, 1886, two of them being men and one a woman.

As it is the practice of the county to send its insane requiring special care to the State Asylums, there is no reason to suppose that any of these were disturbed or troublesome cases. No visit has been made to the institution during the year.

SOHOHARIE COUNTY.

This county poor-house, according to the report of the superintendent, had four insane, all women, among its inmates October 1, 1886. It has no accommodations for the insane, and therefore sends this class requiring asylum care to the State institutions. It has not been thought necessary to visit the institution during the year.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

There is no county poor-house in this county, the poor being provided for mainly in their homes, and the insane sent to the State institutions. The Dix town poor-house, near Watkins, provides for the poor of that town, and the Hector town poor-house, near Reynoldsville, for the poor of that town. Neither of these poor-houses has any insane, and it has not been deemed necessary to visit them during the year.

SENECA COUNTY.

This county had only two insane, both men, in its poor-house, October 1, 1886. They have been inmates several years, are good farm hands, and thus far have given no trouble. The poor-house has been visited during the year.

STEBEN COUNTY.

The superintendent reported 6 insane in its poor-house, October 1, 1886, of whom 2 were men, and 4 women. No visitation has been practicable during the year.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

This county poor-house and asylum department were visited May 13, 1886, accompanied by Commissioner Carpenter and Dr. Clements, superintendent of the Queens County Insane Asylum. Its insane then numbered 46, of whom 21 were men and 25 women. Three women had recently been transferred to the Binghamton State Asylum, and there were no greatly disturbed cases under care. One woman was temporarily in the restraint of a camisole, being destructive of her clothing; the others, of both sexes, were at full liberty. There were a number of helpless and filthy patients, not only in the asylum department, but also among the poor-house inmates, whose presence is a source of annoyance and distress to others, contaminating more or less the entire institution. These need separate departments, with special oversight and care, but the institution has no proper provisions for such purposes.

Visited June 16, 1886, in company with the State Commissioner,

in Lunacy. The board of supervisors was in session at the institution, the superintendents of the poor were also present. The subject of providing a detached single story pavilion hospital for filthy insane and other filthy patients was presented to the board and favorably considered. The matter was referred to a committee of the board, with power to make the necessary expenditure for this purpose, and to report to the board at its annual session.

At my request, Dr. C. A. Baker, attending physician, visited the institution and examined the insane then in it, November 17, 1886, and kindly wrote me as follows: "There are 48 insane now in the care of the institution, of whom 22 are men and 26 women. There are no very violent ones here at present, and only one—a private patient—who could derive any benefit from a State asylum, and his friends oppose his removal. The ground is broken for a detached building 24x50, two stories high, for filthy cases. It is at the west end of the present buildings in proximity to the asylum room."

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

This county poor-house was visited October 26, 1886, accompanied by the State Commissioner in Lunacy, and Dr. McWilliams, attending physician. The whole number of inmates was 105, nearly equal as to sex. Of these 45 were classed as insane, viz.: 12 men and 33 women. The men occupy the second story of a detached wooden building, all being chronic cases, and generally of mature age. Eight of the women were in the poor-house proper, and 25 in a two-story detached wooden cottage. These were also wholly chronic cases, and all except three, had been inmates over one year, and most of them a number of years. There are one male and two female attendants, one of the latter being a convalescent patient, and apparently competent and faithful. Two of the women were in bed sick, and one of them in advanced life, recently transferred from the State Homœopathic Asylum, was extremely feeble. There were no noisy or violent patients, nor any cases in seclusion or restraint. The institution, both in the poor-house and insane departments, was in good order, and the inmates were comfortably clothed and clean. We saw no necessity to advise the removal of any of the insane.

TIOGA COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited March 12, 1886. The asylum department, opened last year, had 25 inmates, viz.: 11 men and 14 women. There were also 4 insane men and 2 insane women in the old building, thus making a total of 31 insane under care, of whom 15 were men, and 16 women. There was one male and one female attendant. The furnishing is new, and the beds, bedding and rooms were in good condition, and the patients comfortably clothed and clean. There were no cases in restraint, neither any noisy nor filthy patients. There is an abundant water supply, with good closets, bathing arrangements, and drainage facilities. The

place has a home-like appearance, and the insane were orderly and apparently contented. The dinner, served during my visit, consisted of fresh roast beef with dressing, boiled potatoes, bread and butter, tea and dried apple pie. The meal was palatable and abundant, and all of the patients went to the tables, which are plainly and appropriately furnished.

Visited November 17, 1886, accompanied by Commissioner Walrath. The number of insane was 27, viz., 11 men and 16 women.

There are two female attendants, who also do the cooking and general work of the institution. The men are looked after by the keeper, and are under the immediate charge of a convalescent patient, transferred from the Willard Asylum. The wards and rooms were in good condition, tidy and orderly throughout, and the patients comfortably clothed and generally free from excitement. The dinner, being prepared while we were present, consisted of fried salt pork, fried cabbage, boiled potatoes, bread and butter, tea and boiled apple dumplings. All of the patients were in condition to come to the tables, there being no cases in any form of restraint. There is no diet list, but a full record of the composition of each meal is kept in a bound book, which is open for inspection by the public. The institution has little or no spare room. An additional two story building is being constructed for laundry purposes, which will also contain rooms, entirely disconnected, for a few patients. There seemed no necessity to advise any removals, the supervision being adequate and proper for the class of cases under care.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

The superintendent reported 4 insane in the poor-house, October 1, 1886, viz., 2 men and 2 women. It has not been visited during the year.

ULSTER COUNTY.

This county had no insane in its poor-house October 1, 1886, it having been the policy of the county since the opening of the Willard Asylum, to send all of its chronic cases to State institutions.

During this year a new poor-house has been erected near the site of the old building, which had become greatly dilapidated and hardly tenable. It is a brick structure modeled after the plans of the Herkimer county poor-house, and like that institution has wards for the care of a limited number of quiet and orderly chronic insane. Its cost, exclusive of furnishing, was about \$20,000. Under date of November 15, 1886, Superintendent Saxton wrote me that the building had been accepted by the committee on construction, that the halls were being whitened and the floors oiled, and that it would probably soon be furnished, for which an appropriation by the supervisors had yet to be made, and it would then be opened for inmates.

WARREN COUNTY.

This county poor-house, visited September 7, 1886, then had 59 inmates, about two-thirds of them being males. The only insane were, one man and two women. The man was extremely violent and noisy and inclined to run away, so that he required to be continually watched or confined, to prevent his escape. The superintendent had decided to remove him to the Binghamton State Asylum, and I urged that this be done without delay. One of the women works in the kitchen and is a good domestic; the other is advanced in life and unable to labor. The inmates were mostly aged, infirm and helpless, needing constant supervision. The institution was clean and in good order, and presented evidences throughout, of greatly improved management. The farm is under good cultivation, with a fair yield of crops, including an abundance of vegetables and garden products for the use of the inmates.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The poor-house of this county was visited September 8, 1886, at which time its records showed that there were 78 inmates, the majority being males, and most of them aged, infirm and helpless. The number of insane was 19, viz.: 7 men and 12 women. All of these were chronic cases, and many of them were in advanced life. Five of the men and 4 of the women were in the poor-house department, in association with the paupers; the others were in the detached building set apart for the insane and feeble-minded. Four men and 3 women were classed as very good laborers; the labor of the others was said to be of little or no value. There were no greatly disturbed or violent cases, and all were free from restraint. It was stated that two are locked in their rooms at night, but these cause no trouble. The old asylum building is being re-modeled by the removal of the cell partitions on both stories and converting the space into large rooms. The institution was clean and in good order, and the inmates apparently well supplied. The farm has yielded good crops, including an abundance of vegetables, which were mostly gathered and properly stored.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The asylum department of the poor-house of this county was visited February 15, 1886, with Dr. Shelton of Lyons, temporarily visiting physician. Its insane inmates then were men 32, women 30; total 62. There were also six women and one man in the poor-house, heretofore classed as insane, but who properly belong to the pauper class, never having been in any asylum, nor adjudged insane. The attendants are one man at \$25 per month, and one woman at \$250 per year. One woman had recently been transferred to the Willard Asylum, and two others who are more or less disturbed, will probably soon be removed to that institution. Aside from these, there were no troublesome cases, and the institution throughout was

in good condition, and the patients were well clothed and clean, free from restraint, and generally quiet and orderly.

Visited September 28, 1886, Superintendent Coville being present. The insane department contained 64 patients, of whom 38 were men and 26 women. One man and three women were out on trial, two since April and two since June last, and the reports of them were said to be favorable. The interior walls of the building have recently been cleaned and painted, and the halls and rooms were in good order and cheerful. The day was stormy and the patients were all in-doors. The two disturbed women referred to in my last visit had not, as yet, been removed, and though apparently more quiet than then, they are still the source of considerable trouble and annoyance. The other patients were generally well-behaved, comfortably clothed and clean, the women's department, especially, being a model of neatness and good order.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

According to the report of the superintendent, the poor-house of this county had only one insane inmate October 1, 1886, a woman.

WYOMING COUNTY.

The insane department of the poor-house of this county was visited June 28, 1886. Its inmates then were 21, viz., 10 men and 11 women. Of these, 10 were supported by their relatives, paying on an average about \$2 per week. It was said that all of them, as well as most of the others, had been treated at State asylums. Of the men, 5 were classed as good laborers, and they were engaged in various ways upon the farm. The labor of the women was not regarded as of much account. The building was in good repair, and remarkably clean throughout, and the insane were well clothed and orderly, and apparently contented. There were no cases in restraint, or classed as violent or disturbed. The water supply is abundant, distributed through all the buildings, the sewerage was in good order, and the grounds were clean and well kept.

Dr. John Van Pelt, visiting physician to the poor-house and asylum of this county, at my request kindly visited the asylum November 20, 1886, and wrote me in regard to it as follows: "The asylum, in general, is in about the same condition as when you last visited it. The supervisors met at the county poor-house last week, and expressed themselves well satisfied with every thing concerning the asylum. The present number of insane is 9 men and 12 women, and none of them are violent or disturbed cases."

YATES COUNTY.

This county poor-house, visited August 23, 1886, had 34 inmates, of whom 23 were males and 11 females. Among these were three children under two years of age, and two women classed as insane. Both of the latter were quiet, orderly cases, and assist in

the domestic work of the institution. There was also one feeble-minded young woman, recently admitted, a proper case for the Newark State Custodial Asylum. The others were mostly aged and infirm persons, several of them being in very advanced life and helpless. The building throughout was clean and well ordered, and the grounds were in good condition. The farm is under good cultivation, portions of it having recently been under-drained, and its growing and gathered crops bore evidence of its productiveness. The institution has a large amount of spare room, and it is not probable that its entire accommodations will ever be needed to meet the requirements of the poor of the county.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, it may be well briefly to summarize in regard to the number and condition of the insane in the exempted counties, and the poor-houses of the other counties of the State, as shown by the examinations and inquiries in relation thereto, during the year.

1. The number of insane in the asylums of the exempted counties, October 1, 1886, was 1,620 of whom 750 were men and 870 women, as against 1,441 October 1, 1885, or an increase of 179 during the year. Of this increase, 71 were in the asylums of Lewis and Tioga counties, which are included in these returns this year for the first time. The balance of the increase occurred mostly in Cattaraugus, Erie and Oneida counties.

2. The number of insane in the other counties of the State, not exempt by the Board, exclusive of Kings, Monroe and New York counties October 1, 1886, was 524, as against 570 October 1, 1885, or a decrease of 46 during the year. Of these 207 were men and 317 women.

3. The total insane in all the asylums and poor-houses of the State, October 1, 1886, exclusive of Kings, Monroe and New York counties, was 2,040, against 2,011, October 1, 1885, or an increase of 29 during the year.

4. Owing to the lack of room at the Willard and Binghamton State Asylums, but few removals have been made to these institutions during the year, the recommendations in these respects being restricted to the most distressed and urgent cases, which in every instance have been thus removed whenever recommended.

5. The only additional accommodations for the insane made in any of the exempted counties during the year have been the erection of a small building for a few cases in Tioga county, and laying the foundations for a two-story wooden building for feeble and filthy cases in Suffolk county. The erection of this building will soon be completed.

6. There is a general and steady improvement in the management and condition of the insane in the asylums of these exempted counties. In most of them, the number of attendants has been increased, and a few of them have a partial night service. The great-

est need of these asylums is a complete night service which shall extend the same supervision and care to the feeble and filthy cases at night as are extended to them during the day.

7. The farms connected with these asylums and the poor-houses of the State have been quite productive the past year, and these institutions are generally well supplied with vegetables and other farm products, raised upon the premises, and cultivated by the insane.

My grateful acknowledgments are due, and are here recorded, to the superintendents of the poor, keepers of the poor-houses and asylums, and the attending physicians of the various counties visited, for their uniform kindness in extending to me every facility for my examinations, and their hearty co-operation in carrying out such measures of improvement and reform as have been, from time to time, recommended.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *December 9, 1886.*

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary

ORPHAN ASYLUMS
OF THE
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

I propose in this paper to notice briefly some of the institutions for the care of dependent children in the Third Judicial District. This district embraces the seven counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer, in the eastern central part of the State. They have an aggregate area of 5,180 square miles. This is less than that of the other districts of the State, with the exception of the first and second, still it is about equal to the area of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined. The geographical formation and location of the district can be caught by a glance at the map. It had a population in 1880 of 502,080, of which 415,451 were classed as native and 86,629 as foreign. This latter element congregated largely in the counties of Albany and Rensselaer, where it constituted about one-third of the entire population. In 1875, 312,625 of the population was classed as urban and suburban, that is, dwelling in cities or villages of 1,000 or more inhabitants, or the immediate environs of such, while 174,216 were classed as rural.

The urban population predominates largely in the counties of Albany Rensselaer and Ulster ; the rural, in the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Schoharie. In Greene it was about equally divided between the two classes.

In respect to density of population, that part of this district bordering on the Hudson ranks as high as any in the State, with the exception, of course, of the Metropolitan District.

The diversity of conditions which affect the questions with which this Board has principally to deal are as marked in this district as in any in the State.

In this district are fourteen institutions and departments of institutions, in which children are cared for. These have frequently been visited, and extended notes of inspection made, and submitted for the information of the Board, therefore but a brief notice will be given them at this time.

The Hudson Orphan and Relief Association is the only institution

of its kind in Columbia county, and it provides for all, or nearly all, the children of the county requiring asylum care. It is located at Hudson, is governed by a board of managers, and is under the charge of a matron. At the date of the last visitation made to the asylum, June 1, 1886, the following census was taken :

Officers and servants (resident): A matron, housekeeper, and two assistants.

Children: Boys, 41 ; girls, 26 ; total, 67.

In addition to these, two children (invalids) were boarded out. The following additional is extracted from the notes of this last visitation : The dormitory space for girls is somewhat less than is desirable, but the room has cross ventilation, and the air has always been pure. The beds are double, and set up well from the floor. The larger girls' dormitory, and the front dormitory for boys, are each about 35x20, with about 8 feet of ceiling, giving about 5,600 cubic feet of air space, or 467 feet per bed to the twelve beds in the girls' dormitory, or, if the double beds were all fully occupied, 234 feet per inmate. The removal of one bed on each side of the room would give the inter-space required by law, but when the ten remaining beds were fully occupied, would give but 280 feet air space per inmate.

The large dormitory for boys, in the new part, is about 35x40 feet, with 8 or 8 1-2 feet ceilings. It contained seventeen double beds, which gives plenty of surface and air space.

The health of the inmates was generally good, the only illness at the time being two cases of mumps.

The children were seen enjoying themselves upon the grounds in the rear of the asylum, and they looked healthy and well nourished. The boys and girls had voluntarily separated in the play, and occupied opposite sides of the grounds. The boys were running about with bare feet.

The matron stated that in November previous, the children suffered with sore throat of diphtheritic form, and that during that month two died of "diphtheritic croup."

There is great difficulty in obtaining from most counties reliable statements of the number of children that are a public charge, owing largely to the fact that no one officer has charge and supervision of admissions and discharges. Until some system of registry is made obligatory, it will be impossible to ascertain the number being supported at any particular time by local authorities.

In the case of Columbia county, we may assume that the burden for this class of public dependents is about represented by the number of children it supports at the Hudson Asylum, and, considering the population (about 48,000), the number is not exceedingly large.

Rensselaer county has four asylums, three in the city of Troy and one in the village of Greenbush, opposite Albany. Of these, the Troy Orphan Asylum is the only one under Protestant management. It has an average number of inmates of about 100, and a large staff of paid and resident officers and attendants. It is at present under charge of Miss G. L. White, matron, who came into the work about two years ago, from the Faith Home of Chicago. She had had no previous experience in the care of destitute children, but she has readily acquired information which has enabled her to conduct the asylum creditably, and greatly improve its condition and management. I have always found it clean and in good order. The building is kept in good repair, and is fairly well supplied with furniture and other appliances. During the past year a second story has been added to the school-room at the expense of the Troy Commandery of Knights Templar. It makes this department of the asylum complete.

The closets for the inmates are located in the basement, are inconvenient and ill-ventilated, and should be removed. Plans for that purpose are under consideration.

The ground selected for this and the other asylums in Troy is apparently very unfortunate. They are "butted in," so to speak, against the bluff, so that ample play-grounds cannot be obtained just about them, or necessary and convenient space for out-buildings. The great disadvantage of the location is in its necessitating high building.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum is under charge of the Sisters of Charity. It has heretofore occupied a lot in the densest portion of the city, crowded in on a triangular piece of ground at the intersection of Washington and Fifth streets. The tracks of the D. & H. C. Company occupy one of these streets, and it was altogether one of the worst possible locations for an asylum. About two years ago a movement was inaugurated to secure a more favorable site, and a building better adapted to the purposes of an asylum. This has succeeded admirably. The old site was sold to good advantage, a large lot purchased on Eighth street, and a fine new building is now almost ready for occupancy. The new site has, in a measure, the disadvantages before referred to, but it is so far preferable to the old one as to disarm criticism. I have always found the sisters making the best of the poor conveniences they had at command in the old asylum, the house clean and well ordered, and the children clean in person and habits.

St. Vincent's had 190 inmates on the first of the present fiscal year, which is an increase of 15 during the past year.

The Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, on Hanover street, is the largest asylum in Rensselaer county. It is in charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and has an average of about 350 inmates — all boys.

The most of these are from the city of Troy and Rensselaer county, with a few from Saratoga and Washington counties, and about 30 are supported by parents or friends. This asylum has frequently been visited within the last two years.

Soon after I came to know the asylum intimately, Brother Emanuel, who had been in charge, and who was in ill health, was transferred to the Protectory, and Brother Alexander succeeded him in charge of the asylum, and the results of his intelligent and energetic administration were immediately apparent in the better order and condition of every thing about the asylum. The laundry building has been extended to double its former accommodations, and new machinery put in. A room 60x25 feet has been finished off and furnished for an infirmary. New boilers have been put in to secure sufficient warmth. New and modern school furniture has also been placed in the school-rooms, and extensive papering and painting done throughout the building, and plans are being perfected for detached play-rooms for the boys.

The water supply has always been deficient, and this creates apprehension for the safety of the buildings in case of fire. The city authorities have repeatedly been requested to give an additional supply, but as there are some difficulties and considerable expense involved, it remains inadequate.

St. John's Orphan Asylum, of Greenbush, was first visited with Commissioners Letchworth and Stewart while an application for approval of its incorporation was pending before the Board. It was not at that time in a satisfactory condition, but the sisters in charge went to work most actively and effectually to remedy defects, and in subsequent visits I have always found every thing clean and well ordered. A great deal has been done to improve the condition of the asylum. A beautiful chapel has been erected immediately adjoining the asylum, and the room in the building formerly occupied as a chapel is now devoted to other purposes, thus giving additional space, which was much needed. I have always regarded the dormitories in the attic of the main building as insecure, and have repeatedly called the attention of the sisters to the fact, and enjoined upon them the greatest care, which I believe they exercise; nevertheless, some additional protection should be provided. The dormitories for boys are crowded, and some means will have to be adopted to comply with the recent law, either by discharging a large number of inmates, or by the provision of additional accommodations, which the asylum is in no condition to make.

The great trouble with this asylum is the large parochial school which the sisters have undertaken to carry on in connection with it, and which gives them more work than they can properly perform. It would be very desirable, I think, for them to abandon it, or at least

remove it altogether from the asylum. This department does not come under the supervision of the Board, otherwise I should think it imperative to protest against such crowding of the school-rooms as I have sometimes witnessed.

About fifty of the children in the asylum are transfers from St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany, the balance are commitments from Rensselaer county.

Albany county has, altogether, eight institutions and departments which care for children. Of these, the principal are the Albany Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, St. Colman's Orphan Asylum, and The Child's Hospital with St. Margaret's House, its department for infants, and St. Christina's Home, its department for convalescents at Saratoga. There are also in the city, The Babies' Nursery and The Orphans' Home of St. Peter's Church, small private asylums, which receive no assistance from the public funds.

The asylums first mentioned, which take the children that become public charges upon the county, are the ones in which I have been more especially interested, and ease of access, local interest and acquaintance with those in charge have favored frequent visitations. These asylums in plan and management do not materially differ from those of other localities with which the members of the Board are familiar. They are about as good as any in the State, and in charge of as faithful and devoted a body of men and women as can be found anywhere, and there are no special features or conditions which it is important to note. I shall, therefore, omit any particular notice of them for a brief notice of the present system in vogue for the care of pauper children in the county.

The position of this city and county is such that it is most liable to receive accessions to its dependents from all quarters of the country; at the head of navigation on the Hudson, the center of converging lines of railroad from all points of the compass, its prominent location on the greatest thoroughfare on the continent, and the terminus of the Erie and Champlain canals, make it the most exposed point in the State, with the exception, perhaps, of New York and Buffalo. These conditions, combined with an imperfect system and great neglect of proper administration, have given the county a burden of pauperism almost unexcelled in the State. The evil had long been known and recognized, but it was not until about two years ago that favoring conditions induced a change. This affected the whole charity system of the county, but it is only in respect to its bearing upon pauper children that I propose now to notice it.

On the passage of the act of 1875, popularly known as the "Chil-

dren's Law," there were three orphan asylums proper in the county. In pursuance of the requirements of the act, the board of supervisors entered into contract with these to support children at the rate of \$1.50 per week. Under this arrangement the county paid in 1875, \$24,706; in 1876, \$26,923; in 1877, \$31,162; in 1878, \$34,365; in 1879, \$41,031; in 1880, \$43,529, and the yearly charge continued steadily to increase until, in 1884, it reached its maximum of about \$60,000.

The increase in the number of children can only be estimated from the increase of cost, for no record exists, if one was ever made, by which it can readily be ascertained. Children were sent to the asylums, no one apparently knew how, by any overseer of the poor, police justice or justice of the peace, and the *per capita* allowance was charged up against the county. Finally, this and other departments of charity affairs reached such a state as to demand remedial legislation, and the result was, an act which went into effect May 24, 1884. This act provided details of administration suited to existing legal peculiarities, which it is not important to notice. Two paragraphs bear specially upon the asylum system. The first provides that, hereafter, no person being in indigent circumstances or a pauper shall be admitted to any institution in which the board, instruction, care, treatment or clothing is a charge upon Albany county, except upon the written order or certificate of the superintendent of the city alms-house, any thing in any law of this State to the contrary notwithstanding.

This provision, as will be noticed, applies to all classes; in respect to children, there is this further most important provision: All orders or certificates made by the superintendent of the city alms-house for the commitment of orphan and destitute children to an orphan asylum, under the provisions of this act, shall lapse and become void on the first day of October next after the date on which they were issued, but the said superintendent may, within ten days next preceding the first day of October in any year, if, on inquiry and investigation by him, good and sufficient reasons therefor be found to exist, grant a new order of commitment, authorizing the further detention and support of any such child in any orphan asylum for the period of one year from the expiration of his previous order.

A perfect system of registration is provided for and enforced, and it is now possible to ascertain at any time, in a half hour, the exact number of persons being supported by the county. I doubt if this can be done in any other county of the State. This law has, so far, accomplished its purposes admirably. It has completely checked the increase in the number of public dependents, and this, so far as can be ascertained, without depriving any worthy person of assistance.

The total number of children under care November 1, 1884, was

746; on November 1, 1875, 731, and on the first of this month, 697, and, what is better still, the number of applications for admission to asylums has largely decreased.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES O. FANNING,

Assistant Secretary.

ALBANY, *October 13, 1886.*

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